# Daily New-York Tribune.

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## TEN DAYS LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

## PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL BANKS.

## CAPTURE OF MADISONVILLE, LA.

## The New State Government Soon to be Organized.

## BLOCKADE RUNNERS AT HAVANA.

The steamship Morning Star, Capt. J. M. Courtney, from New-Orleans 12th inst., via Havana 15th inst., arrived at this port on Tuesday evening. She has experienced very heavy weather on the passage. The Morning Star was detained at New-Orleans three days by order of Major-Gen. Banks, in order that he might transmit important dispatches to Washington. She was also detained at the mouth of the Mississippi River sixteen hours in consequence of a dense fog. Left the South-West Pass at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., and arrived at Havana on the 15th, and left the same day for New-York. Left at Havana the steamships Eagle and Corsica, for New-York the next day.

The blockade-runner Isabel arrived at Havana on the 15th inst. She ran the blockade at Mobile, and had a cargo of 250 bales cotton, and threw overboard 124 bales off Tortugas in a gale of wind. The blockade-runner schooner Union, with a cargo of cotton from the coast of Florida, also arrived at Havana on the 14th inst. She was chased by the U. S. gunboat De Soto. The latter vessel was at Havana when the Morning Star left. Several blockade-runners were fitting out at Havana.

The Morning Star passed in the Mississippi River, bound up, the brig Fanny Foulkes; at South West Pass, ships Annapolis and C. G. Duncan; outside the bar, U. S. steam-frigate Colorado, at anchor; also, the bark Warren Hallett, from Boston; and the brig Faustina, from Philadelphia.

The weather in New-Orleans for several days prior to the departure of the Morning Star had been exceedingly cold and wet; the trees in the city were chrystallized with ice. For nearly a week heavy frosts are reported in the vicinity of the city and on the coast, and it is thought the orange trees and ratoon cane had suffered severely, if they are not entirely destroyed. The weather has been colder in Louisiana during the last month than has been known for many years previous.

It is believed at Havana that the steamship Harriet Lane, formerly United States gun-boat of that name, had been fitted up at Galveston, Texas, for blockade running purposes, and she was expected at Havana shortly with a full cargo of cotton.

The steam-propeller Boston, captured by the Rebels under Jim Duke at Pilot Town, a point on the Mississippi River, six or eight months ago, and taken to Mobile, has been made into a gunboat by adding fifty feet to her length and otherwise improved. The Rebel agents at Havana were indiscreet enough to admit that she would soon be ready to run the blockade and make an attempt to capture some of the New-Orleans mail steamships.

The town of Madisonville, La., on the other side of Lake Pontchartrain, has been captured without resistance and is now garrisoned by our forces. The expedition consisted of a portion of the 12th Maine, the 9th Connecticut, two battalions from the convalescent camp of the 13th Corps, the Massachusetts 15th Battery, Battery of the U. S. Artillery, and a company of the Louisiana 2d Cavalry, the whole under command of Col Kimball of the 12th Maine.

The favorable news by the Creole, which arrived from New-York to-day, has stimulated the cotton market half a cent better on bright and showy lots.

There has been an advance of ¼ cent per pound on sugars of all grades, and 1 cent per gallon on prime and choice molasses, the lower grades remaining unchanged.

### Important Proclamation Issued by Gen. Banks—The Organization of a State Government Hastened—An Election for State Officers Ordered for the 22d February—Another for a State Convention on the First Monday in April.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1864.

The steamship Morning Star was advertised to sail at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning the 10th inst., with mails for New-York. Consequently Saturday the 9th, was what was known here as "packet day," and all persons having business with the North which could be transacted by writing prepared their letters and dispatches with confident expectation that they would be under way at the hour named. The event falsified this expectation. Those who visited the steamer at the time to say their adieus to friends, found no steam up and saw none of the hurry and bustle attending the departure of such vessels, but read an announcement conspicuously posted on the deck, that the ship was detained by order of Major-General Banks. Such a circumstance could not fail to excite a good deal of surmising and guessing at the cause, and for two days past has kept the city on the qui vive, awaiting developments.

I believe I can now write the explanation. This same steamer brought to General Banks, on her last trip out from New-York, a letter from President Lincoln, instructing him to take the initiatory steps at once for the organization of a loyal State Government for Louisiana. I infer from facts coming under my notice that Mr. Lincoln had previously written to General Banks complaining of delay or tardiness in this matter, to which the latter replied that the subject had been handed over to General Shepley, the Military Governor, by the President's direction, and therefore the Commanding General was not responsible if the wishes of the Government were not speedily executed. Thereupon Mr. Lincoln wrote as above indicated, directing General Banks to move in the matter himself according to his best discretion. An answer was not ready when the time came for the steamer to sail. She will leave to-morrow morning, however, at 6 o'clock, and the substance of the information she will carry the President touching the plans adopted for the restoration of this State to the Union may be gathered from the following proclamation, which will probably appear in the city papers at the same time.

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1864.

*To the People of Louisiana.*

I. In pursuance of authority vested in me by the President of the United States, and upon consultation with many representative men of different interests, being fully assured that more than a tenth of the population desire the earliest possible restoration of Louisiana to the Union, I invite the loyal citizens of the State qualified to vote in public affairs, as hereinafter prescribed, to assemble in the election precincts designated by law, or at such places as may hereafter be established, on the 22d day of February, 1864, to cast their votes for the election of State officers herein named, viz:

I. Governor;
II. Lieutenant-Governor;
III. Secretary of State;
IV. Treasurer;
V. Attorney-General;
VI. Superintendent of Public Instruction;
VII. Auditor of Public Accounts;

who shall, when elected, for the time being, and until others are appointed by competent authority, constitute the civil Government of the State, under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, except so much of the said Constitution and laws as recognize, regulate, or relate to Slavery, which, being inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs, and plainly inapplicable to any class of persons now existing within its limits, must be suspended, and they are therefore and hereby declared to be inoperative and void. This proceeding is not intended to ignore the right of property existing prior to the Rebellion, nor to preclude the claim for compensation of loyal citizens for losses sustained by enlistments or other authorized acts of the Government.

II. The oath of allegiance prescribed by the President's Proclamation, with the condition affixed to the elective franchise by the Constitution of Louisiana, will constitute the qualification of voters in this election. Officers elected by them will be duly installed in their offices on the fourth day of March, 1864.

III. The registration of voters, effected under the direction of the Military Governor and the several Union Associations, not inconsistent with the Proclamation or other orders of the President, are confirmed and approved.

IV. In order that the organic law of the State may be made to conform to the will of the People, and harmonize with the spirit of the age, as well as to maintain and preserve the ancient landmarks of civil and religious liberty, an election of delegates to a convention for the revision of the Constitution will be held on the first Monday of April, 1864. The basis of representation, the number of delegates, and the details of election, will be announced in subsequent orders.

V. Arrangements will be made for the early election of members of Congress for the State.

VI. The fundamental law of the State is martial law. It is competent and just for the Government to surrender to the people, at the earliest possible moment, so much of military power as may be consistent with the success of military operations; to prepare the way by prompt and wise measures for the full restoration of the State to the Union and its power to the people; to restore their ancient and unsurpassed prosperity; to enlarge the scope of agricultural and commercial industry, and to extend and confirm the dominion of rational liberty. It is not within human power to accomplish these results without some sacrifice of individual prejudices and interests. Problems of State, too complicate for the human mind, have been solved by the national cannon. In great civil convulsions, the agony of strife enters the souls of the innocent as well as the guilty. The Government is subject to the law of necessity, and must consult the condition of things, rather than the preferences of men, and if so be that its purposes are just and its measures wise, it has the right to demand that questions of personal interest and opinion shall be subordinate to the public good. When the national existence is at stake, and the liberties of the people in peril, faction is treason.

The methods herein proposed submit the whole question of government directly to the people—first, by the election of executive officers, faithful to the Union, to be followed by a loyal representation in both Houses of Congress, and then by a Convention which will contain the action of the people, and recognize the principles of freedom in the organic law. This is the wish of the President. The anniversary of Washington's birth is a fit day for the commencement of so grand a work. The immortal Father of his Country was never guided by a more just and benignant spirit than that of his successor in office, the President of the United States. In the hour of our trial let us heed his admonitions!

Louisiana in the opening of her history sealed the integrity of the Union by conferring upon the Government the Valley of the Mississippi. In the war for independence upon the sea, she crowned a glorious struggle against the first maritime Power of the world, by a victory unsurpassed in the annals of war. Let her people now announce to the world the coming restoration of the Union, in which the sges that follow us have a deeper interest than our own, by the organization of a free government, and her fame will be immortal.

N. P. BANKS, M. G. C.

It will be seen that the provision for the election of a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State is a very indefinite one as yet, doing nothing more in fact than fix a day for that work. The devising of a proper and equitable basis of representation is the real difficulty connected with such a Convention. I suppose Gen. Banks has reserved his decision on this point, for opportunity to further consult, and possibly to harmonize, the Union citizens of the State, whose views are known to be conflicting.

MILITARY MATTERS.

There is absolutely nothing new to write concerning the military situation throughout this Department. Everything in Texas is said to be going on properly and favorably, though we have no intelligence of any recent movements, expeditions or events in that quarter.

COLORED REGIMENTS.

The organization of colored regiments in this Department is almost at a stand-still, for want of more material. Perhaps the ideas of those who have had this work in charge have been a little too large. There are now 25 regiments of colored troops, with full sets of officers, but the regiments will not average 200 men, rank and file. We must either consolidate, or enlarge our borders and get more material. VOCATIVE.

### Destructive Frost in Louisiana—Eighth of January Celebration—Great Union Demonstration.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9, 1864.

The Creole, from New-York Dec. 30, reached the wharf early this morning. All the past week the weather has continued very severe—frost almost uninterruptedly. All the tender evergreens, acacias, jessamines and delicate roses will certainly be killed; the sugar-cane, too, will, without doubt, be nearly all destroyed. The ground is frozen, an event which has not happened here for many years.

Col. Beckwith, who has been in command of the defenses of New-Orleans since Gen. Emory went North, has been relieved, and will, it is understood, resume his position of Chief Commissary of the Department.

Major-Gen. J. G. Reynolds, late Chief of Gen. Grant's staff, supersedes Col. Beckwith in command of the defenses of New-Orleans.

The 8th of January was celebrated by the firing of a salute of 100 guns at the several military posts in the Department. Mrs. Major-Gen. Banks gave a grand party in the evening, which was attended by all the chief officers, both military and naval, in the city, also a large number of civilians. The affair passed off very agreeably to all parties, who seemed to enjoy themselves hugely.

On the same evening (the 8th) a grand mass meeting of the unconditional loyal citizens was held in the St. Charles Theater. By the time announced for the commencement of the meeting the building was full. A considerable number of delegates from the adjacent parishes were present, who came to town expressly to participate in the meeting. Benj. F. Flanders in the chair. Madison L. Day, City Attorney, and Thomas J. Durant were the principal speakers. Mr. Day indorsed the President's Proclamation on Slavery; considered that no man but Mr. Lincoln could be the next President; Slavery was wrong—an evil—had never been any benefit to the nation—it was now dead, and we had better act accordingly; organize a loyal State Government free from its blighting influence—and earnestly urged the citizens to register themselves at once.

When you remember that Mr. Day, only a few months ago, in the lengthy debates which were held in the Lyceum Hall as to the desirability or establishing a State Government, violently opposed any such step as he urged last night, it shows that Union men have not struggled in vain. Then he urged, with Cottman & Co., that the Constitution of 1852 still existed; now, he holds it must be considered as dead, and Louisiana a conquered territory.

Mr. Thos. J. Durant made one of those thoroughly sound, earnest, and eloquent speeches which the citizens are in the habit of hearing from him. No man I ever heard more thoroughly impresses his audience with his entire sincerity; he rivets your attention in a remarkable manner, and when he gets thoroughly aroused his scathing denunciation of the duplicity and wickedness of the leaders and originators of this Rebellion is one of those things you don't easily forget.

The most complete harmony prevailed, and the meeting was an entire success. I inclose you a copy of the preamble and resolution passed by the meeting without a dissentient voice:

*Whereas*, It has ever been a fundamental principle of free government that the people have the right at all times "peaceably to assemble" and discuss the matters pertaining to their political condition, and to declare to their public servants the measures deemed by them necessary to the happiness, welfare and prosperity of the State; and whereas, the present time is peculiarly appropriate to the expression of the general sentiment of the people of Louisiana in regard to the extraordinary position in which they have been placed by the secession of the State from the union, by the great Rebellion in which her people have been terrible engulfed, but whose are now happily rescued from its dangers; and by the efforts of the assertion of the national power, restoring to the loyal citizens the favored opportunity of once more joining her sister States, redeemed from Slavery and purged from the national curse;

Therefore we, the unconditional Union men of Louisiana, here assembled in mass meeting, in full and undoubting confidence in the truth and justice of our cause, have hereby

*Resolved*, That the principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence in the following words: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," is no verse and rhythmic fancy, but a self-evident truth, lying at the very basis of free government, and inseparable from it.

*Resolved*, That in the Rebellion now raging we see nothing but a plain attempt to overthrow the principle thus announced, and therefore we, for it a sacred duty, principle, utterly false, and totally hostile to free government.

*Resolved*, That to reinstate the principle of liberty and equality in its integrity—to put an end to the bloody war desolating our country—to restore to this State the blessings of free and liberal institutions, and to secure them for all time to ourselves and our posterity—it is our imperative duty to have a Convention which will ingrafate the above principle, and reaffirm it to the world in a new Constitution of the Free State of Louisiana.

*Resolved*, That we firmly and confidently rely upon the truth that the men are capable of self-government; that the experiment our forefathers initiated has been solved successfully, and now stands before the world as an admitted truth of the possibility of free government; that all religions may be safely tolerated; that all opinions may be safely allowed expression; and that justice can be safely administered to all classes, colors and conditions of men under our republican system.

*Resolved*, That the future Slavery of persons of African descent in Louisiana is a moral, legal and physical impossibility, and the proposed new Constitution in declaring its non-existence within the borders of the State, will only assert a fact within the knowledge of all her loyal men.

*Resolved*, That we cordially approve of all the proclamations of the President of the United States in regard to Slavery in the insurrectionary districts, but more particularly the one recently issued under date of 8th December, 1863; that the reasons pointed out by him for the rebellious States to return to the Union are, in our opinion, eminently just and wise; and that the loyal men of Louisiana are now ready and willing to adopt them, and have nearly the required number of registered loyal citizens, good men and true, to bring back the State into the great nationality our fathers founded.

*Resolved*, That the action of the Free State Committee, in calling upon Brig.-Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, soliciting him to order, in the name of the people, an election for delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution, is approved and ratified, and he is hereby authorized and requested to take all necessary steps to have such an election at an early day.

There seems to be considerable satisfaction around town, the last day or two, among the Pro-Slavery party here. Upon what they build their hopes I do not know. Some of them pretend to believe that an election will shortly be had upon the basis of representation fixed by the old Constitution, and in that they find great cause of joy. Some of the Union men fear there may be some truth in this, though I can hardly think it possible. If so, the work of the Union men for the last six months will go for naught. Any election at the present time based upon the ratio of representation fixed by the Constitution of 1852 will be a fraud—a cheat—a practical disenfranchisement of more than half the loyal men of the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson. These two parishes contain more than half the white population of the State, and, upon the old basis of representation, will only have about one-fifth of the representatives. On the other hand, the other parishes, with not quite a third of the white population, will be enabled, upon the negro basis, to control the majority of the representatives. That accomplished, they think they see how to blast Louisiana's prospects for another generation at least.

Slavery having a legal existence in certain parts of the State, they hope to be able to prolong its existence in spite of the wishes of the people by pretending to abolish it. They will enact a gradual emancipation—reenact all the black code so long as Slavery exists—all the odious police and jury laws of the country parishes will be revived, and no man who is known to be an earnest, sincere lover of freedom will dare put his nose into the country parishes, for fear of being brought up for violating some infernal provision the Solons have enacted to protect the institution. Freedom of speech, or of the press, under a system of gradual emancipation, is no more possible than it was before the Rebellion. The mere contemplation of the despotism and tyranny to both black and white will certainly nerve every man to fight this thing desperately.

What special information those Pro-Slavery men have, cannot at present be traced; but it seems hard to believe, as I heard one of those men say, that things are going to be fixed in the election arrangements to suit them. We all know if these men had any finger in the arrangements what would happen.

Curiously enough—and as it appears to some, not a little inconsistent—the city authorities are still collecting taxes on slaves based upon the old valuation as in days of yore. Now, really this is carrying the joke too far. To tax a man for slaves he has not is clearly a fraud, as well tax a man for $10,000 of $50,000 of real estate, because in former times he had as much, although now he don't own enough to bury him. The incogsistency of a semi-military civil-municipal Government, presided over by an officer of the United States, recognizing *property* in man and taxing it as property, is enough to make every thinking man blush for shame.

The detention of the Cromwell is a great annoyance to tradesmen doing a legitimate business. It was about time it was stopped, for there was hardly a steam vessel that came to this port that some of the employees did not have a little contraband venture, in powder, shot, caps, &c. This is well known here. Several parties have been taken before the Provost-Judge Atocha, but the really guilty parties managed to escape. UMBRA.

### Affairs in Texas.

From The Era, 10th.

We have just received a call from the Rev. Mr. McRae, of Port Lavaca, Texas, the occupation of which place by our forces having enabled him as well as several other professional gentlemen of that place to get away. Mr. McRae is a native of South Carolina, and all his relatives, save his wife and children, and one brother, are bitter and uncompromising Secessionists, who would probably assist to hang him upon the most convenient tree if he should be so unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

The information which we have derived from Mr. McRae fully confirms the previous statements of an overwhelming Union sentiment in Western Texas, where a combination of Union men exists. Three prominent Unionists, Messrs. Baldwin, Peebles, and Zinke, having exposed themselves to Rebel fury by writing and publishing a book entitled "Common Sense," have been imprisoned by order of Magruder, who has also suppressed the work. The prisoners are confined at San Antonio. Fears for their safety are entertained, especially as the "Sons of the South" have voted to hang them.

Much mutiny exists among the Rebel soldiers in Western Texas. They are sick of the war, and begin truly to regard it as a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight." All the negroes in the State from 16 to 50 are ordered into the service to work in the intrenchments, &c., to such great neglect of the plantations as to create predictions of a famine.

Magruder is said to be very much perplexed to divine Banks's plan, and hardly knows where to guard against the next blow, which, in the opinion of our informant, should be struck as soon as possible. Magruder is concentrating his forces on the Brazos River, 30 miles from the coast, in Central Texas, where he is throwing up intrenchments.

*The Natchez Courier* says that a prisoner just escaped from Tyler, in Texas, says that large gangs of slaves, frequently numbering 500, were constantly passing westward to the interior of the State. Many of the Texans are looking forward to the time when the French would reduce Mexico to subjugation and make it a slave country; so that even if the Union were restored, they would have a place of refuge for themselves and their human chattels.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

### Free-Labor Cotton Sent North—The Destruction of the Rebel Schooner at Murrill's Inlet—A Captured Sailor Hanged by the Rebels—The Color Distinction Again—The Reported Expedition Against Savannah a Canard.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 12, 1864.

On board the Star of the South, which is soon to sail from this place, are about 300,000 pounds of *unginned* cotton, being the major part of the crop raised upon Government plantations during this season, and sent to New-York for sale on account of the Government.

All this cotton is the produce of free-labor. The contrabands have been paid for every stage of its cultivation, picking and packing, according to a fixed tariff of rates for their remuneration established by General Saxton, Military Governor of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

It is understood that this cotton is the crop of only Government lands in South Carolina. Much more has been raised by private hands.

In my last letter I inadvertently wrote *Leipsic* as the name of the United States gunboat that destroyed the Rebel schooner and cargo at Murrill's Inlet, S. C., on Jan. 1. I correct my error, and offer my apology to the officers of the Nipsic—for this is the vessel named that achieved the service.

On this occasion the schooner destroyed was of 100 tuns measurement, had two masts, and had lost her foremast by the fire of the blockading fleet last April, when trying to run into Murrill's Inlet. Her cargo was naval stores. She was fully laden, and was watching a chance to run back with her valuable freight to Nassau when the Nipsic brought her to grief.

Prisoners taken at Murrill's Inlet communicated to the officers of the Nipsic a painful rumor that one man of the boat's crew lately captured by the Rebels from the U. S. gunboat Ferry had been hanged by the Confederate authorities. The pretext for such an act could not be discovered.

The Quartermaster's Sergeant of the 54th Colored Regiment, as also the Commissary Sergeant of the same regiment, being at Stono Inlet, on Saturday, Jan. 10, awaiting transportation to Hilton Head, bound thither, on the business of the regiment, were ordered out of a row-boat in which they had embarked to reach the steam-transport Delaware, lying off the shore. The person so ordering them away was a mail agent, whose name is given as Seymour. His plea was that the boat was overcrowded. The sergeants admit the truth of the plea, but urge that being in the military service of the United States, and traveling on official business, they should not have had to give precedence to civilians, of whom there were several in the boat, sutlers and others. When ordered out of the boat by Mr. Seymour, they retired under protest, alleging that they had waited 36 hours for transportation to Hilton Head, and that by being ordered ashore they might be still further detained to the detriment of the public service. The case has been officially reported to the colonel of the regiment. It is time that the uniform of the Government should protect from injustice and indignity whosoever wears it, be they black or white, or of the Doughface Order—of no color at all.

A sensational paragraph, wholly untrue, was sent from Beaufort, lately, to *The Boston Traveller*. The correspondent mischievously announced that Gen. Seymour had sailed with a large expedition to capture Savannah. Much indignation has been expressed, and most righteously, against the fabricator of this falsehood. Up to this date there are no symptoms of any intention on the part of the military authorities, to change the localities of any parts of our forces.

To caution irresponsible letter writers against the evils to which their itch for writing for the papers may inflict upon the public service, and to warn the recipients of such ill-advised letters not to print their contents, I append the General Orders in relation to the entire subject in force in this Department.

### Capture of the British Ship Silvanus.

From The Port Royal News South.

U. S. STEAM GUNBOAT HURON, DOBOY SOUND, Ga., January 3, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: It never rains but it pours. We have just captured the British ship Silvanus, after repeatedly shelling and riddling her with our 11-inch pivot. She was run ashore and sunk in one fathom water, and low tide leaves her nearly dry and may be repaired. She is about 100 tuns burden, and is loaded with salt, spirits of all kinds, cordage, &c. She was trying to run in, and suddenly changed her mind upon seeing us and tried to run out. Her papers made her out to be from Nassau, N. P., and bound ostensibly to Bermuda. Her Captain owns up that she is a blockade-runner. I write in great haste, as the mail is just leaving.

Very truly yours, C. S.

## FROM NASSAU.

### Blockade Running—The Business More Brisk Again—The Steamer Alice—Her Success—Passengers Taken to Havana by the Corsica—A New Branch of Blockade Running.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NASSAU, Jan. 9, 1864.

There are now in the channel here some nine blockade runners, seven of which came in after successful trips, all recently, and two came back empty, getting in here this morning. One of the successful ones, the Scotia, also got in to-day. I am assured here that blockade running has been livelier for the last three weeks than for any time for months past. Of course the business and the character of the vessels is no secret here. Among those now here is the celebrated "Alice," which claims to have made over forty successful trips. We went aboard of her. She is Glasgow-built, fast and light; looks like one of your Sound steamers, and claims that she is too fast for even the Vanderbilt.

The Corsica was boarded by the Vanderbilt early yesterday morning, which created a fluttering among the Secesh on board. After leaving, she sailed westerly. The Corsica carried out some precious chaps—among them a pleasant, cheery gentleman who registered himself at the Victoria Hotel as, Geo. P. Johnson of Savannah, Ga., and seemed to be much of a lion with the numerous and respectable body of gentlemen who seem to be in possession of that house. A heavy, stolid, young German-looking man wrote an unpronounceable Russian name, and hailed all the way from Moscow. He had invested in a couple of blockade-running steamers, and the black pilot who boarded the Corsica brought the cheering news to him that one of them had been captured within a few days, and the other had just blown up. He was received with the commissaration of a collapsed great man. There were also some dozen more of the lik on board. I suspect, from the appearance of the piratical buccaneering fancy men who have just started for Havana, that the Corsica carries out a number of men interested in a new branch of blockade-running, viz: fitting and loading light draught vessels at Havana and other ports in that neighborhood, and enter the less guarded creeks and waters in the Gulf.

## FROM SANDUSKY, OHIO.

### Arrival of Gen. Terry and Staff, with First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps—Generous Reception by the Ladies—Poor Discipline on Johnson's Island—General Order—Weather, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SANDUSKY, Jan. 16, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. TERRY AND STAFF.

On Wednesday afternoon the last installment of Gen. R. D. Terry's troops, comprising in all some fifteen hundred men, embracing the whole of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Army Corps, reached this neat little city. Among these troops are several of the best regiments from the Empire State, including the 65th (1st U. S. Chasseurs), Col. Jos. E. Hamblin; 67th (1st Long Island), under command of Major Belden; 23d, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Dwight, with the 23d and 82d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

RECEPTION BY THE LADIES.

The ladies of Sandusky, who had been anxiously awaiting the arrival of the veterans since Friday evening, were on hand to extend a cordial and most hospitable greeting; and it was a beautiful picture of woman's nobleness and gratitude to witness their exertions to supply with their generous hands the wants of each soldier. The troops were marched into comfortable halls, where bevies of beautiful bright-eyed ladies dispensed hot coffee, tea and other substantial refreshments. Such a gathering of lovely Florence Nightingales I have seldom beheld. Each one endeavored to surpass the other in attending to the hungry and fatigued men, whose bronzed countenances and service-worn uniforms presented a strong contrast to the delicate but roseate creatures dispensing the luxuries in the various halls. The men were grateful and somewhat astonished at the reception, for the whole affair was a complete surprise.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

A great deal of dissatisfaction has existed here among the unconditional loyalists on account of the lax discipline on Johnson's Island. Rumors are rife of corruption which implicates the officers in command at this important post. I have collected considerable evidence but lack of time forbids my mentioning more in this letter.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following order was issued yesterday from Gen. Terry's Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS OF U. S. FORCES AT SANDUSKY AND JOHNSON'S ISLAND, AND OF 3D DIVISION 6TH ARMY CORPS, SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 1.—1. In pursuance of orders from the General-in-Chief of the Army, the Brigadier-General commanding 3d Division, 6th Corps, assumes command of this post and Johnson's Island, and the troops thereof, and the charge of the prisoners of war on the island.

2. The 65th and 67th Regiments of New-York Volunteers, the 23d and 82d Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers will be quartered on the island. The Division Quartermaster is charged with the furnishing of the necessary quarters. The 122d New-York Regiment will be quartered in Sandusky until further order.

3. Lieut.-Col. Pierson, commanding the battalion of infantry now on the island, will continue his administrative duties, and his daily military duty in relation to prisoners of war, until further orders.

4. The provost guard of the division, with the prisoners in charge, will be quartered here until further orders. The Provost Marshal will at all times, when called on for that purpose, cooperate with the Mayor and civil authorities in suppressing any infraction of the laws, by soldiers, and will at all times see that a proper regard is paid to the rights of citizens by all men of the command.

5. Owing to the precarious nature of the communication with the island, the acting Commissary of the division will see that at least fifteen days' rations for all the troops are kept on the spot.

6. The Colonel commanding the 1st Brigade of this Division, Lieut. Col. Pierson commanding the battalion of infantry, Lieut. Col. Radcliffe commanding the battalion of dismounted cavalry, and the commanding officers respectively of the heavy and light batteries on the island, will forthwith make a full return to their headquarters of the strength of their respective commands, of the number and caliber of arms, quantity and kinds of ammunition in the hands of the troops respectively, or in store for use.

7. The Acting Assistant Inspector-General, in conjunction with the Surgeon-in-Chief of the 1st Brigade, will, as soon as practicable, examine into the sanitary condition of the camps and the quarters of the prisoners on the island, and report at once to these headquarters the result of such examination.

8. The office of the Assistant Adjutant-General of the division will be in the building formerly used as the St. Lawrence Hotel, and will be open for the transaction of business from 9 o'clock a. m. until 4 p. m. each day. If it be necessary to transact business with him at other hours, he will be found at his quarters. By command of Brig.-Gen. R. D. TERRY.

ADAM E. KING, Captain and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

WEATHER.

The weather here for the past few days has been delightful, and the sleighing carnival continues. J. E. B.

### Maj. Cole's Gallant Repulse of Mosby's Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

The official report of Maj. Cole, dated Loudon Hights, Virginia, has been received in this city. He gives the facts of the recent attempts by Mosby's battalion of guerrilla cavalry to surprise and capture his camp between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. They studiously avoided our pickets, divided themselves into small bodies, which were speedily consolidated in sight of Maj. Cole's camp. They then made an impetuous charge with a yell, on the right of the same. In consequence of the suddenness of the charge the company could offer but a feeble resistance.

In the mean time, Company A, Maryland Volunteers, the second in the line, was speedily rallied by its commanding officer, Capt. Vernon, who contested their further advance in such a sanguinary manner as to form a rallying front for the remainder of the command who were thoroughly aroused to the danger which threatened them, and one and all, from the officer to the private, entered into the contest with such a determined zest as led to the utter rout and discomfiture of the enemy and the signal failure of their attempt. They experienced a loss of one captain, two lieutenants and two privates.

It was also very evident they removed a large portion of their wounded with them in their precipitate flight, as a detachment of the command subsequently sent in pursuit, found evidence of blood all along their line of retreat.

Our loss was four enlisted men killed and sixteen wounded.

Capt. Vernon experienced a serious wound on the head but it is not supposed it will prove fatal.

### The Quota of the 24th Congressional District Full.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

The quota of the XXIVth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cayuga, Wayne, and Seneca, under the last call for 300,000 men, is more than full. Provost-Marshal Knapp has mustered in 1,200 recruits in the last three weeks. This is the first District to fill its quota.

### From Newbern, N. C.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 15, 1864.

Disloyal persons who are coming into our lines for the only purpose of obtaining possession of their property, and who confess such to be the case, have thus far failed in their efforts. The Honorable David Heaton, an eminent jurist, who has the entire charge of all abandoned property here, takes the ground that it is not the intention of the Government to encourage disloyalty, that disloyal persons desiring to obtain possession of their property under the President's Proclamation must first give conclusive evidence of their intention to keep, in good faith, the oath required of them, and that they have come into our lines for the purpose of becoming loyal citizens of the United States, and not for the purpose of obtaining their property. Many persons have openly confessed that they do not consider the required oath binding, and that they did not intend to respect it after obtaining possession of their property. This decision will, however, frustrate their plans, develop the right kind of loyalty, and save the Government many millions of dollars.

The Conservative papers in this State are in open rebellion against the wholesale conscription set now before the Rebel Congress, the enforcement of which they predict will result in the secession of North Carolina from the Rebel Confederacy, while the Rebel papers say that the South must lay down their arms unless the act becomes a law.

### A Humbug Story.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

The steamer Norman, from Memphis on the 15th instant, with 570 bales of cotton for Cincinnati, arrived here last night. *The Memphis Bulletin* says:

"The account lately given currency to by *The St. Louis Republican*, from a Memphis correspondent, to the effect that a Rebel Quartermaster at Hernando, under authority from Richmond, had offered to sell Gen. Hurlbut cotton outside of the Federal lines, and that Gen. Kirby Smith had sent a special agent to Washington with a similar proposition, is a humbug story, gotten up by interested parties for effect in the New-York market. Nothing is known of such a report at Memphis."

The 10th Illinois Regiment, who have refitted, are in this city en route for home.

### The Second Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

The 2d Massachusetts Regiment received an enthusiastic reception to-day, including a dinner in Faneuil Hall, at which Gov. Andrew made a welcome address. Maj.-Gen. Burnside walked in the procession, and was warmly received.

### Military Affairs.

CONCENTRATION OF ALL THE NEW-YORK RECRUITING OFFICES.

A score or more of workmen were yesterday engaged in erecting a frame building on the north-west corner of the Park, for the use of the County Recruiting Committee, and in which, we are informed, will be concentrated all the recruiting offices of the city. The building, which is 217 feet long by 27 feet wide, occupies the space between the workshops of the new County Court-House and the iron railing on Broadway, one end facing the gateway opposite Warren street, and the other end the Chambers street gates. It is only one story high, and will be lighted by a large number of windows on the Broadway side.

Aside from the enormous rents which have been charged the Committee for a few small offices on Broadway, they have found it impossible to procure sufficient room in an eligible location without being taxed enormously therefor. As a consequence, the Committee took possession of the space referred to, which will afford ample room for offices, central in their location, and, besides, save them several thousand dollars in the matter of rent, which money will be devoted to the purposes for which the fund was established. The Committee has been busily engaged since the last Proclamation of the President calling for an increase of our armies, and are determined to devote all their energies toward filling the quota of this city. Subscriptions to the Volunteer Loan to the amount of $3,000 have been received since the 1st of January inst., which swells the aggregate amount to $1,444,900.

SENDING MONEY TO UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Persons in this city or elsewhere who wish to send money to their friends in Libby Prison or on Belle Isle at Richmond are advised to communicate directly by letter with Dr. Theodore Dimon, a citizen of this State, now residing at Norfolk, under an appointment from Governor Seymour, to attend to the wants of the sick and wounded and destitute soldiers of New-York in that Department. Dr. Dimon is represented as an efficient and trustworthy officer, and it is his duty to attend without charge to any commissions sent to him respecting our soldiers. As there are no restrictions on the mail between here and Norfolk, letters should be sealed as in ordinary cases. Money sent to Mr. Dimon will be converted into drafts or Confederate notes and forwarded to Richmond in open flag of truce letters under the direction of General Butler. Dr. Dimon in a letter dated the 14th inst. to John L. Seymour, General Agent of this State, says in regard to this matter that during a recent interview with Gen. Butler, the latter informed him

"That no communication is allowed with our prisoners by the Confederate authorities except by ordinary flag-of-truce letters, open, on a half sheet, addressed from individuals to individuals. In such letters money can be sent, and it will be given to the persons to whom it is sent; but that, if money is given to the persons to whom it is sent, but that, if money is even thus sent by any organized body for distribution among several persons, it will be confiscated at Richmond, and turned over to a fund for the relief of their own soldiers.

"He also stated that when money was sent by flag-of-truce letters it could be exchanged at Fortress Monroe for confederate money at a more liberal rate than if sent on to Richmond, as the authorities there would exchange it, and give the prisoners only eight dollars for one.

"I do not see how you can send money in behalf of our State to our prisoners unless you can put it in the hands of their friends at home to send, as in any other way it will be confiscated at Richmond.

"As soon as the door is again opened I will inform you, and it will also be made public to the country by official notice from General Butler."

THE CASE OF SURGEON WEBSTER.

Several months ago Gen. Canby issued an order directing the arrest of a deserter named Philip Fitzsimmons, who was at that time an inmate of McDougal General Hospital. In consequence of the dangerous condition of the patient, whose life would have been jeopardized by the removal, the surgeon, whose skill is only surpassed by his humanity, respectfully declined to obey the order. For this act of disobedience he has been tried by court martial, and sentenced to be confined to the limit of his post for six months, and to be reprimanded in General orders. Gen. Dix modified the sentence, confining the Surgeon to his post for sixty days.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The 7th Connecticut Regiment, under Major O. S. Sandford, numbering 340 men, arrived in this city on Tuesday night, in the transport Star of the South, from Port Royal. The regiment started on the Thomas F. Way for New-Haven yesterday morning.

The Daniel Webster left for Newport, Rhode Island, yesterday to take a battalion of troops, Rhode Island Volunteers, to New-Orleans.

Two hundred and thirty-seven recruits from Malone, Franklin County, New-York, reached this city yesterday, and were sent to Fort Schuyler, where they will find very comfortable accommodations.

On Wednesday morning Gen. Hays received a telegram from Marshal Fry, instructing him not to receive Indians as volunteers. A few Indians have be recruited here, and in the western part of the State a large number have enlisted.

THE STATE BOUNTY.

The reënlisted men of the 69th Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, received the State bounty yesterday at the Park Barracks. Pickpockets and sharpers generally have had their eyes upon the veterans for some time past, and hope by the use of drugged liquor to relieve these brave fellows of their hard-earned money.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

GEN. BUTLER ASCERTAINS THAT RICHMOND IS NOT EVACUATED.

A dispatch was received here by Gen. Butler from Gen. Wist