THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,034. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE THREE CENTS.

KILPATRICK'S EXPEDITION.

Further Details of the Brilliant Movement.

The Rebel Pursuit Gallantly Resisted.

Two Hundred and Twenty-five Miles Traversed in Four Days.

REBEL INTELLIGENCE TO MARCH 5.

Rumored Death of Colonel Dahlgren.

Sketch of the Gallant Young Hero,

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch.

NORFOLK, Va., March 5, 1864.

Since writing my last despatch I have seen General Kilpatrick, and learned from him further particulars of his recent demonstration against Richmond. All the details of the march, the persistent but difficult advance through two days incessant rain, the marshes traversed, ditches leaped, encounters with the enemy, and enthusiastic and gallant department of his command, would make a long and deeply interesting recital; but they have already been alluded to in my despatches. I am therefore obliged to confine myself to the main and leading incidents, and give but a bare epitome of his four days' journeyings and adventures on the way:—

THE START AND EARLY MOVEMENTS.

The command started, as before stated, from Stephensburg on Sunday night, 28th ult., consisting of detachments from different cavalry regiments, and altogether numbering thirty-eight hundred men. The detachments were under command of Brigadier General Davies, Colonel Sawyer, First Vermont cavalry; Colonel Dahlgren and Major Hall, of the Sixth New York cavalry. Accompanying the expedition was Captain Hexsom, United States horse artillery, with six three-inch rifled cannon. Crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford they surprised and captured the entire picket post, consisting of a captain, lieutenant and sixteen men. From there the march was continued to Spottsylvania Court House, where, having travelled all night, they rested an hour for breakfast. The next place reached was Beaver Dam. Here the railroad was destroyed for a considerable distance, as also some store houses and their contents, comprising corn and other forage. Shortly after leaving this station a force of the enemy was encountered, who made a brief stand, but were soon routed and some prisoners taken. Advancing still farther, about five miles beyond Beaver Dam, the command halted from half-past seven in the evening till one o'clock in the morning, at which hour marching was resumed.

MAJOR HALL'S

With some four hundred men, here took a detour to the left to destroy the railroad bridge over the South Anna River, but encountering a brigade of rebel infantry and a battery, was obliged to return, his orders being to avoid meeting in case of meeting with a superior force of the enemy.

GENERAL MOVEMENTS RESUMED AND RICHMOND APPROACHED.

At five A. M. on the morning of the first inst. the entire command crossed the South Anna at Blunt's bridge, and then rested two hours, when they resumed their line of march. They were now twenty miles from Richmond. On the route they encountered the City Battalion, a cavalry company, and captured nearly all of them. This battalion was on picket duty on the Brooke turnpike, five miles out of the city. Pushing on, the outer fortifications were reached about noon, with only slight resistance. Going through these fortifications, they advanced a mile and a half.

REBEL RESISTANCE TO THE EXPEDITION.

Now come the serious obstacles to farther advance. It was evident that their approach was known in the city, and that every preparation was making to prevent farther progress. From cannon mounted on the inner line of defences solid shot and shell were hurled against their advancing columns. At first only two cannon opened on them. The Third Indiana and Fifth New York advanced to charge on these guns; but other guns, to the number of twelve or fifteen, soon showed themselves. These guns varied in calibre from six to thirty-two pounders, and were supported by infantry. From the fact of their opening successively, as they did, and the noise of moving cars, it was conclusive that the enemy had only a short time before received positive knowledge of the pending movement on the city. As no additional guns opened, General Davies' brigade was sent as dismounted skirmishers to the assistance of the above regiments. It was this movement that developed the presence of large infantry supports to the rebel guns, being found impracticable to pierce these works in the face of the largely overwhelming force opposed to them, the command withdrew at the approach of night. Here ended the demonstration against the city by the command immediately under the direction of General Kilpatrick.

COLONEL DAHLGREN'S MOVEMENT—HIS SAFETY.

It was expected that a party of five hundred picked men under Colonel Dahlgren, on bearing Kilpatrick's guns, would make an advance in another direction on the city; but being led by a negro guide to an impassible ford, he was obliged to make a lenghty detour, and thus was unable to rejoin the command until after its withdrawal from the front of Richmond. I should state that Col. Dahlgren, in his absence, destroyed the railroad bridge at Fredericksball Station, together with several steam mills and a large amount of rebel stores and other property. On the return, Col. Dahlgren, Major Cook and Surgeon Kingsbury, Second New York cavalry, were separated from the main command, and apprehensions were entertained that they had been captured, but since Gen. Kilpatrick's arrival at Fortress Monroe, they have been heard from in King and Queens county. The rest of Col. Dahlgren's command joined the main body at Tunnel Hill's Station.

THE ATTACK AT MEADOW'S BRIDGE.

On the return from Richmond the main body crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow's bridge. The night after crossing, at their encampment, which was only seven miles from the city, they where severely shelled, and withdrawing from there bivouacked at the old church towards Mechanicsville. The night was cold and they were obliged to build fires, which revealed their position to the enemy. The next morning the rebel cavalry, said to be the First Maryland battalion and a portion of Wade Hampton's command, followed them for some distance, when their pursuers the First Maine regiment made a gallant charge, killing and wounding numbers, and taking a number of prisoners. They were annoyed no further on the retreat. At New Kent Court House they met the forces sent by General Butler to co operate with them.

WHY GENERAL BUTLER DID NOT CO-OPERATE SOONER.

Had these troops formed a junction with them the above story of repulse and retreat would probably not have been written. As it is, no possible blame, General Kilpatrick asserts, is chargeable to General Butler. As soon as the order reached the latter he sent on at once a advancing column. This order—and it doubtless was but another in the list of blunders which the authorities at Washington seem bound or doomed to commit, particularly when the taking of Richmond is the question at issue—reached General Butler a day too late. General Kilpatrick started on Sunday; General Butler did not receive his orders until Monday. But the failure of the expedition is without help, at least for the present. The only thing is to

Be patient now and cheerful,
Watch, pray and wait

for better success next time, and no blundering delinquencies from the War Department rulers at Washington.

GENERAL KILPATRICK—

As a more dashing, intrepid officer is not in the service, some think him too recklessly daring for his own safety—lamented turning back; the officers and men under him lament it, and General Meade most keenly regrets it. General Kilpatrick's losses have been slight, some half dozen killed, twice this number wounded and about fifty taken prisoners. Among the wounded and captured is Lieutenant Colonel Litchfield, Fifth Michigan cavalry. But in his absence they inflicted severe loss on the enemy, not much in the numbers killed, wounded and captured, as in successfully cutting railroad communications between Richmond and General Lee's army, besides destroying miles of other railroads, and large amounts of rebel stores. To give an idea of the fatiguing nature of the expedition, I need only state that the four days occupied from the time leaving Stephensburg until coming within our lines, the distance traversed was two hundred and twenty-five miles. In point of travel this comes up to the noted Stoneman raid, and I do not think it has been beaten in any cavalry marches during the war.

Mr. M. Davidson's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 7, 1864.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of March 5 contains further accounts of Kilpatrick's raid.

The gallant Dahlgren is dead. After leaving Richmond he proceeded with a portion of his men toward the peninsula, through the county of King and Queen, where he met Lieutenant Colonel Pollard, of the Ninth Virginia, and had a sharp encounter, in which Colonel Dahlgren was shot dead. Some seventy or eighty of his men were captured. The remainder have rejoined Kilpatrick, as has been already stated. Colonel Dahlgren was one of the bravest sons of America, and his death will be regretted by all who ever knew him. He had lost a leg in the service and had just arrived at that period of convalescence when he could take the saddle when he was cut down by war's relentless hand. Upon his person were found an address to his men and a memorandum of the route he was to take with his command when he left Kilpatrick, where he was to go, what he was to do, when he was to be there, and when he was to rejoin the main force. The address to his men is a most spirit stirring and patriotic appeal to their sympathies and valor in behalf of their fellow soldiers who are suffering imprisonment in the loathsome dungeons and upon the desert islands of the confederacy. He begs them not to falter or flag, but to follow him to open prison doors, and, putting arms into the hands of their released brethren, they would all march together to kill Davis and his Cabinet, and then return home to their friends, ready and anxious for further deeds of valor.

The *Sentinel* devotes a column of editorial to comments upon the address and memoradda, and characterizes them as the height of barbarism and vandalism. It declares that the world can now see that this war is prosecuted from partisan hate, which exceeds that of the savages of old, forgetting, apparently, that Southern men were the first to introduce raids, robberies and murders into this country and this war.

The *Sentinel* claims that they have captured two hundred and four of Kilpatrick's men and five officers. They do not claim to have killed many, but give an obituary of Captain Eilcrey, of their own forces, who was killed in defence of Richmond. It also announces the safe return of Colonel S. S. Bell to Richmond, who escaped from the cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad when being conveyed from Johnson's Island to Point Lookout.

Rebel Accounts.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 7, 1864.

The reasons why General Kilpatrick was not more successful will be made known when the following, from the Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday morning last, is read:—

An official despatch was received yesterday afternoon from General Lee at Orange Court House, stating that the enemy's cavalry appeared to be moving on both his flanks; that one column had proceeded in the direction of Fredericksball, which is the station above Beaver Dam on the Central road, and the other in the direction of Charlottesville. In the course of the day a despatch was received, via Lynchburg, from Colonel Mallory, commandant of the post at Charlottesville, giving the information that the Yankees were then within three miles of the town.

News via Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 6, 1864.

News has just reached here that young Dahlgren, who, it was said, was captured in the recent raid of General Kilpatrick, is safe, having made his escape. He is the son of Admiral Dahlgren.

The following is a list of the casualties in General Kilpatrick's command in his recent raid:—

WOUNDED.

Robert J. Eastman, 17th Pennsylvania.
Anson Kearney, 5th United States cavalry.
John H. Burnett, 1st Vermont.
A. E. Davis, 1st Maine.
J. E. Leprell, 1st Maine.
Benjamin Sheldon, 1st Vermont.
Wm. B. Rowe, 5th Michigan.
George H. Young, 2d New York.
George A. Otis, Surgeon, 2d New York.

All is quiet in front of our lines between Portsmouth and Suffolk.

Sketch of Colonel Dahlgren.

Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, the gallant, dashing cavalry officer, whose death (according to information received from rebel sources) we have this day to record, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and is the son of Admiral Dahlgren, the commander of the fleet operating off Charleston. He was a young but brave officer, and earned his colonel's commission by his gallantry.

The young hero first came into notice during the present war as an aid-de-camp, having been appointed on May 28, 1862, to that position from the District of Columbia, with the rank of captain. He was ordered to report to General Fremont, then at the head of the Mountain Department, and was by him assigned to the staff of General Rufus Saxton, then commanding a division in that section of country. Under General Fremont Captain Dahlgren participated in the campaign near Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1862. When General Fremont was relieved of his command Captain Dahlgren was attached to General Sigel's staff, and participated in the campaign of the Army of Virginia and in the operations in the valley before Washington.

Captain Dahlgren, on November 9, 1862, made a successful dash into the city of Fredericksburg at the head of a small force of cavalry. He succeeded in taking during this raid a larger number of military prisoners than those which composed his command, captured a quantity of *materiel*, clothing, &c., besides killing and wounding several rebels. During this brilliant expedition he lost but one killed and four missing. General Sigel, in speaking of this affair, said:—"This movement was one of the most brilliant and daring expeditions that had been performed up to that time since the commencement of the war." He also spoke highly of the soldierly and manly qualities of his young aid.

During the Pennsylvania campaign of June and July, 1863, Captain Dahlgren behaved with distinguished gallantry, and was severely wounded during an engagement near Hagerstown, the wound causing the amputation of his leg below the knee. For his gallantry on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of colonel of volunteers, to date from that particular time. The severity of his wounds prevented him for some time from entering upon active service. He was scarcely convalescent when he started upon this expedition, and it was only by his most urgent request that he was allowed to accompany General Kilpatrick.

It will be remembered that after the main column reached Spottsylvania Court House, Colonel Dahlgren, with five hundred picked men, took a separate route to Fredericksball Station, where he destroyed the track, railroad bridge, &c., and did serious damage to the rebels by burning mills, stores and other property. He then moved forward with the intention of co-operating with General Kilpatrick in his attack upon Richmond, and but for the treachery of a negro, who led him astray, would doubtless have succeeded. He, however, did considerable damage to the James River Canal, and to the property of rebel officials along the river route from Goochland to the rebel capital.

Finding he was too late to take his stated part in the attack upon Richmond, he made his way with a portion of his command across the Pamunkey and Mattapony rivers into King and Queen county, where, it is reported, he met with his death.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

Notice to the Inspectors.

The Inspectors of Elections throughout the city will confer a great favor on the public if they will send to the office of the Associated Press, 145 Broadway, or to either of the annexed offices of the American Telegraph Company, the result of the voting in their several precincts after the canvass shall have been completed to day. The offices of the Telegraph Company will be kept open during the evening for the transmission of the returns.

The following are the stations of the American Company:—

No. 145 Broadway.
Astor House.
Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street.
Fulton Market.
Washington Market.
No. 293 Broadway.
Earle's Hotel, corner of Canal and Centre streets.
Corner of Canal street and Broadway.
Metropolitan Hotel.
Lafarge House.
New York Hotel.
Everett House.
Madison square office.
Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Sixth avenue and Forty-second street.
Eleventh avenue and Forty-first street.
Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street.
One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Third avenue.
Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue.
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.

P. H. CRAIG,
General Agent New York Associated Press.

GRANT'S GRAND ARMY.

The Reconnoissance Towards Dalton, Ga.

OCCUPATION OF RINGGOLD.

The Contest Near the Town of Tunnel Hill and Capture of the Place.

Why the Rebel Position Beyond was Not Taken,

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. E. D. Westfall's Despatches.

RINGGOLD, Ga., Feb. 22, 1864.

GEN. PALMER'S RECONNOISSANCE.

A little more than a week ago it was discovered that a considerable portion of Joe Johnston's army had been withdrawn from our front and despatched to the assistance of Gen. Polk, who is disputing Gen. Sherman's advance into South Alabama. Partly to create a diversion in Gen. Sherman's favor, by forcing the recall of these troops, and partly to discover the position and strength of the rebel army in North Georgia, Gen. Grant ordered a reconnoissance in force by the Army of the Cumberland, which was commenced yesterday. The Fourteenth army corps, Major General John M. Palmer commanding, consisting of Johnson's, Jeff. C. Davis' and Baird's divisions, were moved out from Chattanooga at an early hour on the road to Ringgold. Cruft's brigade, of Stanley's division, Fourth corps, with a force of cavalry under Col. Harrison, Thirty-ninth Indiana mounted infantry, and Col. Boone, Twenty-eighth Kentucky mounted infantry, were moved from Cleveland, Tenn., at the same hour, taking the Dalton road. Gen. Palmer's advance reached this place at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, having met no resistance, and the troops occupied the town last night. Colonel Harrison's mounted command, from Cleveland, encountered a body of the enemy's cavalry, about three hundred strong, three miles north of Catoosa Station, drove them pell mell down the road to Tunnell Hill and Dalton, and formed a junction with General Palmer's advance, encamped at Catoosa, two miles from Ringgold. General Cruft's command encamped near Varne's Station, on the Cleveland and Dalton road, and the operations of the first day were concluded. As the sun went down the band of rebel mosstroopers, who had skirmished with Colonel Harrison so unsuccessfully, were watching the busy Yankees in camp at Catoosa from a high point two miles away, and for all General Palmer could discover they were the only organized band of rebels in all that land.

RINGGOLD, CATOOSA COUNTY, GA.

This was a very flourishing, busy little town of three thousand inhabitants before the whirlwind of Joe Hooker's wrath swept over it, on the 27th of November last. Now there are seven families of females living there, and I am pained to say they are not of the highest order of intelligence or virtue, so, perhaps, I had better say nothing about it. The main street of the village is as complete a ruin as fire and gunpowder could make it. There is literally not one brick left standing upon another.

TUNNEL HILL, Whitfield County, Ga., Feb. 23, 1864.

SECOND DAY'S OPERATIONS.

At daylight this morning General King's (regular) brigade, of Johnson's division, advanced on the road from Catoosa Station to this place. Colonel Harrison's mounted men in advance encountered the rebel cavalry force, which has been hovering about our front since we left Ringgold, at a point four miles from Catoosa, where they had dismounted and hastily erected a barricade of fence rails across the road and through the fields on either side. Colonel Harrison, supported by Carlin's, King's and Hambright's brigades of infantry, gallantly charged the barricade, and drove the rebels from their shelter down the road to Tunnel Hill, closely pursuing them to the edge of the town. In the skirmish at the barricade Sergeant Jackson, Nineteenth Illinois, was killed, and privates Peter Blough and T. L. Andrews, Eighty-eighth Indiana, wounded. After a halt of fifteen minutes to breathe their horses, Colonel Harrison, with twenty-five men, charged into town, the rebels fleeing through the dust to the ridge which gives the town its name, and the second rebel stronghold was ours. Meanwhile Colonel Boone, Twenty-eighth Kentucky, mounted infantry, appeared in front of the rebels two miles on our right, having made a detour from Ringgold for the purpose of cutting off their retreat. Upon his appearance the rebels developed two guns and commenced a rapid fire upon him, which had the effect to halt his column, without, however, inflicting any loss. General Palmer's infantry did not enter Tunnel Hill. Cruft's command being to-day on the advance from Cleveland, the reconnoissance was pushed no further on Tuesday night, and the whole force retired to Catoosa Station and went into camp. Colonel Boone reports twelve prisoners as the result of his day's labor.

BUZZARD'S ROOST, Feb. 25, 1864.

CAPTURE OF TUNNEL HILL.

Yesterday Davis' division relieved Johnson's in the advance, and a forward movement commenced late in the forenoon. Tunnel Hill was reached at four o'clock. As our column appeared at the edge of the town on the north the rebels were seen in line along the ridge and occupying the roads leading out of the town on the south. The lines were two miles apart, and in view of each other, across the valley in which the village of Tunnel Hill is situated. Morgan's brigade of Jeff. C. Davis' division, only sixteen companies strong at present because of absent "veterans," was thrown on Tunnel Hill ridge to our left, and the main line advanced in front, Colonel Harrison's mounted men leading the way, in column of fours. Soon the same battery which had checked Colonel Boone the day previous opened on Colonel Harrison's column, the first shell striking in the column, killing one man, wounding four or five others, and disabling several horses. This section of a battery—said to be of the Washington Artillery, New Orleans—made some splendid shots, and forced our cavalry to retire to the cover of the woods. The line was halted, and General Davis ordered up a section of the Second Minnesota battery to silence, if possible, these dangerous rebel cannon. Our practice was vastly inferior to that of the rebels, and it was not until Morgan's brigade had advanced along the ridge so far that they were in danger of an attack on the flank that the rebels hauled off their guns. Nothing now remained but to occupy the ridge, and it was immediately done. Tunnel Hill ridge was found to be a very strong position, log breastworks having been erected, and every disposition made, some time ago, however, for a stubborn defence. Winter quarters for a large number of troops had been abandoned not long ago. All the roads leading to Tunnel Hill, in fact every point from which a Union advance would naturally be expected, had been practiced upon by rebel gunners and sharpshooters, and the targets were yet standing. Johnson's division was halted on this hill, while Jeff. C. Davis' troops were pushed on to the place from whence I date this despatch.

BUZZARD'S ROOST AND RED CLAY.

Last night General Cruft was reinforced by Baird's division from this wing of the command, by Grose's brigade, from Cleveland, and slept in line of battle at Red Clay, on the Dalton road, nine miles from Davis' and Johnson's position—Rocky Faced Ridge or White Oak mountains between them. The situation was this:—Each wing of the command was three and a half miles from Dalton, but their further advance was prevented by a strong force of rebel infantry, who held the gaps through which the northern roads to Dalton lead. What this force might be General Palmer was bound to discover. He knew that Stewart's division was at Dalton, and believed that Cheatham's and Cleburne's had gone to Demopolis to reinforce Polk. If they were not brought back Palmer could capture Dalton; if they were, Sherman could probably succeed better with Polk. Davis' division slept on their arms in the punch bowl called Buzzard's Roost on Wednesday night, and listened to the cars running into Dalton slowly, and out again rapidly, all night, which seemed to indicate that Pat Cleburne and F. Cheatham were coming back. This morning Davis "felt the enemy," and found that it would require a larger force of Union troops than he had at his command to force his way through Buzzard's Roost into Dalton. Cruft and Baird have been doing the same all day, and have arrived at the same conclusion. Davis sent Morgan in on the left and Hambright's and Dan McCook's brigades on the right to-day for the purpose of keeping up appearances. There are half a dozen little hills in front of the White Oak range, which the rebels hold, and on these is our position. If we leave them and charge down through the Roost to the gap, which is not four hundred yards away, we are exposed to fire from four directions by rebel artillerists, and sharpshooters fill the woods far up the mountains on either side of the gap. Gen Davis thinks the game is not worth the powder, and will not permit Dan McCook to charge the rebel position. Over on the left, at Red Clay, Baird and Cruft have been putting a bold front before the enemy, and Turchin's brigade gallantly charged and carried two hills at the point of the bayonet. One of them he was finally obliged to give up. The artillery firing has been heavy; but General Baird's Medical Director tells me the loss is astonishingly light.

RINGGOLD, Feb. 27, 1864.

THE RETURN TO CAMP.

General Palmer's forces returned to this place last night without molestation, under cover of darkness. General Baird's division will hold Ringgold Gap, preparatory to the grand advance of the Army of the Cumberland, which will soon take place, I firmly believe.

SIGNAL DUTY.

This reconnoissance has proved many things, but none more gratifying to the young men concerned than that the Signal Corps is a useful institution. Many general officers have looked upon the corps with little or no favor; but this trip has effected a revolution in their opinions. The Fourteenth corps detachment, in charge of Captain C. R. Case, who is assisted by Captain A. K. Taylor, Lieutenants Howgate, Flook, Ayres, Quinton, and Hollopeld, has run lines through all sorts of difficult places and kept General Thomas, at Chattanooga, posted hourly in regard to movements at the front, twenty-eight or thirty miles away.

CASUALTIES.

The list of casualties during the reconnoissance is not large. Not more than thirty killed and two hundred slightly wounded in the operations of a week is a very good exhibit. Among the mortally wounded is Colonel Mihlotzy, of the Twenty-fourth Illinois.

NEWS FROM MOBILE.

The Rebel Force in the City but Eight Thousand—The People Terribly Frightened by General Sherman's Movements—Rebel Gunboats in Mobile Bay.

ST. LOUIS, March 7, 1864.

Captain Hopkins, well known here before the war as a river captain, arrived on Saturday from Mobile on the 18th ult. He says there were but eight thousand troops in Mobile, and, though the fortifications in the rear of the city were good, they could be carried by a large force. General Sherman's movement frightened the people terribly, but a desperate resistance would have been made had he attacked the city. Every male there, between eighteen and fifty-five years, was a well drilled soldier.

He says there is no distress in the South; but the people are willing to accept peace on almost any terms. The leaders, however, are determined to fight to the last.

Of the gunboats in Mobile Bay four are iron-clad, the Tennessee being the most formidable.

Generals Pemberton and Lovell were at Columbia, shelved. General Price had not gone to Mexico, but was still in command of the Missourians in Arkansas.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The following is from the Richmond *Examiner* of March 3:—

A WEEKLY FLAG OF TRUCE.

It is more than probable that hereafter we shall have the benefit of a weekly communication with the United States through the medium of a flag of truce steamer between Fortress Monroe and City Point. The last federal steamer brought up fifteen tons of provisions for the prisoners and a mail of between two and three thousand letters. The steamer will return to City Point about next Saturday, and will carry northward a large mail now being made up at the Libby and elsewhere.

DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS.

Yesterday morning four hundred more of the Yankee prisoners held on Belle Island were sent forward to Americus, Georgia. The accommodations at that post are for about six thousand. Nearly three thousand have been sent forward.

THE RE-ENLISTMENT MANIA.

The Forty-second battalion Virginia cavalry, stationed in Charles City county, assembled in meeting on Saturday, and after the introduction of a preamble and series of appropriate resolutions, unanimously re enlisted for the war.

PAID THEIR RESPECTS.

On Saturday, a delegation of the members of the Virginia Legislature from the Northwest called upon General Braxton Bragg, at his headquarters, and tendered him their regards. The General expressed much gratification at seeing them in their official capacity. The interview lasted some time.

LODGED IN THE CASTLE.

George Dawson, a Yankee deserter, William L. Dwyer and H. L. Schappard, citizens, caught attempting to cross the Confederate lines, were lodged in Castle Thunder yesterday.

The news from Major Mosby will be peculiarly fresh, copied from the same paper, inasmuch as nothing of the kind has been heard of in the Army of the Potomac.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Feb. 28, 1864.

On Thursday Major Mosby ambushed a scouting party of the enemy's cavalry, consisting of one hundred and thirteen men, under Captain Reid, between Broad run and Drainsville. Mosby killed twenty of the Yankees. Among them Captain Reid, commanding the party; wounded eight or ten more, and brought off seventy-one prisoners, including a captain and two lieutenants, sixty-seven privates and one negro. Mosby lost one killed and four wounded. He also captured the arms and equipments of the prisoners and fifty horses. Many of the enemy's horses were killed. Mosby's horse was shot under him. The fight lasted about fifteen minutes.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Republican Caucus—The Metropolitan Police Commissioners—The Lebanon Springs Railroad Bill, &c., &c.

ALBANY, March 7, 1864.

The republicans of the Assembly held a caucus to-night on the subject of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. There was a spicy discussion in which one or two of the Senates participated. A resolution were offered by Mr. Brandreth approving of the bill as it passed the Senate. This, after considerable debate was adopted by a vote of 48 and 9.

Another resolution was added calling upon the Union member of the committee to report the bill to the Assembly forthwith. It was further understood that as soon as it is reported the House shall consider it and pass it at once. This settles that perplexed question.

After the settlement of the police question, several of their members brought up their grievances in regard to the action of some of the members on the appropriation for the militia, holding out that there had been a "gouge game" played. Some of the members commenced at Bandreth and gave him an overhauling for offering the Lincoln resolutions without consulting with the committee. It was late before they reached this subject, and after a short demonstration in regard to it the question was postponed until another caucus, with the understanding that Mr. Brandreth should not call up the resolution before the caucus met.

The republicans of the Senate also held another caucus on financial matters. They talked over different measures, but it all ended in talk.

The action on the Lebanon Springs Railroad bill looks more and more like a stock jobbing scheme got up by the old lobby operators to create a panic in Harlem stock. Some of the third house patriots engaged in it have telegraphed to New York to sell Harlem stock. Mr. Tilden, the officer of the Lebanon Springs Railroad, arrived here to-night, and, as the author of the bill, denies having had the remotest idea of placing anything in the bill that could in any way be construed to favor the Harlem-Broadway Railroad, and says that he is perfectly willing to have all those portions wherein it is claimed that the language is ambiguous stricken out. The language is such that it is well that the bill is to be critically examined; but the idea of finding a Broadway railroad in a bill for a railroad that does not go nearer New York than one hundred and forty miles is just about preposterous enough for lobbymen who have been working for several years for a Broadway grant to conjure up for effect against a bill that they oppose.

General Grant En Route to Washington.

CINCINNATI, March 7, 1864.

Lieutenant General Grant passed through here this morning *en route* to Washington.

News from Knoxville.

CINCINNATI, March 7, 1864.

Advices from Knoxville of the 5th inst. state that the rebel general Longstreet is supposed to be at Greenfield, and his forces hold Bull's Gap. It is thought that only a small part of his army has gone to Georgia.

Our advance is near Morristown.

The Charge Against General Meade Denied.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

The *Bulletin* publishes the following:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING BULLETIN.

There is no truth in the statement recently published in the New York *Tribune* that one of the corps commanders at the battle of Gettysburg had in his pocket on the 24 of July an order from General Meade directing the army to retreat. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON, Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

Return of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

The Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment returned today. They formerly comprised Colonel Owen's Irish regiment. Only about one hundred and fifty are left. They were escorted by the Henry Guard, and were enthusiastically cheered along the line of procession.

Railroad Accident—Returning Troops.

BOSTON, March 7, 1864.

An excavation of the railroad bedding by the rain threw the morning train from Boston to Concord off the track at Salem, N. H., to-day, killing Phineas Davis, the engineer, and a fireman, whose name is not known. The train was considerably wrecked.

The Third and Fourth New Hampshire veterans, reenlisted men, reached Concord at one o'clock to-day, and met with a cordial and enthusiastic reception.

The steamer Guide, from Norfolk, arrived below to-night, with portions of the Tenth and Thirteenth New Hampshire regiments.

Condition of the North River.

ALBANY, March 7, 1864.

The river is clear to Stuyvesant and the water is falling slowly. Snow fell to the depth of three or four inches this morning, but the weather is now clear and mild.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

General Hancock's Troops in the Field—Great Meeting at Tammany Hall—Speeches by Generals Hancock, Viele, Meagher and Jas. T. Brady, &c., &c.

The call for a great war meeting at Tammany Hall last evening was responded to by an immense attendance of the democratic element of the city. This place, as is generally known, has been for some time past made the headquarters of the troops that are being recruited to fill up the corps commanded by Major General W. S. Hancock. The object of the meeting was fully carried out in every respect, for the enthusiasm and devotion of the people were more than ordinarily represented.

The meeting having been called to order in the usual form, Mr. Elijah F. Purdy, the well known "war horse" of the democracy, took the chair and opened the proceedings.

A letter from General Dix elicited loud applause.

Major General HANCOCK was introduced amid loud applause, followed by hearty cheers for the gallant general. He spoke as follows:—

I am highly honored by the invitation to meet so many of the citizens of New York on this occasion in this ancient temple of democracy. I am delighted to accompany on the war path that element of the political parties of the country which has heretofore been so successful in shaping its destinies. With the assistance of the powerful minds and strong arms of its members there should be no such word as failure in any operation—not even that of putting down by force of arms the existing gigantic rebellion against the constitutional rule of the government. (Cheers.) We have come here to night not to talk of peace; for, in the opinion of practical men, that time has passed. We find a rebellion on our hands of proportions not equalled in modern times. We have not met here to discuss the manner of putting it down. That men sensitive of honor have decided can only be done by blows. We have been engaged in that operation for a considerable time, and are determined to persevere in it until the result is obtained. We know also that the integrity of the country and our honor are at stake in carrying it through to a successful issue. We are here to-night for war, and when war has performed its part we will then leave it to those to discuss the terms of peace whom the constitution of the country has invested with that power. Our terms of peace are the integrity of and obedience to the civil laws of the land. (Cheers.) Our arms have been prosperous, as can be readily seen by looking at the map of the country occupied by the contending forces. But the rebellion, gaining heart by the distraction among our people, caused by unpatriotic factions, and by the sympthies of the disloyal among us, is determined to make one grand effort to force us back. It will probably be the last. (Applause.) To make it sure that the enemy shall not stay our triumphant march it is necessary for us to give to the government sufficient force to make such a result impossible. With our great preponderance of population it is easy to do so. With a great force on our side this war will be short. Let us all, therefore, take a part, in order that the honors may be more equally divided. No man can afford to be unpatriotic in time of war. That has been proven; and there are numbers of persons living who are practical examples of the fact. Let every man, therefore, who values his honor and that of his children, enter the service of his country if his circumstances permit him to do so, and if not, let him, if possible, keep a representative in the field. For the mass of men the inducements to enter the service are now so great that no one need claim that he should be exempt because they are not greater. Every one whose circumstances permitted him to shoulder a musket in this war and has failed to do so, and others who have not done their duty at home in assisting to put men into the field, will regret their want of action when peace again smiles over the country. Too late then for them to repair their error, even their children will despise them. Woman, too, who judges man by his deeds, will smile upon only those who in this war have acted with manliness and patriotism. (Applause.) I have command of the second army corps, composed of fifty regiments of veteran troops, which have trod the paths of honor so well that no one need be afraid of going astray who may join it. (Applause.) Nineteen of these regiments are from your State and thirteen from your city. Men entering either of these organizations will be well cared for on the march and in camp; and in time of battle will feel a confidence in themselves from the fact of being surrounded by veterans who are ready to share with them all the danger, and who will equally divide the honor, claiming no advantage on account of their greater experience. (Applause.) No one need fear that he will not make a good soldier. The men on his right and on his left will give him confidence, because they have often trod the paths of glory before. We have room for all nationalities. We have an Irish brigade. (Cheers.) We have German legions and many others known to you all by some familiar names. We have a Tammany regiment also. (Applause.) Any man can find in the New York city regiments of the Second corps companions who can sympathize with him. There are places for all. Let them come. I would also say to the representatives of the sturdy class which forms the backbone of our armies that no men are more deeply interested in this war than they. If the government is preserved they will preserve their liberties. That word with them is not an experiment. The result to them may be a sad experience if the government should fail in putting down the rebellion for the want of their strong arms. Come, then, and join the forces in the field. Come now, for you are wanted. The veterans by re-enlisting have shown you an example well worthy of emulation. Their acts show their confidence in the future. The draft may be postponed, but if volunteering does not furnish the men required to put down the rebellion it will surely be enforced. It is therefore your interest to enter the service now. You will have the credit of volunteering, and can avail yourself of the advantages presented on every hand. (Cheers.)

General THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER made the next speech of the evening. He was greeted with loud cheers and frequently applauded. In speaking of the Second army corps he said it was one of which every American might be proud. Originally it was commanded by the brave and noble Sumner, and now it was commanded by the young and gallant Hancock. He traced its history from its first victories on the peninsula to its crowning triumph on the crest of Gettysburg. General Meagher, with his usual eloquence, then alluded to conditions of peace, which could only be absolute submission to the constitutional laws of the land; and in conclusion urged his hearers to precipitate themselves upon the rebels as they would upon a foreign foe, thus speedily end the war, and let the world know that there should be but one nation here between the two great seas and the tropics and the snows.

General CARL SCHURZ was next introduced, and made some appropriate remarks. He said that there was no party feeling in the question which had brought them together. There was the idea of filling up the ranks of the army, and for this purpose the people of all nations are interested. The resources of the country have been expended very enormously; but any sober man must know that to use money slowly is to waste it. How long do the people desire the war to continue? The only way to end it is by giving the last penny, the last man and the last wish for the success of the nation.

General VIELE followed Gen. Schurz in a short speech, in which, with the language of a true soldier, he entreated the people to come forward and stand by the old flag. He said that by now supporting Hancock's brave soldiers they would be doing much to insure the end of the war—an object to which all faithful and loyal citizens were looking. For his own part he could do no more than sustain the great idea of supporting the defenders of the Union in the field; and he knew from his own experience that the people of New York would never leave the old Hancock corps to be without the strong arms of new reinforcements. (Applause.)

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY made a long and effective speech. He said that war and peace were both necessities—neither could be avoided. Each must in turn afflict or bless a nation. Peace was the ultimate, and the proud conqueror at whose feet all the triumphs and trophies of war were to be laid. When it smiled benignently over the land every honest heart would rejoice. But there might be peace with desolation, ruin, or dishonor. A country might accept it under circumstances which would render it powerless forever afterward against internal treachery or external force. Such peace was only the prelude to national death, or the provocation for new rebellion and suffering. We did nothing to provoke this rebellion. It was forced upon us. We did not wish or expect to draw the sword, but our national life was assailed and we were compelled to arm ourselves for its preservation. We would continue thus armed until that life was permanently secured, and we felt assured that it could be perpetually maintained against all enemies, come from where they might. (Cheers.) We were working out the great problem which our ancestors felt assured would some day be tested. We were being tried in a crucible of fire. We must undergo the ordeal now, and never incur it again. If we could not support our government against our own countrymen in arms, we might not do so against foreign aggression, and the question of our national death would be merely a question of time. (Cheers.)

From beginning to end the meeting was of the most enthusiastic character, and the proceedings concluded amid loud cheers for Hancock and his corps.

The Rebel Raid on the Chesapeake—Distinguished Visitors in Baltimore, &c.

BALTIMORE, March 7, 1864.

Nothing further has been heard of the steamer Titan, stolen on Saturday from Cherrystone Bay by a band of about thirty rebels. It is supposed she was run by them up the Rappahannock. Preparations have been made to try and recapture her.

Major General Warren was in Baltimore yesterday, visiting his family. Among the arrivals on Saturday at the Eutaw House were the following persons:—Major General John E. Wool from New York; Hon. Robert C. Schenck and Hon. J. A. Garfield, of Ohio; Colonel Streight, of Indiana, recently escaped from Libby prison, and Colonel William S. Fish, of the First Connecticut cavalry. Colonel Fish states that he was paroled until to-day, when he returns to the military prison at Washington, where he has the liberty of the house and grounds.

A grand complimentary dinner was given to General Schenck at the Eutaw on Saturday, which was attended by Colonel Robert B. Coleman, Major General J. E. Wool, Brigadier General Daniel Tyler, Colonel Porter, Eighth New York artillery, and Hon. J. A. Garfield, of Ohio.

The Steamship Bohemian Gone to Pieces.

PORTLAND, Me., March 7—9 P. M.

The Bohemian has