

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

CAPTURE OF FORT DE RUSSEY.

Brilliant Operations of the Forces Under General Smith.

WHICH GENERAL SMITH IS THIS?

The Red River Clear from Obstructions as Far as Alexandria.

HOW THE TROOPS TOOK THE FORT.

Exciting Race Between Yankee Smith and Dick Taylor.

GENERAL SMITH—WHICH SMITH?

now in this river, can sink any gunboat in our navy. The Webb and Mary Jane are still considered impragable.

Admiral Porter has been busily engaged for the past three days in removing obstructions from the Red river, consisting of rafts and piles driven into the channel.

The Expedition and Its Commander. The advice from Vicksburg, under the date of the 8th of March stated that a force of troops was then embarking for an expedition up the Red river. The expedition, which had been placed under the command of General A. J. Smith, was to be accompanied by a fleet of gunboats.

As there are so many Smiths in the army, no small number of whom have the title of general attached to their names, it is necessary to give a brief sketch of the commander of the expedition, in order that he may not be confounded with the other Smiths.

Brigadier General Andrew Jackson Smith is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy during the year 1834.

General A. J. Smith landed his forces from transports a few miles below Fort De Russay. The rebel General Dick Taylor promptly marched against him with his whole force, and attacked him in his rear.

General Smith, instead of attempting to keep up communication with the river, proceeded by forced marches towards the fort.

When Taylor saw the trick he started for the same destination, and for a time the race seemed doubtful. But finally the Yankees came in about three hours ahead, capturing the fort and eleven guns, four of them Parrotts, one an eleven-inch, and several thirty-two pounders, and also 200 prisoners.

This gives General Smith a strong foothold in the country, and will enable Admiral Porter to proceed to Alexandria with his gunboats without opposition.

CAIRO, March 23, 1864.

The Red Avenger arrived this morning from the mouth of the Red river, where she was met by the gunboat Cricket, from which she received despatches and an order from Rear Admiral Porter to return to the fleet, which reached Atchafalaya river on Monday, the 14th, where General A. J. Smith's force disembarked to operate on the land against Fort De Russay, where General Dick Taylor was encamped with 11,250 men.

As soon as Taylor heard of General Smith's landing he attempted to reach the rear and attack. Skirmishing commenced on General Smith's left flank before he was aware of the exact whereabouts of the enemy. Being informed of Taylor's design, he exclaimed, "Now for a race between the rebels and the United States to the fort."

By a quick movement General Smith, with his army, succeeded in reaching Fort De Russay three hours before Dick Taylor came up. A charge was made, and some fighting occurred, during which the Union force had about forty killed and wounded.

The fort was early taken, with two hundred and eighty-three prisoners, one eleven-inch gun, which the rebels had taken of the gunboat Indiana and mounted; also two thirty-pounder Parrotts from the ram Queen of the West, two long thirty-two pounders from the Harriet Lane, and four other guns.

The fleet in the meantime steamed up the Red river, and the shot, fired two shots after the capture of the fort.

The expedition moved on to Alexandria, where the boats lay when the Cricket left.

Particulars of the Capture of Fort De Russay.

Fort De Russay, La., March 15, 1864. The fort was captured to-day by the United States forces, under General A. J. Smith. The expedition left Vicksburg on the 19th inst., landed at Sumnerport, La., on the 12th, and marched to Bayou Glaze, where General Smith's rebel brigade had been encamped, which did not on the approach of our transports, leaving considerable camp equipage and commissary stores.

General Smith pushed forward to Yellow Bayou, where strong fortifications had been erected; but the rebels again fled. As we came up the river was pressed, and some skirmishing occurred, resulting in the capture of several prisoners and a small wagon train.

At daylight yesterday the entire command started for Fort De Russay, twenty-eight miles distant, and at four o'clock in the afternoon the Third and Ninth Indiana batteries opened on the fort, which replied vigorously with three of its heaviest guns. The cannonade continued an hour, when General Smith ordered the First and Second Illinois regiments, Sixth corps, under General Mower, to charge the enemy's rifle pits and storm the fort.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth and Eighty-ninth Indiana and Twenty-fourth Missouri regiments charged over deep ditches and a thick abattis in the face of a galling fire; and within twenty minutes after the order was given the color sergeant of the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers planted the American flag upon the enemy's works.

The Victory was complete and resulted in the capture of three hundred and twenty-five prisoners, including twenty-four commissioned officers and two nine-inch Dahlgren guns, two four-pounders, four thirty-two pounders, two six-pounders, a lot of small arms, two thousand barrels of fine powder, an immense quantity of assorted ammunition and several thousand dollars worth of commissary stores.

Fort De Russay is a most formidable work. It is quadrangular in shape, with bastions and bomb proofs connected with railroad iron. A powerful water battery covers the fort, the osmatics of which are capable of resisting the heaviest shot and shell. The position of the guns was capital for direct and rapid fire upon all boats attempting to pass up or down the river. About eight hundred negroes were employed a year in constructing the earthworks.

General Smith will superintend the thorough destruction of the fortifications to-morrow. It will take three thousand men two or three days to destroy them.

Among the cannon captured are two guns belonging to the Merrimack Light, two rifled guns from the Harriet Lane and one heavy gun from the Indiana, sunk in the Mississippi last year.

The rebels state that their iron plated ram Hunley,

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Grierson Hunting up the Enemy—Capture of a Detachment of Cavalry, &c.

Memphis, March 22, 1864. Forrest is reported at Bolivar, Tenn., with 7,000 men, stopping now moving North. Grierson's cavalry is cut looking after the rebels.

A party of working men, with a guard of twenty men of the First Alabama cavalry, were surprised and made prisoners by a party of guerillas, in Arkansas, opposite Memphis. The men were engaged in taking up the rails on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. There was no fight.

Advance of the Rebels Under General Forrest.

Cairo, March 24, 1864. A rebel force, estimated at three thousand, with artillery, under General Forrest, advanced northward as far as Obion river last night. At three o'clock this morning their advance drove in our pickets south of Union City. The latter in the morning cut off communication with Columbus, Ky., by destroying the railroad, cutting the telegraph wires and burning the bridges. Our forces at Columbus have gone to meet them.

Firing in the direction of Union City was heard at Columbus this morning.

An adequate force under General Brayman left here this morning for Columbus, going thence to meet the enemy. Advances from Columbus up to three o'clock this afternoon furnish no later intelligence.

News from Cairo.

ARRIVAL OF COTTON—DEBILITY IN THE MEMPHIS COTTON MARKET.

Cairo, March 24, 1864. The steamer Silver Moon, from Memphis 22d, passed up this morning for Cincinnati with 1,703 bales of cotton, a large lot of other freight, and many passengers.

Cotton in Memphis is still declining, having fallen one cent on all qualities, with little offering and no disposition to buy. Good middling, 56c; middling, 55c. The steamer Silver Moon, from Memphis 22d, for Cincinnati, has passed up with one thousand bales of cotton. General Hunt arrived this evening, en route South. Five hundred and twenty new recruits from Iowa went North to-night to fill up old regiments.

The river is falling. There are strong indications of rain.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Return of General Graham's Expedition—The Results of the Raid—Severe Storm in Chesapeake Bay, &c.

Fortress Monroe, March 23, 1864. The expedition recently sent into Matthews county, under General Graham, by direction of Major General Butler, has returned, after having succeeded in capturing a large lot of horses, cattle and mules, together with several engineers and three hundred contrabands.

The severest storm of the season commenced here yesterday morning continuing throughout the day, and night, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow. The Baltimore boat Louisiana was to have left at five o'clock last evening, but was detained by the storm until eleven this morning.

Two or three schooners are ashore inside of Cape Henry. Their names we have not been able to ascertain.

Arrival of Released Union Prisoners at Annapolis.

The flag of truce steamer New York arrived at Annapolis to-day, with released Union prisoners.

The schooner Alabama, from Philadelphia, was sunk night before last inside of Cape Henry during the gale. The mate was drowned, and the captain and crew, after remaining in the rigging all night, were taken off in the morning by the steamer S. O. Pierce.

The steamer New York, Captain Chisholm, arrived yesterday afternoon at Fortress Monroe, from City Point, with sixty-three officers and nine hundred and twenty soldiers, Union prisoners of war, in charge of Major Mulford. Five hundred of the number were sick. The following is a list of the names of the officers:

- Colonel R. P. De Camille, 4th New York cavalry. Colonel W. G. Fly, 15th Connecticut Volunteers. Colonel R. M. McLean, 57th Ohio. Colonel A. O. Lawson, 3d Ohio. Lieutenant Colonel W. Williams, 25th Ohio. Lieutenant Colonel William Price, 130th Pennsylvania. Lieutenant Colonel A. P. Henry, 15th Kentucky cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel G. Y. Smith, 4th Pennsylvania. Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Pier, 7th Pennsylvania. Major J. C. Vananda, 3d Ohio. Major S. March, 5th Maryland. Major A. D. Howell, 2d Pennsylvania. Major S. Merwin, 2d New York cavalry. Captain J. P. Cummins, 9th Maryland. Captain W. E. Conway, 5th Maryland. Captain A. A. Noel, 5th Maryland. Captain J. B. Harrod, 9th Maryland. Captain J. Callahan, 5th Maryland. Captain H. C. Smith, 11th Massachusetts. Captain John Tweed, 11th Massachusetts. Captain John Kelly, 2d Pennsylvania. Captain Daniel Keenan, 7th Pennsylvania. Captain C. A. Mass, 38th Pennsylvania. Captain Thomas Cummins, 19th United States infantry. Captain E. P. Price, 15th Ohio. Captain E. Dillingham, 10th Vermont. Captain W. F. Armstrong, 14th Ohio. Captain B. F. Lonnberg, 10th New York cavalry. Captain J. W. Chamberlain, 18th Ohio. Captain G. W. Warner, 15th Connecticut. Captain W. K. Holtz, 15th Pennsylvania. Captain S. E. Greaves, 2d New York division. Lieutenant R. H. Pond, 12th United States infantry. Lieutenant E. P. Brooks, 6th Wisconsin. Lieutenant H. B. Parker, 1st Rhode Island cavalry. Lieutenant R. H. Smith, 2d Maryland. Lieutenant D. A. Barnes, 50th Ohio. Lieutenant J. T. Fisher, 13th Connecticut. Lieutenant H. A. Cheever, 17th Massachusetts. Lieutenant J. P. Rockwell, 15th Connecticut. Lieutenant J. W. Greaves, 2d New York division. Lieutenant W. G. Burnett, 5th Maryland. Lieutenant J. W. Rothrock, 5th Maryland. Lieutenant J. W. Worth, 5th Maryland. Lieutenant G. L. Salter, 1st New York division. Lieutenant W. T. Wheeler, 9th Maryland. Lieutenant G. W. Moore, 9th Maryland. Lieutenant W. H. Hester, 1st New York division. Lieutenant J. No. Turner, 5th Maryland. Lieutenant L. G. Garrett, 5th Maryland cavalry. Lieutenant T. H. Clark, 5th Maryland. Lieutenant W. H. Cooper, 18th Pennsylvania. Lieutenant J. F. Carter, 9th Maryland. Lieutenant H. P. Jordan, 9th Maryland. Lieutenant A. C. Cooper, 9th Maryland. Lieutenant J. Reuck, 11th Massachusetts. Lieutenant H. B. Kelley, 6th Kentucky cavalry. Four hundred of the prisoners are sick. Three died on the way. The condition of some is beyond description. Though the funds of the Christian Commission are low, a large shipment of necessities was sent here to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW JERSEY.

Legislative Protest Against Congress Making the Ravitan and Delaware Bay Railroad a Post and Military Road—A New Phase of the State Rights Doctrine, &c.

Trenton, March 24, 1864. The Governor this morning sent to the Legislature a message relative to a bill, now before Congress, authorizing the Ravitan Bay Railroad, and other railroads to transport freight and passengers across the State, anything in the laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolutions were referred to committees of both houses, who made a unanimous report protesting against the passage of the bill, because it proposed to divest the State of its local jurisdiction within its own limits; the unprecedented exercise of a power never before claimed by the United States to empower these corporations to extend branch railroads anywhere within the State in defiance of the rights of the State; to empower corporations created by the State to do what the State never gave them authority to do; to violate the laws of New Jersey with impunity; and to defy the process of her courts, because, under special legislation, would be a violation of her contracts, which the courts have pronounced to be binding.

Copies of the resolutions were directed to be forwarded to the members of Congress and Senators from New Jersey, and they are requested to use all exertions in their power to prevent the passage of a bill injurious to the rights of the State and offensive to her citizens.

Mr. Buckley, the republican Senator from Passaic, stated that, while he would warmly oppose any extension of existing privileges, he protested against the present proposed action of Congress, as a direct interference with the courts, and as a violation of the dignity and sovereignty of the State.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Arrival of Lieutenant General Grant at Culpepper.

Enthusiasm of the Troops Along the Route. General Orders Reorganizing the Army.

The Army Consolidated into Three Corps, &c., &c., &c.

Departure of General Grant from Washington.

Washington, March 24, 1864. General Grant and staff left here this morning, on a special train, for his headquarters at Culpepper Court House. Mrs. Grant will remain in Washington for the present.

Our Special Alexandria Despatch. Alexandria, Va., March 24, 1864. General Grant and staff passed through this city at half-past ten o'clock this morning, on a special train, for the front. He will arrive in Culpepper at about one o'clock P. M.

I learn from various sources that no general review of the Army of the Potomac will take place for some days, if at all, as General Grant has a mortal terror of such a thing, and he wants to the opinion that he can better judge of the morale and physique of his command from the reports of the adjutants of regiments and the adjutant generals of brigades, divisions and corps, than from an hour's show upon a pleasant afternoon. Your army correspondents will give you a full account of General Grant's reception by the army.

Major Wentz, who has recently assumed the direction of the United States military railroads in Virginia, has introduced many excellent reforms in the railroad management. His first General Order reads as follows:

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES IN MILITARY RAILWAY SERVICE. The use of intoxicating liquors by any person while on duty in the military railway service is positively forbidden. All employees of government in this department detected in using liquor when on duty, or carrying it with them on any military road, will be dismissed from the service.

General Superintendent and Chief Engineer Military Railroads in Virginia. The next great reform consists in the scheme to employ the carefully-mongers and pleasure seekers, who now overrun the cars, to either cease their visits or contribute to the Treasury in payment for their enjoyments. Hereafter persons visiting the Army of the Potomac will be charged full fare, at the rate of five cents per mile, for their accommodations. It is thought that this arrangement will either reduce the railroad expenditure at least one train per diem, or will yield the government a revenue of at least a thousand dollars per day, either of which is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

All along the railroad, from the Long Bridge to Brandy, strong stockades are being erected for the protection of commissaries and quartermaster's stores. This does not look much like an abandonment of this route to Richmond.

Mr. Finley Anderson's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 24, 1864. Lieutenant General Grant left Washington at fifteen minutes before ten o'clock this morning, on a special train, which conveyed him to his headquarters in the field. He was accompanied by General Rawlins and Colonel Comstock, of his staff, General Hunt, and General Wadsworth, who has just been ordered to report to General Meade for duty.

The new General-in-Chief was loudly cheered at the different stations as he passed on the front. At Brandy Station he was met by Major General Meade, who accompanied him to Culpepper. On arriving there General Grant was met by a brilliant array of military men. The station was crowded with the troops encamped in the vicinity, who displayed unusual anxiety to catch a glimpse of the distinguished hero.

He was received by Major General Newton, attended by Generals Butler, Dyer and Kenley, division commanders, and General Herriot, commanding the First cavalry division. The party rode to General Meade's headquarters, whence General Grant, accompanied by General Meade, proceeded immediately to the headquarters selected for the General-in-Chief.

The Brooklyn Fourteenth regiment, in their splendid crimson uniforms, were drawn up in line and presented arms as General Grant passed through their ranks to his headquarters. These for the present are located in the Rixey House, in Culpepper, several miles in advance of the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

General Grant's arrival was entirely unostentatious. He dined with General Newton this afternoon. When his horses reach here, in a few days, he will visit the different corps of the army and make himself familiar with the material of which the Army of the Potomac is composed.

Reorganization of the Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 10. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 24, 1864. I. The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 115. First—By direction of the President of the United States the number of army corps composing the Army of the Potomac is to be reduced to three: the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps. The troops of the other two corps—viz: the First and Third corps—will be temporarily reorganized and distributed among the Second, Fifth and Sixth, by the Commanding General, who will determine what existing organizations will retain their corps, badges and other distinctive marks. The staff officers of the two corps which are temporarily broken up will be such vacancies may exist. Those for whom there are vacancies will come to be considered as officers of the general staff of the Army.

Second—Major General G. W. Warren is assigned by the President to the command of the Fifth corps. The following general officers are detached from the Army of the Potomac, and will report for orders to the Adjutant General of the Army, viz: Major General George Spikes, United States Volunteers; Major General W. H. French, United States Volunteers; Brigadier General J. R. Kenly, United States Volunteers; Brigadier General F. S. Phelps, United States Volunteers; Brigadier General Solomon Meredith, United States Volunteers.

By order of the Adjutant General, A. A. G. The following arrangements are made to carry out the provision of the foregoing order.—The Second, Fifth and Sixth army corps will be consolidated into two divisions. The First and Second divisions of the Third corps are transferred to the Second corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks. The Third division of the Third corps is transferred permanently to the Sixth corps. The three divisions now forming the First corps are transferred to the Fifth corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks, and on joining the Fifth corps they will be consolidated into two divisions. The commanders of divisions transferred to the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps will at once report to the commanders of those corps for instructions.

Brigadier General J. B. Carr will report to Major General Hancock, commanding the Second corps, and Brigadier General H. P. Jones to Major General Sedgwick, commanding the Fifth corps. The Chief of Artillery will assign eight batteries each to the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps, these batteries to be taken from those now with the corps and with the First and Third corps. The batteries with the several corps in excess of the above allowance, will join the artillery reserve. The consolidation of divisions called for in this order will be made by the corps commanders concerned, who are authorized to reorganize the brigades of their respective commands in such manner as they may think best for the service.

The reorganization of officers of the staff departments, consequent upon the reorganization of the army, will be made upon the completion of the chiefs of staff departments at these headquarters. Special instructions will be given hereafter with respect to staff officers of the two corps temporarily broken up.

By the Adjutant General commanding, avails himself of the opportunity to say that in view of the reduced strength of nearly all the regiments serving in this army, the temporary reduction of the army corps to three is a measure imperatively demanded by the best interests of the service, and that the reasons for attaching the First and Third corps for the time being to other corps were in no respect founded upon any supposed inferiority of those corps to the other corps of this army. All the corps have equally proved their valor on many fields, and all have equally claims to the confidence of the government and of the country. The First and Third corps will retain their badges and distinctive marks, and the Major General commanding indulges the hope that the ranks of the army will be filled at an early day, so that these corps can again be reorganized. By command of Major General MEADE.

A. WILKINS, A. A. G.

The General Press Despatch.

Washington, March 24, 1864. A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that a man named Brown, arrested on an alleged spy, has been tried by court martial and acquitted.

Lieutenant General Grant and staff arrived at headquarters to-day. He has ordered the army to be at once ready for inspection. He was received with much enthusiasm.

General Hancock has returned to the army in excellent health, and will assume command of his corps. During his visit North he obtained a large number of men. The strength of his corps is not surpassed by more than one in the army.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that a lieutenant and seven privates of a Louisiana regiment came into our lines yesterday as deserters, and made the usual statements of demoralization in the rebel ranks.

A large number of sick are being brought from the Army of the Potomac to hospitals in this vicinity.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Movements of the Politicians—State of the Markets, &c.

Cairo, March 24, 1864. The steamer Hannibal, from New Orleans 16th, arrived to-night, with three hundred and sixty hogsheads of sugar, two hundred barrels of molasses, two hundred barrels of tar and one hundred and fifty boxes of oranges and lemons for St. Louis, and about one hundred of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, veterans, en route home.

The clerk of the Hannibal furnishes the following summary of commercial news:—The Free State Executive Committee, have called a meeting, to be held on the evening of the 10th, to elect an immediate emancipation delegate to the Constitutional Convention. The Executive Committee passed resolutions recommending the voters at the preliminary meetings to support no man not favorable to immediate emancipation.

Business was brisk, with a good market for all articles of produce and cattle. Vegetables were in great demand and commanded good prices. Beef had advanced to 25c a lb., and mutton to 20c. The sugar crop is all in, and amounts to fifty per cent more than estimated last fall, it being more than 70,000 hogsheads. Prices are advancing. The St. Louis and Ohio river buyers are purchasing heavily. Traders say if New Orleans were allowed to furnish general supplies adequate to the demand now existing within the Union lines, the stock on hand would last a month.

Cotton was in moderate demand. Low grades easier. Higher grades easier and firm. Sales 355 bales, including auction sales, at 72c. for low middlings, 74c. for middling and 76c. for strictly middling stock. On sale, 1,000 bales.

No armed rebels have been heard of in the vicinity of the city, they having, it is said, abandoned that mode of warfare for the present.

INTERESTING FROM MADEIRA.

Our Punctal Correspondence.

Funchal, Madeira, Feb. 29, 1864. Death of Mr. Tru, United States Consul at Madeira—Remarks of Consuls by the Officers of the United States Ship St. Louis—The Prisoner Florida in the Port of Funchal—Faction of the St. Louis to the Rebel Spies, &c., &c.

The officers of the St. Louis, now in port, request me to ask of you the favor of inserting in the Herald the enclosed letter of condolence. Mr. Tru, United States Consul, died of violent smallpox—the only case of that disease that has occurred on the island for many months. It is still more remarkable from the fact that he died in the midst of two successful negotiations. He was an excellent gentleman, and belonged to the editorial faculty, having been connected with the Funchal Herald prior to his appointment. The following are the

REMARKS OF CONSULS. UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS, FUNCHAL, MADEIRA, Feb. 24, 1864. It having pleased the Almighty to call to his eternal rest a consular officer of the United States, the United States Consul at Madeira, Mr. Wm. Tru, the undersigned officers of the United States ship St. Louis feel it their duty to express our sincere and heartfelt sympathy for his widow in her bereavement. Jane Tru, a most devoted wife, died in the arms of her husband, and his death was a great loss to the community. We are glad to hear that his death was a relief to his family, and we offer our sincere sympathy to his widow and family. We are glad to hear that his death was a relief to his family, and we offer our sincere sympathy to his widow and family.

We have no news from the Florida from the Florida. She ran in Saturday night (27th), reporting herself as eighteen days from Brazil. Had the United States ship St. Louis steam on, we could soon bring her over to us, and, once the Governor returns to allow her to purchase either coal, water or provisions. She will soon have to seek another port of call.

The St. Louis will follow her if she can; but the weather is so calm that it is doubtful whether she can move from her anchorage off the wharf. The crew are wild to fight the Florida, and have even volunteered to cut her out at night with bayonets, so could be done for our associates relations with Portugal. In reply to the remonstrances of our Minister at Lisbon, the home government issued stringent orders to all our agents, and to prevent the violation of the neutrality of their ports by any of the "armies of the United States." The action of the Governor in the present case is the result of these instructions.

That the Florida will escape the St. Louis seems to me scarcely a doubt. Her captain (Charles W. Morris, late lieutenant, United States Navy) told several prominent citizens of Funchal that he did not want to engage to fight. It is but an American in his crew, and they are ready to do his bidding. His business is to burn merchant vessels, and not fight the St. Louis.

Our present Consul at Madeira, Mr. Robert Ismay, has been indefatigable in his efforts to prevent the rebellion from obtaining her supplies surreptitiously. Mr. Tru's illness and decease would have left us in a sad plight, but for Mr. Ismay's opportune appointment.

Arrival of the United States Supply Steamer Newberna.

The United States supply steamer Newberna, T. A. Harris commanding, arrived at this port last night from the North Atlantic blockading squadron and twenty-four hours from Fortress Monroe. She reports, March 23, that she had landed, in a very heavy sea, passed a wrecked schooner of about one hundred tons, bottom up, raised green, and spars alongside.

The Newberna brings the prisoners from the prize steamers Scotia, Don and Mary Ann. Annexed is a full list of the Newberna's officers:—Acting Master and Executive Officer—Robert Y. Holey. Acting Master—John H. Richardson. Acting Master—C. H. Sawyer, Robert Dinmore, W. G. R. Leman and John P. Jones. Acting Assistant Surgeon—John E. Cobb. Acting Assistant Surgeon—John E. Cobb. Captain's Clerk—Thomas Johnson Benjamin. Paymaster's Clerk—Silvery Hinson. Surgeon's Clerk—John A. G. Joseph Maple, in charge, and John K. Cooper, Acting Third Assistant, F. C. Lomas and George W. Latham. Steward—John A. G. Joseph Maple, in charge, and John K. Cooper, Acting Third Assistant, F. C. Lomas and George W. Latham. Mail Agent—John P. Jones.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.