NEWS FROM GENERAL DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Our Suffolk Correspondence.

SUFFOLK, April 28, 1863.

All Quiet—Work on Our Fortifications Still in Progress—Impressing Negroes—Troubles of Business Men—A Blockade Runner, &c., &c.

The enemy for the last few days has been unusually quiet—a fact that engenders grave suspicions in the minds of our military men. It is supposed, and some even go so far as to gravely hint that they have it from authentic sources, that the rebels are making formidable preparations for the reduction of the town by siege. Whether this be true, or whether it be merely the vaporing of young military sensationists, our solid men in authority attach enough importance to the demonstration, feint or humbug, whichever it may be, on the part of the enemy, to continue strengthening our position to impregnability, if possible. On all sides new forts, of immense proportions, are springing up, as it were like mushrooms, in a single night. Heavy guns of the most approved pattern are being mounted; in short, all the resources of science, skill and courage are already enlisted on our side. Even if the enemy surmount these, we have our last resort—our flesh and blood bulwarks, our courageous soldiers, with their cold, glistening steel. All the contrabands in town have been impressed by the military authorities, and work is kept up night and day on the extension of our breastworks and the building of new forts.

General Peck seems determined that his men shall not wear themselves out with handling the pick and spade in the trenches while a number of negroes are lolling idly about the town, or riding fine horses on frivolous errands.

On General Corcoran's front our pickets extend almost to the woods; but the enemy holds himself cautiously aloof.

General Getty's is the line most exposed to attacks from the rebel sharpshooters; but even there the last day or two has been marked by unusual quiet. Occasionally, through the night, one of our great guns breaks the stillness with its sullen roar and the sharp whistling of a shell; but for the most part we are blessed with peaceful repose.

The enemy, you may rest assured, is not quiet for nothing. He is doubtless accumulating his thunders, to launch them with concentrated fury against us some of these fine days. Sooner or later the storm must come; at least so think and assert our commanders.

Parties doing business here find it utterly impossible to obtain goods, owing to the late restrictions placed on the transportation. Consequently trade is by no means as lively as it should be, and luxuries are scarce.

There seems no desire on the part of speculators to take advantage of the present excitement and the consequent scarcity and demand for the necessary articles of life; and, indeed, I believe General Peck issued an order at the very beginning of this trouble warning them of the consequences should they attempt to take advantage of the necessities of the soldiers and the people.

It is raining quite hard here to day, and every one is in doors and miserable. There is no more apparent prospect of a fight now than there was last week, and I begin to think we may have to wait a month for it, unless our forces go out and send the enemy howling towards Richmond.

One of our transports, with a volunteer crew and guard for the occasion, went down the river last night, with the intention of running the blockade. Heavy firing was heard on the Nansemond at midnight; but no news has been received here of the result.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28, 1863.

Affairs at Suffolk—Bravery of Lieutenant Horton, of the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, in Running Rebel Batteries—How General Dix Appreciates Pluck of Volunteers—An Armed Fleet to be Attached to This Corps—Disgraceful Conduct of a Regiment in General Getty's Division—A Just and Severe Order Promulgated in Their Behalf—Whom They Have to Deal With Now—Col. Milton Cogswell Assigned to This Department as Commissary of Muster—The Weather—A Charitable Enterprise, &c.

Affairs at Suffolk remain in *statu quo*. Our troops are keeping the enemy at bay, while the rebels dare not hazard an advance. During the excitement at the commencement of this campaign two of the quartermaster's boats—the steamer Swan and propeller Commerce—were sent to Suffolk, with provisions and ammunition. Before these vessels could return, however, the Nansemond river was obstructed with rebel batteries, and, in consequence, nothing except gunboats could pass, and even such an enterprise was extra hazardous. Yesterday Major General Dix ordered the twoabovementioned vessels to be brought down; but neither pilot nor engineer could be found to run the boats. Lieutenant Horton, of the Ninety-ninth regiment New York Volunteers, and Captain Sommers volunteered to run the batteries, and bring the Commerce down and have the Swan follow. General Dix gladly accepted his services; and this morning at four o'clock the two steamers left the wharf at Suffolk, and arrived here safely at about nine o'clock. The undertaking of piloting a vessel down the Nansemond river is by no means a small matter. The west bank of the river is lined with rebel sharpshooters, and on the appearance of the steamboats volley after volley was poured into them, but fortunately with no other result than the perforation of the timber with bulletholes. No one was injured, and Lieutenant Horton certainly deserves the highest credit for his bravery and intrepidity, which Major General Dix duly accords him. During the entire trip down the river not one of the naval gunboats was visible.

The pilot of the Swan is named E. C. Judson. The engineers employed were volunteers, and one of them receives $50 for his five hours labor, while the other will obtain an appointment as captain of some quartermaster boat from General Dix. As the best of feeling does not exist between the army and navy, and Major General Dix's plans are not readily seconded by the latter branch of the service, the Commanding General has resolved to fit out a river fleet of gunboats, over which he can assume control. We have now two fine boats. On Monday a third, carrying four guns, will be ready for service, which has been fitted up by Captain Edwin Ludlow, the indefatigable and efficient Quartermaster of Norfolk, and a fourth will be completed by the end of next week. As soon as these vessels shall be added to the Nansemond river fleet General Dix thinks he will be able to keep navigation open on the Nansemond without any assistance from the Navy Department.

I am informed at headquarters that the rebel troops besieging General Foster were under command of General Garnett, and from positive information it has been ascertained that this force has joined General Longstreet, and consists of six regiments of infantry, a number of cavalry and several batteries of artillery. Brigadier General G. W. Getty was the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers. This command had been doing police duty at Norfolk for several months, and in consequence became considerably demoralized. When it was found necessary to send reinforcements to Major General Peck, General Dix ordered the Nineteenth Wisconsin to Suffolk, to join Gen Getty's division. But the behaviour of the regiment was such that fears were entertained that their demoralization would infect the other troops, and General Getty was forced to issue the following order, which I am requested to publish as an example and warning to others:—

FIELD ORDERS—NO. 12.
HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS, SUFFOLK, VA., April 26, 1863.

The Nineteenth regiment Wisconsin Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty on the line of river defences, and will return to its camp in Suffolk.

A regiment which does nothing without complaint and grumbling is not wanted on this line, and the General Commanding prefers to diminish his force by sending it away, rather than have the remaining troops infected by the example of such childish behaviour.

By command of Brigadier General G. W. GETTY.
HALLARD STEVENS, Captain and A. A. G.

As soon as this order was promulgated, the regiment referred to was sent to the front and brigaded with the Ninety-ninth regiment New York Volunteers, the pet regiment of Major General Peck, under Acting Brigadier General D. W. Wardrop. On this line some fighting is done, and the brave officer commanding the brigade will scarcely suffer the grumbling Nineteenth to get rusty while he is entrusted with the advance guard, and the Ninety-ninth regiment will strictly attend to their moral condition.

Yesterday morning Major General Dix, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Louis H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Charles Temple Dix, aid-de-camp and Captain G. Von Eickstedt, aid-de-camp, proceeded to Yorktown on the steamer Henry Burden, to communicate with Major General E. D. Keyes, commanding on the peninsula, in regard to certain movements in that locality. In the evening the General returned to the fort.

Colonel Milton Cogswell, late of the Tammany (New York forty-second) regiment, arrived here on Sunday morning. Colonel Cogswell fell back on his rank as captain in the Eighth United States infantry, and was ordered here to relieve Captain Joseph N. G. Whistler, of the Third United States infantry, who has been acting as Commissary of Musters, as the latter obtained the appointment of Colonel of the Fourth New York artillery.

Some firing has been heard to day in the direction of Suffolk; but up to the hour of closing the mail I have learned no particulars.

The weather is somewhat unpropitious, rain having fallen nearly all day; all of which does not materially improve the roads much.

On the 12th inst. a man named Thomas Hawkins, a pilot, who volunteered to take one of the gunboats up the Nansemond river, was shot dead at his post in the wheelhouse, leaving a widow and three children at Hampton in destitute circumstances. A number of philanthropic gentlemen made a collection in their behalf, and succeeded in gathering five hundred and fifty dollars, which has been placed in competent hands for safe investment. The gentleman foremost in this laudable undertaking was Captain George R. Slicer, commanding the United States revenue cutter Philip Allen, and Captain Andrew Ainsworth, Acting Master of Transportation, started and assisted the project considerably. Major General Dix and staff were among those who subscribed to this widow and orphan fund. Should not the government endow the wife of a patriotic man who lost his life in the service of his country with a pension? The matter is at least worth mentioning.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29, 1863.

The Passage of the Commerce and Swan Through the Nansemond—Lieutenant Horton's Report—Important Visitors to This Post—The Fast Day at Norfolk, &c., &c.

In my letter of yesterday I made a brief mention of the running of the blockade on the Nansemond river by the transports Commerce and Swan, the former temporarily under command of Lieutenant Rowe, of the Ninety-ninth regiment New York Volunteers, and the latter in charge of Lieutenant Charles S. Horton, of the same regiment.

The steamer Commerce was pretty well riddled, but the Swan seemed to have been the chief aim of the rebel batteries and sharpshooters, and no less than nine twelve-pounder solid shots passed through her cabins, one of them passing through seven bales of hay. Lieutenant Horton was in the pilot house, which was protected by baled hay. Alongside of him stood, unflinching and courageous, Captain Wm. Somers, H. N. Watkins, of Company I, Ninety-ninth regiment New York Volunteers, Walter Lowe, Company E, Ninety-ninth regiment New York Volunteers, and the indomitable E. C. Z. Judson—better known as Ned Buntline—of the First regiment Mounted Rifles, whose knowledge of naval affairs stood him in good stead in the trying moments of running the rebel batteries. The engineers of the boat were Messrs. M. G. Carsten and N. G. Vandergriff. The crew was composed of the following volunteers:—Charles Henry, Wm. Hall, F. Mayneke, of Company F, Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, and D. McCarthy, of Company G, of the same regiment.

The following is Lieutenant Horton's report to Major General Dix of the affair:—

STEAM TRANSPORT SWAN,
NANSEMOND RIVER, April 28, 1863.

Major General DIX:—

GENERAL—In pursuance of special order No. 109, from Major General Peck, I have this day run the rebel batteries on the Nansemond river with the steam transport Swan. I encountered but one battery of four guns (twelve-pounders), and received seven shots in the vessel besides bullets from their sharpshooters. I cannot speak too highly of the men under my command, who displayed great coolness and promptitude in the discharge of their several duties while under the galling fire which we sustained. I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,
CHAS. S. HORTON,
First Lieutenant Co E, Ninety-ninth regiment N. Y. V.

Major General Dix, Commanding Department of Virginia, Fortress Monroe, Va.

This morning brought us a large number of distinguished visitors. During the night the fine steamer Carrie Martin, Captain Willard Martin, arrived in the Roads, having on board the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State; Fred. Seward, Esq.; Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister; Mr. Schleiden, Minister from the Hanse Towns; Count Piper, Swedish Minister, and Baron Gralon, the Prussian Secretary of Legation; also several ladies. The Secretary of State, in company with Major General John A. Dix and Major Charles C. Joline, proceeded to Suffolk on the fine little steamer Henry Burden, Captain George A. Cole, while the remainder of the illustrious visitors took a trip to Hampton in ambulances, under the guide of Colonel W. H. Ludlow and Medical Director Dr. Rufus H. Gilbert, after which they re-embarked on the Carrie Martin and visited Norfolk. Arrived at the latter place, Captain Edwin Ludlow, Post Quartermaster at this place, detailed the steamboat C. P. Smith, Captain Fuller, to take the distinguished guests to inspect the Gosport Navy Yard and other places of interest.

Prior to their coming to Fortress Monroe the Secretary of State and companions stopped at Yorktown, where they were received with an appropriate salute of artillery by Major General Keyes. Brigadier General Rufus King, who has a command under General Keyes, called upon Governor Seward, and was received by him as an old and esteemed friend.

By the Baltimore boat his Excellency Governor Wm. Cannon and staff, of Delaware, arrived this morning to visit the Fourth Delaware regiment, Colonel Grimshaw, at Gloucester Point. The following named gentlemen compose his staff:—Adjutant General S. M. Harrington, Colonel Curtis, Dr. Wm. D. Nolan, Mr. E. C. Stotsenburg, Professor Porter and Dr. Garrett.

Besides the above mentioned distinguished personages, his Excellency Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, has been sojourning here several days, and last evening edified a large and highly respectable assemblage at Portsmouth with a brilliant discourse on the Union. Governor Pierpont is accompanied by Hon. Mr. Hagan, the Secretary of the commonwealth. Mr. R. G. Staples, chief clerk of Captain Ludlow, Acting Quartermaster at Norfolk, and Secretary of the Union League at Portsmouth, deserves great credit for the splendid arrangements of the meeting and the general reception of his Excellency the Governor of Virginia.

We have no news from the front to-day, and as far as I can learn everything is quiet, excepting some slight skirmishing between the pickets.

To-morrow, the 30th instant, having been appointed by the President of the United States as a day of fasting and prayer, the same will be observed as such. Brigadier General Viele has issued the following general order on the subject:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 20.
HEADQUARTERS, NORFOLK, VA., April 29, 1863.

Thursday, the 30th day of April, having been by resolution of the Senate and by proclamation of the President of the United States, set apart as a day of humiliation and prayer, it is enjoined upon all persons, civil and military, within the limits of this command, to observe it as such, abstaining from all secular occupations, and devoting the day to the service of God. No business of any description will be transacted except such as is necessary to military discipline.

By order of Brigadier General EGBERT L. VIELE.
J. H. LIEBENAU, Assistant Adjutant General.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1863.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN BERWICK BAY, LA.

The department has received official information of the destruction of the ram Queen of the West in Berwick Bay, after a fight of twenty minutes; also the destruction of the Diana and the Hart. At later dates our forces were in pursuit of two other vessels, which are believed to be the only rebel vessels now in those waters.

CAPTURES BY THE BLOCKADING FLEETS.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture of the English schooner St. George by the United States steamer Mount Vernon. The vessel was attempting to run the blockade off New Inlet, and was seized by our steamer close in with Fort Fisher. Her master acknowledged having run the blockade several times. The cargo of the St. George consisted chiefly of salt, rum and merchandise.

The schooner Nettie was captured on the 29th of March by the United States steamer South Carolina, about twenty-five miles east of Port Royal, with a cargo of cotton, mostly damaged. The captain and crew admitted having run out of Charleston a few nights previous.

On the night of the 19th inst. three vessels were captured while attempting to run the blockade off Charleston, namely, a brig and schooner, laden with salt, and a sloop with cotton. They were sent North by Commodore Turner.

The United States steamer New London reports the capture on the 3d inst. of the British schooner Tampico, bound from Sabine Pass to the Balize with one hundred and twelve bales of cotton.

On the 12th inst. the same vessel, off Sabine Pass, picked up the officers and others of a small boat while attempting to land. Among them was Capt. Chas. Fowler, who commanded the steamer Josiah Bell at the time of the capture of the Morning Light. Fowler had a commission from Major General Magruder of the rebel army, giving him exclusive control of their "squadron," as they call it, at Sabine Pass.

WEDDING PARTY AT THE SPANISH LEGATION.

There was a brilliant party at the residence of the Spanish Minister last night, in honor of the recent wedding of the Secretary of the Spanish Legation with the daughter of the Brazilian Minister. It was attended by the whole Diplomatic Corps now in the city. Colonel Romaine, the Haytien Minister, was amongst the guests, but he was left almost unnoticed by his diplomatic *confreres*, and stood nearly the whole evening in the hall. He has ceased to be a lion, and notwithstanding the sympathy largely expressed for his race, even Senator Sumner, who was present, forgot its practical demonstration on this occasion.

DEATH OF PAYMASTER FREDERICK R. CURTIS.

The Department has received intelligence of the death of Assistant Paymaster Frederick R. Curtis, of the United States steam sloop Pawnee.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

A number of rebel prisoners—in all one hundred and six—were brought here this morning from Aquia creek, in charge of Lieutenant Boyce, of the Eighth infantry, and were sent to the Old Capitol. Among them was the Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Louisiana infantry, three lieutenants and four non-commissioned officers. Their appearance on their way to prison, under a heavy guard, caused considerable interest. Large crowds gathered to witness so extensive a party of captured rebels in the city of Washington.

THE DECISION IN THE CUMBERLAND COAL CASE.

The decision in the Cumberland Coal case, involving the title of half the mines owned by that company, and now pending before the Court of Appeals at Annapolis, cannot be rendered before the next June or October term. The case excites much interest here and in Maryland, having twice been decided against the company, and the last time under the decision of the Court of Appeals.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Thirty or forty new clerks have been appointed in the Adjutant General's office, and among them several sergeants of fine clerical ability who had previously been engaged in that capacity.

ARRIVAL OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Discharged soldiers mustered out of the service, their term of service having expired, are arriving daily here from the Rappahannock.

APPRECIATION OF REAL ESTATE IN WASHINGTON.

The old *Intelligencer* establishment has been sold at auction, under a mortgage to Riggs & Co., to settle up the estate of Mr. Gales, and brought eighty thousand one hundred dollars—a price that speaks volumes for the enhancement in the value of property in Washington. The purchaser, Mr. Spalding, will erect a fine modern building upon the lot, but the *Intelligencer* will occupy a portion of it, and be continued at the old location.

SALE OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER'S EFFECTS.

The sale by the Chevalier Hulsemann, of some of his most valuable effects, makes the third of the diplomatic corps that has manifested a determination to change residence from this point temporarily, if not permanently.

TROOPS FOR TENNESSEE.

Governor Andrew Johnson is still here. The army corps that he is authorized to organize is to be in the nature of a local force for Tennessee, which will have superior fitness for operating so as to clear out the rebels from East Tennessee. These local troops for Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, &c., operate as so much increase of the number available for general service.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

The Federal Currency Greenbacks.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

The whole North is flooded with "greenbacks," and, even worse, with postal currency of the fractional parts of a dollar. As here, the currency has become very much depreciated, and so great is the distrust of the "greenbacks" that persons in the North holding them are getting rid of them—like a great many Jews and speculators here do with their Confederate notes—by buying houses, lots, diamonds, watches, cloths, anything to convert them into what they believe to be safer. This feeling of distrust is quite as wide spread through the North as with our own people of Confederate notes.

Gold and silver have been driven out of circulation, and the whole government is carried on by its promises to pay. The debt of the North is becoming so enormous, and increasing at the rate of two or three millions a day, that the people see nothing before them but bankruptcy and ruin. No confidence is felt in the bonds and securities, and persons who have money are investing it in real estate and State stocks. The North is issuing its paper so rapidly that although they have all the presses of Philadelphia, New York and Boston at work for them, they cannot get notes fast enough to meet the demand of its payments. Thousands of its soldiers in the field have not been paid, and Mr. Chase's exchequer is sometimes left as empty as a contribution box of a rainy Sunday.

Clothing of Deceased Soldiers.

Two general orders issued by S. Cooper, rebel Adjutant General, are of significance. One directs that the clothing of deceased soldiers shall be properly inventoried and then turned over to the nearest quartermaster, in order that it may be reissued, the value of the clothing to be paid to the personal representative of deceased.

Rights of Partisan Rangers.

The other order defines the rights of partisan rangers, and sets forth to what they are entitled, which includes all arms and munitions of war, small arms, artillery, cavalry equipments and all else they may capture from the enemy. When these articles are turned over to the government, the captors are to be paid their full value.

Damaged Confederate Stores.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The Confederate government has one hundred thousand bushels of corn in store at Albany, Georgia, in a damaged condition, and which, if not soon removed, will prove worthless. The want of rolling stock for transportation is the cause.

Fatal Affray.

Robert Emmet Dixon, Clerk of the Confederate House of Representatives, was shot dead on Friday by Robert E. Ford, late journal clerk of the House, in an affray.

The Blockading Fleet and the Blockade Runners.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

That there is a system of collusion between the blockading fleet off Charleston harbor and those blockade runners who bring in Yankee goods or carry out cotton, is established by the fact that the vessels captured by the federals are only those freighted with stores for the Confederate government.

High Price for Substitutes.

Fifteen hundred dollars each for substitutes are offered in Richmond.

The Situation at the South.

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer, April 15.]

BE OF GOOD CHEER.

The news from all quarters is cheering. The enemy having demonstrated against Charleston, has retired his iron-clads, after an ignominious defeat, to a place of security, and the boasted possession of that noble seaport on the anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sumter, has proved a delusion to all Yankeedom. Bitter, doubtless, has this disappointment been to old Abraham Hanks and his satellites at Washington. Mortification and rage must now prevail where, but a few days ago, all was confident expectation and hope that Charleston would yield to the invincible (?) iron-clads, and that proud, patriotic South Carolina would be humbled before the abolitionism of the world. How changed now is the picture! After a few days presence within the bar of Charleston harbor, and exhaustion of all the powers of the immaculate iron-clad fleet to pass the forts defending that city, the last of the fleet has disappeared, some of them steaming North and others South, doubtless satisfied that from the sea Charleston is impregnable and safe from all future assaults. How galling this reflection must be to our abolition foes! They came and saw, to conquer; they left, cowed, dismayed and beaten! In their desperation, should they again assail the defences of Charleston, we are confident the same disgraceful failure awaits them. "Let them come," Charleston is ready for a renewal of the conflict!

But the signal repulse of the enemy at Charleston is not the only cheering news we have to chronicle. Gold has gone up again in New York, and we predict ere ten days shall elapse it will command over the greenbacks of old Hanks a frightful premium. This, to the Yankees, will be a desperate event. Their "pocket nerve," it is well established, is the most sensitive of all their nerves, and this being reached by a decline in stocks or further depreciation of their currency, and woe to the Hanks administration! On the other hand our Confederate currency is daily appreciating at home, and Confederate bonds are rapidly advancing abroad. The result of the proposed Confederate loan in Europe far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of our people. The call for fifteen millions of dollars, secured by cotton, was answered by a subscription of fifty millions of dollars in England alone, and probably by as much more on the European continent. The stock sent over commanded five per cent premium. Cotton is still king! "Oh! ye, of little faith," why did you doubt it? Not only can fifteen millions be procured by its hypothecation, but as easily could three hundred millions be procured. No need of State endorsement to procure money, when three millions of bales of cotton remain in the South. The world must have the great staple; and if our government shall say to Europe, "Come and get it, Come and get it," it will, at its own risk, paying for it in advance. Who will doubt, now, the power of the South to win its independence? But the news is cheering all around and about us. The movements of the enemy in every direction indicate irresolution and a change of operations. Baffled in every quarter, a change of their several bases of operations appears to be evident. From the Rappahannock a large portion of his forces has been withdrawn. Fighting "Joe Hooker" cannot advance in that quarter. Grant can do nothing in the vicinity of Memphis; Rosecrans fears to move, and countermarches almost every day. The Yazoo expedition has been a failure, and a disastrous one. Banks' expedition is over, and from Port Hudson, in disgrace, he has gone back with his fleet to New Orleans, where he is vepting his impotent rage upon the defenceless people of that city.

So opens the spring campaign, land and naval. Soon summer will come to bring with it, what? If we are not deceived by the "signs of the times," it will bring large reinforcements to the army of Rosecrans, whose base of operations will be Nashville, and who will give fight to our army of Tennessee—drive, by the power of numbers, if he can, that army to Chattanooga, and then march Knoxville through the mountain passes now defended by our troops; seize upon the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad in that direction, and attempt to pass into Georgia by the capture of Chattanooga. This, we believe, is the programme of Rosecrans for the summer months. The occupation of Richmond will be abandoned, and to strike at the centre of the confederacy is now the policy. Let them come. We are prepared for his advance.

The New York Democracy and Peace.

[From the Savannah News, April 13.]

The New York democracy are at last convinced that the South cannot be conquered are for peace, and desire conciliation and a conference, if they are in earnest for peace there is no need of a conference. The Southern terms of peace were offered when our new government was organized, and has been since reiterated on every battle field. Final separation and unconditional independence.

City Intelligence.

LADIES' FAIR—CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The efforts of the ladies who have been for the past week holding a fair for the benefit of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Fifteenth street and avenue A, have been so far a great and deserved success. The fair will close on Saturday next, and the ladies are anxious to see all their friends previous to the close—all those who have patronized them already and those who have not had time or opportunity to visit them. To-day the fair will be open, and the ladies in attendance from one to eleven P. M., when a quantity of ornamental and useful articles will be raffled for. The Cecilian Brass Band will be in attendance throughout the day and evening.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN DICKSON.—On Tuesday evening the citizens of the Twenty-eighth precinct, Eighth and Ninth wards, presented Captain Dickson, of the Police Department, with a deed for a lot of ground, valued at over $1,500, on Ninety-second street, and a purse containing $800 in money. The affair came off at the residence of Captain Dickson, the presentation being made by Mr. Page, of Page's Hotel. There were quite a number of guests present, among others ex-Councilman Bogert, Harris Bliss, Esq., and Wm. West, Esq., of the Eighth ward. Captain Dickson has been for many years connected with the police force, and was for a long time one of the sergeants of the detective force.

LECTURE BY RICHARD O'GORMAN.—Mr. Richard O'Gorman's lecture on "Edmund Burke," for the benefit of the Irish Relief Fund, will take place at Cooper Institute next Monday evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association. The sale of tickets thus far has been very large, and there is no doubt but a handsome sum will be realized. The Seventh regiment band will be in attendance and perform selections from the Irish national airs during the evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last a heavy sign board, insecurely fastened at 91 Bowery, fell down, and struck two men who were passing. One of them—named Alexander—died in great agony the next day, from the effects of the blow, and the other was seriously injured. The Coroner censured the owner of the store for the negligence which caused the accident. Such criminal carelessness should be punished. An advertisement in another column gives particulars more in detail.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship North Star, Captain Jones, will leave this port at noon to-day for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—containing all the important News of the past ten days, foreign and domestic, will be ready at half-past nine o'clock this morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, April 18, 1863.

The News from the States—A Personal Explanation—Tarsilia Carreno and Mr. Vandergucht, &c., &c.

By the steamer Sheldrake, which leaves to-day, I send the most important news yet received from Mexico since the invasion of that republic by the French. I have made a separate letter of it.

The news of the reverse sustained by the Monitor fleet in Charleston harbor caused great excitement among all classes in this city, as you may well suppose. Charleston being in my province, comments on the affair from me would be out of place and unnecessary, much as I desire to say something. Therefore, having given you the news from Mexico, and being, to a certain extent, debarred from commenting on the war in the States, I will proceed to a personal affair, of considerable importance to myself.

The attention of his Excellency the Captain General has been called to one of my recent letters, in which I mentioned that a high dignitary of the government had received a large sum of money for permission to land negroes on the island. I have been assured in the most positive manner that it is not true, and it gives me great pleasure to say so; but, to clear myself more completely, and in order that his Excellency and the public may understand that I was not so much to blame in making so serious a charge against the superior government of the island, I will state that, in the first place, I was assured in the most positive manner, by a person who had, or pretended to have, an opportunity of knowing, that it was true. In the next place, the notorious corruption which exists among government officials here, as his Excellency well knows, warranted me in placing some amount of credit, at least, in the statement. At this very moment his Excellency is laboring hard to mature a plan of reform which may in some measure mitigate the evils of corruption, bribery and fraud which pervade all, or almost all, the branches of the government of Cuba. I attack no individual, and therefore let no individual complain. What I say now in regard to corruption comes to me almost directly from the lips of his Excellency, whose opinions in this respect I know perfectly well. For that exalted personage I have the highest regard, and the most unbounded confidence in the honesty and manliness of his character, and my only fear is that he may find his strength unequal to the great and praiseworthy task he proposes to himself. If I have erred in publishing a false statement, it was certainly not with the malicious intention of casting aspersions upon him, but as one who is a humble laborer in the cause of human progress, desirous of exposing wickedness and injustice that they may be crushed and confounded wheresoever they may exist.

I trust his Excellency will be satisfied with this explanation, which I make solely because my statement was an error which I was bound in honesty to correct.

The little pianist Teresita Carreno has met with wonderful success. Her concert last Sunday night at the Tacon drew one of the largest assemblages I ever saw in Havana. The house was crowded from floor to dome, and every one appeared delighted and astonished at the wonderful performance of this interesting child. Another concert takes place to-night, and on next Sunday she makes her appearance in Matanzas. Among those who assisted the little artist was one who deserves a notice for the extraordinary perfection with which he plays the violin. The name of this gentleman is Vandergucht. I cannot conceive anything better than his performance. Possibly Paganini was superior, or it may be that Ole Bull surpasses him. I never heard either; but of all the good violinists I have ever heard, none can surpass, and few can come near, Vandergucht. He ought to go to New York.

The weather to-day is excessively warm.

Exchange on New York is from 38 to 40.

West Point Cadet Appointments.

The following is a list of Cadet appointments "at large" made by the President for 1863, viz:—

1. Ashbel H. Cram, of Maine.
2. Frederick A. Mahan, of New York.
3. William A. Cunningham, of New York.
4. John Cameron, of Pennsylvania.
5. Henry W. Sheeter, of Illinois.
6. Charles L. Hointzelman.
7. George Sumner Jenkins.
8. John J. D. Kingsbury, of Connecticut.
9. Washington Hunt Walbridge, of Ohio.
10. Charles Harrod Campbell.

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An Inside View of Vicksburg, giving an account of the great strength of the place.

Map showing the rebel works around Vicksburg, at the Wharves, at the Corners and along the Streets.

Highly important account, from the HERALD Special War Correspondent, of the Successful Operations of General Banks in Louisiana, and of the Triumphant March of his Army in the Opelousas Region.

Important News from Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Havana, Mexico, Europe, and all parts of the world.

Account of the Shipwreck of the Liverpool steamship Anglo Saxon, with the Loss of Two Hundred and Thirty-seven Lives.

Report of the Weekly Doings of the Knights of the Golden Circle, giving a Letter from Sir Abraham Lincoln, and their Opinions on Matters Military, Political, Financial and Social.

Some of Father Abraham's Jokes, or a Holliday or Jolly Day in Cabinet Council.

Continuation of the novelette "In a Fix"—The Italian's Story.

Sporting—Billiards—The Prize Ring—Racing and Trotting, &c., &c.

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6, 23, 70, 60, 7, 37, 71, 34, 78, 41, 14, 52, 51.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 252—April 30, 1863.
71, 43, 40, 23, 62, 2, 29, 57, 68, 24, 63, 27.
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Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lotteries of Kentucky:—
EXTRA CLASS 251—April 30, 1863.
50, 38, 57, 9, 27, 36, 64, 44, 73, 18, 13, 29, 53.
CLASS 252—April 30, 1863.
34, 66, 33, 43, 50, 69, 1, 48, 72, 13, 62, 6.
Circulars sent by addressing
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Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery, of Kentucky.
CLASS 208—April 30, 1863.
38, 58, 8, 62, 28, 20, 56, 2, 26, 49, 23, 52, 50.
CLASS 206—April 30, 1863.
29, 5, 1, 60, 47, 76, 35, 31, 51, 13, 25, 27, 6.
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