THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Continued Advance of General Banks' Forces.

The Contest at Cane River a Union Victory.

Alexandria Put in a Complete State of Defence Against Rebel Raiding Parties.

OCCUPATION OF NATCHITOCHES.

The Citizens Willingly Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

Progress of General Steele's Command,

&c., &c., &c.

The arrival of the steamer Continental, from New Orleans, at this port, puts us in possession of Alexandria dates of the 5th inst., which report that General Banks and staff proceeded up the river, and were said to be at Grand Ecore.

All was quiet at Alexandria, and ample precaution had been taken against surprise by the enemy.

The heavy iron clads had dropped down to Fort de Russy. There was still sufficient water for the gunboats and transports to cross the falls.

The streets of Alexandria were barricaded, to guard against raids by the rebels.

Some five hundred of the people have taken the oath under the President's amnesty proclamation, and a Union meeting was held on the 4th instant.

The steamer Luminary, before reported destroyed, was above the falls, uninjured.

Mr. Wm. Young's Despatch.

CRUMP'S HILL, LA., April 2, 1864.

ADVANCE ON LEE'S CAVALRY.

Since my last letter, dated at Alexandria, your correspondent has had a long, hard and tedious march with General Lee's cavalry division. On Wednesday morning at one o'clock Colonel Robinson, commanding the Third brigade, left the ferry on Cane river, with one thousand one hundred picked men from his own and Colonel Dudley's Fourth brigade, on a reconnoitering expedition, intending to penetrate the pine wood region on the old stage road between Alexandria and Sabine, until the strength and position of the rebels could be ascertained. Colonel Robinson marched twenty-eight miles with great rapidity, and felt the rear and flanks of the rebel infantry, of which it was ascertained that Walker's division and Mouton's and Polignac's brigades, together with a small body of cavalry, were in such force as to render an attack with our greatly inferior numbers imprudent, to say the least of it.

Without unsaddling or sleeping for two nights, we started on our return to the ferry at four o'clock A. M. on Thursday.

DESTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY—OUR PROGRESS.

The country through which we passed had not before been penetrated by our troops, and its utter desolation and destitution were now fully ascertained. On the whole route there are only three or four houses, and the occupants of these had no provisions but bacon and corn. Therefore both men and horses suffered for the want of forage and rations, being unable to depend on the country for supplies. The first payment in United States postal currency was made to some of the inhabitants of the piney wood region on this expedition, who had never seen that currency before. Colonel Robinson's command was within forty-five miles of Texas, twenty-five miles from Fort Jesup, and twenty-eight miles from Natchitoches. Three or four rebel couriers were captured and disposed of as prisoners of war.

THE AFFAIR AT CANE RIVER—MRS. LINCOLN'S COUSIN.

Reaching Cane river again on Thursday morning, after a halt of three hours, we again advanced to overtake the main body of Gen. Lee's cavalry division, which had moved the day previous, and occupied the city of Natchitoches about two o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The advance, led by Col. Dudley, consisted of the Fourth brigade of cavalry, and pushed the halting enemy with vigor, killing and wounding many, and capturing about thirty prisoners and five officers. Capt. Todd, a cousin of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, having become disgusted with the rebel service, disbanded his company and came within our lines, eager to take the oath—the iron clad oath of allegiance to "good old Uncle Sam."

At about dark the enemy made a stand a mile west of the town, having posted themselves in a naturally strong position. They were finally dislodged by the Fourteenth New York cavalry, Major Bassford commanding, with a slight loss on our side, but greater loss on the part of the enemy. The wounded on our side were Lieutenant Irwin and a private, of the Second Illinois cavalry, in the arm and thigh, not severely.

Early this morning General Lee's cavalry division advanced from Natchitoches, and the Fourteenth New York cavalry, Major Bassford, being in the advance of Colonel Lucas' brigade, skirmished with the rebels seven miles. The enemy made a stand eight times; but they could not withstand the advance of the gallant Fourteenth with drawn sabres.

At Crump's Corner, or Crump's Hill, twenty-two miles from Natchitoches, where roads diverge in two directions—to Manny and to Pleasant Hill—the main body of the Fourteenth New York remained at the junction of the roads; but Major Bassford sent a squadron up the Manny road four miles, the rebels skirmishing while they were retreating. One company of the Sixteenth Indiana mounted infantry accompanied this squadron.

THE REBELS OPENING WITH ARTILLERY—OUR REPLY.

After this column had been drawn in the enemy opened from the Manny road with three guns of the Valverde Texas battery, and from the Pleasant Hill road with three guns of the same battery. Rawles' battery came up, was placed in position at the forks of the road, and assailed the enemy with showers of grape and canister, silencing their batteries and compelling De Bray's regiment of Texas cavalry to retreat in great confusion. They were immediately followed up by the remainder of Colonel Lucas' brigade, and driven five miles on the Manny road, skirmishing briskly till nearly night.

Colonel Dudley's brigade came up and advanced four miles on the Pleasant Hill road, maintaining a lively skirmish, and driving the enemy before him.

THE UNION LOSSES—STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

Six horses of the Fourteenth New York cavalry were killed in the skirmishing up the road to this point. Major Bassford's loss was one wounded. Colonel Dudley's loss was two slightly wounded of the Second Illinois cavalry.

The forces engaged against us were the Fifth and Seventh Texas cavalry regiments, De Bray's Texas cavalry regiment, the Second and Fourth Louisiana cavalry regiments and the Valverde Texas battery.

Mouton's rebel brigade of infantry, with one battery, was encamped about four miles from here last night, and Walker's division of rebel infantry, with twenty pieces of artillery, was encamped at the same place the night before.

The rebels are concentrating at Pleasant Hill, about twelve miles from here, where it is expected they will make a vigorous stand, and that there will be a heavy battle.

COTTON AND CORN DESTROYED.

There has been probably about seventy-five millions of dollars' worth of cotton burned between this point and Alexandria. It is alleged that the order for burning it was given after the seizure and confiscation of cotton by the gunboat fleet, and that none would have been burned had it not been for that seizure, as it was understood that General Banks encouraged the purchase of and payment for it.

Many of the citizens had invested all their means in cotton, and speculators from New Orleans who had got into the rebel lines had purchased large amounts of cotton which they had paid for, and have lost entirely. The largest lot burned was four hundred bales.

Fourteen hundred barrels of corn were burned in one lot, one thousand in another, and other large lots, to prevent its falling into our hands.

Natchitoches has about two thousand inhabitants. General Lee established a strong patrol, and there were no depredations on property there.

The number of prisoners captured by our forces to-day was sixty, besides which three wounded rebels have been brought in.

Our losses were one private of the Fourteenth New York cavalry, one of the Second Louisiana cavalry, two of the Second Illinois cavalry, one of the Sixteenth Indiana cavalry, wounded; the last named mortally, the others slightly.

The gunboats arrived at a point of the Red river four miles from Natchitoches this morning, and it is probable that General Banks has arrived there by this time on a transport. General Franklin commands the land forces until the arrival of General Banks.

Our Alexandria Correspondence.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., April 3, 1864.

This town and neighborhood have been very quiet since the arrival of General Banks. The enemy has retreated wherever we have advanced, and it is doubtful if he will show fight at all.

We had an election yesterday for delegates to represent Rapides parish. Over three hundred votes were cast. Union meetings have already been held in the town, and refugees are coming into our lines daily for the purpose of renewing their connection with the old government. Three prominent men in this part of the country—E. R. Brunot, Lewis Sexanda and John E. E. Gee—have taken the President's oath. Their names were signed to the "secession ordinance."

The following is a copy of General Banks' official document ordering the election:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. —
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
ALEXANDRIA, LA., March 20, 1864.

I. In accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 38, issued at headquarters Department of the Gulf March 11, 1864, elections will be held the 2d day of April, at nine o'clock in the morning, at Opelousas, for the election of three delegates to represent the parish of St. Landry; at Marksville for the election of two delegates to represent the parish of Avoyelles; at Harrisonburg for the election of four delegates to represent the parish of Catahoula; at Alexandria for the election of four delegates to represent the parish of Rapides, in the Convention to be held in the city of New Orleans on the 6th day of April, 1864, for the revision and amendment of the constitution of the State of Louisiana.

II. Every free white male, twenty-one years of age, who has been a resident of the State twelve months, and six months in the parish in which he offers to vote, who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have taken the oath prescribed by the President in his proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, shall have the right to vote in the election of delegates.

III. Citizens of the State who have been expelled from their homes by the public enemy, on account of their devotion to the Union, and who would be qualified voters in the parishes to which they belong, will be allowed to vote for delegates in the election precincts in which, for the time being, they may reside.

IV. A. Cassabat, N. Taylor, H. T. Burgess and —— —— are hereby appointed Commissioners of Election for the parish of Rapides; M. B. Wells, R. W. Taliaferro, C. A. Hooper and —— Hawkins, for the parish of Catahoula; N. Jenkins, J. J. Beauchamp and Jonas Wales, for the parish of St. Landry; T. J. Edwards and W. Masters, for the parish of Avoyelles, and will make all necessary arrangements for the opening and closing of the polls, and return of the votes given to the Secretary of the State, as provided in the election of members in the General Assembly. By command of Major General BANKS.

GEORGE B. DRAKE, A. A. G.

The General and staff have left here for Grand Ecore on the steamer Blackhawk.

While this vessel was returning to Alexandria on Tuesday, and when about twenty miles distant, she was fired upon by guerillas. Major E. Gifford, paymaster; the engineer and a negress were wounded; none dangerously.

The Red river is falling very rapidly, some persons reports six feet altogether, within the last few days.

General Steele's Advance.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 14, 1864.

Advices from General Steele to the 7th instant are received.

His expedition had then reached a point five miles south of Elkin ferry, on the Little Missouri river, and about twenty-five miles from Camden, where he expected Gen. Thayer, with the force from Fort Smith, to join him next day.

On the 2d the rebel General Shelby attacked General Steele's rear guard, under General Rice, with twelve hundred cavalry and two pieces of artillery, and was repulsed, with the loss of one hundred killed and wounded. Our loss was forty-four killed and wounded and fifteen prisoners.

On the 4th the rebel General Marmaduke attacked General Steele with three thousand or four thousand cavalry and five pieces of artillery, on the south side of the Little Missouri river, and after five hours' fighting was repulsed, with the loss of four killed and twenty-three wounded. Our loss was twenty-three wounded.

There is a large force of rebels five or six miles in advance; but it is not expected they will make a stand.

Nothing had been heard by General Steele of General Banks or the gunboats on Red river.

THE PEWTER MUG SHOOTING CASE.

Continuation of the Trial—The Judge's Charge—The Verdict—Horace Greeley to be Called to Account—Judge Barnard on Horace, &c., &c.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Judge Barnard.

APRIL 15.—Judge Barnard thanked the Grand Jury, and added that officers of the law are followed and pursued in such a way in the public prints, and charged with offences that have no foundation, that it would be almost impossible to come into a court presided over for six years by one—three years as Recorder and three years by him—with any idea of obtaining impartial justice. It has gone to such a length that, after consultation with some of the judges of our State and a number of the prominent men of our community, it has been deemed advisable to issue an order, returnable on Wednesday next, against the editor and proprietor of the New York *Tribune*, for an atrocious, false and infamous libel contained in Thursday's issue of his paper in regard to the withdrawal of a juryman in a capital case. That case is now on trial, and I shall make no further remarks in regard to it, but reserve what I have to say to the coming in of the order to show cause.

After the above announcement from the Judge the case of the People against James H. Nixon was called. The witness called for the prosecution was Geo. Ditchett. He testified to being present at the affray; was passing in front of the Pewter Mug, when he heard an altercation; heard Brown apologizing to prisoner, prisoner responded by calling him a cowardly loafer; Brown told him to go away; he refused, saying a dozen could not do it; prisoner then put his hand in his coat and said try it on, and I'll put some holes in you; Brown told prisoner to go away; he replied by calling Brown a thieving loafer; deceased said, "My God, I cannot stand this;" he then struck the prisoner on the side of the face; the prisoner threw his arm up to ward off the blow, which caused his crutch to drop, and he fell; Nixon then put his hand in his coat and drew his pistol; the first shot was fired low, the second was somewhat higher; then Nixon said come on, I have got some more for you; the third shot was fired, and he believed took effect in Mr. Brown's heart for he threw up his hands, reeled in a half circle, staggered and fell near the entrance to the *Sunday Times* office.

The case for the prosecution now closed, and Mr. Blake opened the case for the defence by the examination of Gilbert C. Young, who testified to being present at the affray; saw Brown jostle the prisoner; prisoner remarked, "I have seen the day when I would not allow any man to use me this way;" an altercation ensued; Brown clenched his fist and made a pass at the prisoner; witness got hold of Brown and said, "Bill, don't strike the man, he's a cripple;" whether the blow struck accused or not he don't know; Brown then advanced to prisoner, who had fallen, and then he heard the shots fired; after the affray prisoner said, "What I have done I did in self-defence."

Wm. H. Clinton testified to seeing the affray, and Brown striking a blow at prisoner; saw prisoner fall and immediately fire three shots one after the other.

Mr. Clinton then reviewed the law and the evidence in detail, and, after a long and labored argument, drew the conclusion that the prisoner should be acquitted.

John Cochrane, the Attorney General, then, in a brilliant and argumentative address to the jury, summed up the case for the people, urging that the case was one of wilful murder.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge Barnard arose and delivered the following charge to the jury:—On the 26th of September, 1863, a few yards from this building, in a place called the Pewter Mug, William N. Brown came to his death by violence produced by a pistol fired by James H. Nixon, the prisoner at the bar. The people of the State have presented a written accusation against him, charging him with killing Brown, and to try the truth or falsity of that accusation you have been summoned here to-day. The facts of the case it is not my business to touch upon. You are brought here for the purpose of hearing the evidence of the witnesses, and for attaching to it such importance as it may seem just and proper to you to determine. The prisoner at the bar has been defended by able counsel, and you have heard his defence stated, and if he had been so poor and so friendless as not to have been able to procure counsel the humanity of the law suggests and directs that the best that can be procured will be provided to defend his case. In the year 1862 the Legislature amended the law in relation to murder. (Here the Judge read the statute defining murder in the several degrees.) If the evidence has shown you that the prisoner went to the Pewter Mug with the intention of killing Brown, that would be murder in the first degree; but if he went there without any design to murder the deceased, and that he had no intention of murdering him until the time of the occurrence, then that would be murder in the second degree. This is murder from an intent formed on the instant to commit it. If neither of these degrees occur to you from the evidence, and you cannot convict the prisoner, you will then turn your attention to the next degree, which is manslaughter in the third degree. This is where the killing occurs in a cruel and unusual way, but without any premeditated design. If you cannot convict him of this, then you will turn your attention to manslaughter in the fourth degree, which is killing without either premeditation, intent or cruelty in the cause of death; and if you cannot find him guilty of this crime, then, as a matter of course, you will return a verdict of acquittal. The killing of Brown by the defendant, and the circumstances attending his death, have all been admitted by the defendant. The defence of the prisoner has been that, although he did this, he did it in legal self-defence. The law which defines the cases in which killing is justifiable in self defence is explicit and clear. A man may only use the right when his life is in danger, or when he believes it to be in danger, or when he is in danger of great bodily injury. If you are satisfied that the prisoner believed Brown intended to kill him, or inflict great bodily injury upon him, then you will acquit him. If he had reasonable grounds for a design to kill Brown—that is, arising out of a fear that great bodily injury was to be inflicted upon him, so that he was in great danger—then, if he acted upon those suspicious appearances, you will acquit him. But if you are satisfied that Brown was not in a position to kill him, and that he knew this when he fired the pistol, then, as a matter of course, he would not be justified in taking his life. The rule of criminal law is that the person in danger must retreat to the wall—that is, he must do all that he can to avoid a struggle. In the case of a cripple of course so much would not be required, as he is not supposed to have the same power of escaping danger. If a person has a desire to quarrel, it is unlawful to force that quarrel, although there may be no room to retreat. I will now call your attention to the three pistol shots. If the shots were fired after Brown struck the prisoner, and he considered himself in great bodily danger, he was justified in firing them. Nothing will ever justify a man for the commission of assault and battery. No words—no matter how provoking—will ever justify a blow. If you have any reasonable doubt in this case in the prisoner's favor he is entitled to the benefit of it. It must, however, be a doubt of such a character as will lead you to believe that the prisoner is not guilty by a moral certainty.

The Judge then continued to impress upon the jury the solemnity of the case submitted to their decision, and that it was their duty to make every allowance in favor of the prisoner, and yet remember the cause of justice and the people.

The jury then retired, and in about half an hour returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

The Assistant District Attorney moved that the sentence of the prisoner be then given; but, at the solicitation of his counsel, it was postponed till Wednesday next, in which time the court adjourned.

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Skirmish Between the Fourteenth New York Cavalry and the Seventh Alabama Cavalry.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

Address of Major General Dana to the Soldiers of His Division on Leaving Them,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Continental, Captain Summers, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, brings us New Orleans dates of April 8.

The Continental brought the Eighth Vermont and Ninth Connecticut veteran regiments from New Orleans.

General Herron is sick at Brownsville with the small-pox.

There is no prospect of an immediate movement by our forces either on the coast or from Brownsville.

The sloop-of-war Pensacola left New Orleans on the 7th inst. for New York.

General Dana had arrived in New Orleans.

The steamer James Battle, which took General Banks and staff to Grand Ecore, on her return was fired into by thirty guerillas, twenty-five miles below Grand Ecore, wounding Major E. Gifford, paymaster, and an engineer—neither seriously. The boat was but little damaged. General Banks remained at Grand Ecore. The river was falling.

Advices from Matamoros report that no French or Franco-Mexican forces were there, or known to be there.

Judge Durell was President of the Free State Convention in session at New Orleans.

General Asboth commands at Pensacola.

Most terrible persecutions are inflicted on the Southern people in Alabama who try to evade the conscription. Hundreds of men, women and children are concealed in the swamps, and numbers die of starvation.

A terrible storm had raged at Pensacola; but no more losses are recorded. The sloop-of-war Richmond rolled so as to dip her guns under water.

The steamer Liberty, with troops from New York, had arrived at New Orleans.

Mr. Henry Thompson's Despatch.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 8, 1864.

By the arrival of the Northerner from Pensacola I learn the particulars of a skirmish between the Fourteenth New York cavalry and the Seventh Alabama cavalry. On Sunday, the 3d instant, Captain Smith, with thirty-two men, while scouting near Barrancas, Fla., met a squad of the Seventh Alabama (rebel), and a little fight was the consequence. The enemy lost heavily. Five are supposed to be killed, and ten or twelve wounded. We captured a lieutenant, two sergeants and eleven men, besides horses and weapons. Lieutenant Longercke and two men were wounded slightly.

A boat recently put out to sea from East Pass. It contained six refugees trying to make their way to our lines. They were discovered by the rebels and fired upon. Only one escaped uninjured. Three were killed and two wounded.

The enemy are massing troops at Pollard, Ala., to operate on the line of railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery.

The *Bee* of this city, in yesterday's edition, says that they copy the following from a private letter from Brownsville:—"All communication with the interior is for the present interrupted. Two regiments of French troops arrived yesterday at Matamoros."

Judge Durell, of the United States District Court, has decided that the schooner Flying Cloud and cargo are confiscated. She was captured by the Princess Royal off the coast of Texas.

Our Texas Correspondence.

PASS CAVALLO, TEXAS, April 5, 1864.

A few nights since, about eleven o'clock, the watch on board the gunboat Estrella, Captain Cooke, discovered a sail making out of Pass Cavallo. Chase was immediately given, when the crew, finding that she could not escape, set her on fire and escaped to the shore in small boats. The fire was extinguished by the crew of the Estrella, when forty bales of sea island cotton were discovered. This was transferred to the gunboat and the schooner fired. She was burned to the water's edge.

Two men of the Second New York cavalry had a very narrow escape on Friday last. They picked up a torpedo which was washed ashore at Cedar Bayou, handling it so roughly that it exploded, killing both their horses and injuring themselves very severely.

A flag of truce arrived to-day from Texas. Nothing of interest took place except the arrival of several women and children.

Major General N. J. T. Dana, recently commanding the forces here, has been relieved at his own request. General Warren succeeds him. The following is his address on taking leave of them:—

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION,
THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
MATAGORDA ISLAND, TEXAS, March 31, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION:—I should do violence to my feelings should I leave my present command without a word of farewell at parting.

Circumstances have seemed to render it advisable that I should seek to be engaged more actively than I can be here at present; and the Major General commanding the department has been kind enough to relieve me, at my own request.

Officers and men, one and all—with sincerity and with feeling I speak it—my connection with you has been rendered agreeable and so gratifying by your own excellent qualities that I feel sad and depressed at the change I have asked for.

Coming from the same section of country with yourselves, I have felt a very great pride in your written history, and I coveted the honor of leading you through the fire and connecting my name with your past noble achievements and with the sacred graves of the many heroes you have laid beneath the sod on your victorious fields.

The guns of the Thirteenth corps will always awaken the liveliest impulses of my heart. I shall listen for their echoes, and, while I may not continue to indulge the hope of rejoining you and sharing your honors and your sufferings, my voice will be joined in the grand chorus of the countless thousands who inhabit our boundless prairies, when, with shouts of triumph, they shall hail you returning in the fulness of victory to your peaceful homes. Wishing you all safety through your dangers, I am, your friend and comrade, N. J. T. DANA, Major General.

Died.

GOBLE.—On Friday, April 15, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL B. GOBLE, in the 29th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Wm. Goble, No. 19 Gay street, without further invitation.

[*For other Deaths see Second Page.*]

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 29	MOON SETS	morn 2 24
SUN SETS	6 29	HIGH WATER	morn 3 09

Port of New York, April 15, 1864.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of London (Br), Fabre, Queenstown and Liverpool—Jones G Dale.
Steamship Teutonia (Ham), Hatck, Southampton and Hamburg—Kuhnhardt & Co.
Steamship Oriflamme, Lane, Hong Kong—N L & G Griswold.
Ship Wisconsin (Br), McStoker, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Ship John H Ryerson, Patterson, Liverpool—Smith & Dumphy.
Ship Elise Roger (Hanov), Trotjamig, Hong Kong—Thayer & Peabody.
Bark America (Nor), Bonrene, Queenstown—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Brig Howard (Br), Smith, Cienfuegos—C C Duncan & Co.
Brig S B Crosby, Crosby, Elizabethport—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Norge (Nor), Hendrickson, Belfast—Holmboe & Balchen.
Brig Circassian, Harriman, Demerara—Jones & Lough.
Schr Czar, Hammond, Baltimore—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Sarah & Julia, Gilley, Portsmouth, NH—A Howe.
Schr Maria Fleming, Pessler, Wilmington—J N McKee.
Schr J Hamlin, Rich, Yorktown—Crowell & Paine.
Schr Yorktown, Woolem, Baltimore—Merrill & Abbott.
Schr E J Goll, Wheeler, Fortress Monroe—Crowell & Paine.
Schr May Eva, Freeman, Fortress Monroe—Crowell & Paine.
Schr J G Huntington, Lovell, Boston—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Governor, Chase, Salem—R W Ropes & Co.
Schr Prince Consort (Br), Teed, Tangier—A T Dailey.
Schr Julia (Br), Bonith, Kingston, Jam—A T Dailey.
Schr Faithful, Peterson, Portland—G L Hatch.
Schr D B Day, Chase, Washington—L Kenny.
Schr Gen Putnam, Shanells, Alexandria—M Bidell.
Sloop J Brown, Case, Providence—L Kenny.
Steamer Octorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore—Wm Dalgele.
Steamer Empire, Hunter, Alexandria—J Hanel.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Corsica (Br), Le Mesurier, Havana, April 9, via Nassau, NP, 11th, with mdse and passengers, to E Cunard.
Steamship Continental (US transport), Sumner, New Orleans, April 8, with mdse and passengers, to US Quartermaster. Off the Ballas, 8th inst, 6:30 PM, passed steamship Merrimac, from Portland, bound in, also sloop-of-war Pensacola, bound out; 14th, 5 PM, 20 miles N of Abaco, spoke Br bark Baltasara, with loss of rudder; the B was standing northward under canvass; she did not require assistance, but wished to be reported.
Steamship Geo Washington, Gager, New Orleans, April 9, with mdse, mails and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. 12th inst, 11 AM, lat 27 29, lon 69 43, spoke schr Mary Worcester, bound N; 13th, lat 32 40, lon 77 27, spoke US gunboat Connecticut, cruising; 14th, off Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Arago, bound S.
Steamship United States (US transport), from a cruise of 15 days in search of steamship Thomas A Scott. Cruised on and off from the land to the Gulf Stream, as far as to the lat of St Augustine; April 12, to the northward of Hatteras, spoke steamship A Winants, from Fortress Monroe, also in in search of the Scott; same date, at 2 45 PM, received information from steamship Arago that the Scott had been cast off by the steamship McClellan on the 6th, 60 miles SSE of Cape Henry; ran down in that direction; off Hatteras spoke several schrs from the Inlet, but got no information; 13th, spoke the tug A Winants again to the south of Hatteras; same day, at 2 45 PM, spoke US transport Montauk, from Moorehead City for Fortress Monroe, with troops, she coming from Beaufort that morning, the place we were going to for information, returned to New York, still cruising.
Ship King Philip (of Boston), Rickford, Cardiff, 96 days, with iron and chain cables, to J C Baker & Co. Has had heavy weather and been leaking badly nearly the whole passage.
Ship Chas A Parwell, Adesbury, New Orleans, 14 days, with salt, to Snow & Burgess.
Ship Gorilla (of Liverpool), Culler, Havana, 10 days, in ballast, to Williams & Guion.
Ship Galena, Leavitt, New Orleans, 26 days, with sugar, to Wm A Alfred Nelson.
Bark Mary (of Turks Island), Lord, Havana, with sugar, to C & E J Peters. Has had fresh gales and a succession of N and NE gales; 2d inst was within 20 miles from Sandy Hook and was blown back to lat 36 23; had split and lost sails, stove bulwarks and water casks; 7th lat 35 50, lon 74 28, spoke schr Summit, of Wellfleet, with flag of distress flying, without water and only a half day's bread left; supplied her with a barrel of water and some bread by means of a line, it being too rough to launch a boat; 10th, lat 33 28, lon 71 28, spoke Br bark Etonh of Liverpool, with foremast off close to the deck.
Bark Deucy (of Bucksport), Meagas, Trinidad, March 21, with sugar and molasses, to R P Buck & Co. Had a fair passage to Cape Hatteras, where on the 1st, 2d and 3d inst she encountered a fearful gale from NE, during which shipped a heavy sea over the bows, which started the forward bulkhead of the poop, causing the vessel to leak at such a rate as to require that both pumps be in continual motion, the water rose in the hold over the keelson in half an hour; fortunately the leak was stopped, but subsequently a heavy sea came on board, which stove the long boat; was compelled to lighten the vessel by cutting away part of her cargo of molasses; since then had a succession of heavy NNW and NE gales, split sails and sustained other damage; on the 12th was boarded by a boat containing the first officer of the steamer T A Scott, since arrived at this port.
Bark American Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall, 25 days, with mdse, to J F Joy.
Bark Iva, Durie, Maracaibo, March 16, with coffee, hides, &c, to Maitland, Phelps & Co. April 2, experienced a heavy gale from NE, while lying to shipped a sea, starting bulwarks and stanchions, stove both boats, broke in cabin door, filling the cabin, split mainsail and mainstaysail and other damage was done about decks.
Bark Lightfoot (of Montreal), Loud, Buenos Ayres, Feb 6, with hides and wool to master. Experienced heavy weather, lost and split sails and lost rudder. April 13, lat 38 23, lon 74 30, spoke ship Sebastopol, from Pensacola for Philadelphia, who supplied us with provisions; passed a number of vessels under jurymasts.
Bark T Cushing (of Boston), Ames, Matanzas, 16 days, with molasses, to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Has had heavy weather, lost maintopgallant yard and some sails; April 6, lat 31 30, lon 77, was boarded by US gunboat Keystone State, one day out from Beaufort and blockading.
Bark St Marys (of Boston), Bryant, Remedios, 21 days, with sugar and molasses, to master.
Brig Estafano (Br), Welsh, Arecibo, PR, March 11, with molasses, to Fausta Mora, vessel to Browne & Co. Has been to the northward of Hatteras since March 21; was in sight of the Highlands twice and was blown off in company with ship Wizard King; has damaged head of rudder, split sails, &c; April 11, E S Jordan died of debility and exposure; 13th, J H Munsterhausen, a seaman, of Bremen, fell from aloft, injuring himself severely; 8th, lat 35 45, lon 74 03, was supplied with provisions by steamship Mo Yune, as was also Br brig Melissa; same afternoon, was spoken by brig Ocean, wanting provisions; she had strong mainmast badly and could carry no sail on it; was bound to Bath, Maine.
Brig Melissa (Br of Bathurst, WCA), Elwood, Nassau, March 15, with salt, to Woodruff & Robinson, vessel to master. Has been north of Hatteras since March 21, at which time took a severe gale that lasted three days; April 2, was ten miles north of Barnegat; had to heave off shore in an ENE gale and was blown south to 35 30; March 29, lat 35 40, lon 74, exchanged signals with schr Chalmer, bound north; April 8, spoke steamship Mo Yune, hence for China, and was supplied with provisions; 9th, was spoken by brig Ocean Wave, for Bath, short of provisions; in lat 35 50, lon 74 20, saw a mast and yards that appeared to be attached to a wreck; 13th, lat 39 10, lon 74, passed schr George S Adams, steering NE by N.
Brig Crimea (of Stockton, Me), Hichborn, Sagua, with sugar, to Walsh, Carver & Chase. March 21 the weather commenced to be bad, wind from WNW to SE; since had a continual succession of gales from NE and heavy sea, stove both boats and started the cargo.
Brig Hannah (of St John, NB), Lane, Sagua, 15 days, with sugar, &c, to P J Nevins & Son. April 13, 10 miles E from Barnegat, picked up a large yawl, painted green inside and black outside, apparently belonging to a foreign vessel.
Brig Amanda Jean (of Maitland, NS), Dalrymple, Grand Turk, 11, 25 days, with salt, to J F Whitney & Co. Has had heavy weather, lost sails, put into Breakwater April 12, for provisions.
Brig Edward (of Port Elizabeth, CGH), Webster, Sagua, 21 days, with molasses, to Chas King.
Brig Torrent (of Boston), Montgomery, Matanzas, 14 days, with sugar, &c, to Metcalf & Duncan.
Brig M A Herrera (of St Andrews, NB), Killmans, Montevideo, Jan 8, with wood and hides to master. Had heavy weather, split sails, &c; off the River La Plate spoke whaling bark John Duncan, cruising.
Brig Achille (Ital), Ferrari, Castellamar, 69 days, with fruit, to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.
Brig Brisk (of St John, NB), Cole, Cienfuegos, 20 days, with sugar, to Cowdery & Dow.
Brig Flying Eagle (of Gibraltar), Nixon, Matanzas, 13 days, with sugar, to Youngs & Co. Sld in company with ship Garibaldi, for Philadelphia.
Schr Damon (of Waldoboro), Pitcher, Sagua, 26 days, with sugar, to master. April 12, lat 38 43, lon 73 39, saw a ship with loss of foremast, main and mizzenmast, standing N, same time picked up the house of a vessel, painted blue on top and white sides.
Schr Geo Darby, Rogers, Neuvitas, 17 days, with sugar &c, to Murray & Nephews. April 8, lat 38 07, lon 74, spoke brig New Globe, from Philadelphia for Boston, with bulwarks stove and part of deck load gone.
Schr Geo Thomas, Day, Ragged Island, 27 days, with salt, to Walter Jones. April 11, off Cape Henry, passed a bark painted black, bound N, with loss of foremast yards, and apparently had sustained other damage.
Schr Harvest Queen (of Cornwallis), Clark, East Harbor, Tt, with salt, to D R DeWolf.
Schr R W Brown, Bishop, Baltimore, 15 days, with coal, to E Cunard.
Schr Monterey, Conkling, Baltimore.
Schr Samuel Edge, Talbot, Baltimore.
Schr A Whilford, Chichester, Baltimore, 5 days.
Schr Morris, Edmonds, Virginia.
Schr William Henry, Sharrott, Virginia.
Schr Mary A Irvin, Walton, Virginia.
Schr Lilla, Freeman, Virginia, 5 days.
Steamer General Lyon (US transport), Mix, Fortress Monroe, 30 hours, to US Quartermaster. 13th, PM, spoke steamer Dawn, bound into the Chesapeake.
Steamer Tilley (US transport), Bourne, Alexandria, 52 hours, in ballast, to US Quartermaster.

BELOW.

Bark Almoner (of Searsport), from Matanzas.
Bark Fleetwing.
Brig Jane Bell, of Shelburne.
Brig Sharon, of Nova Scotia.
Brig Olga.
Brig Sarah Goodnow.
Schr Solferino, with loss of fore and maintopmasts and jibboom.
Schr Arctic.
Schr Native American, of Newburyport.
Schr A J De Rossett, of Washington.
Schr D S Williams, (3 masts).
Schr C A Farnsworth, of Hartford.

SAILED.

14th—Steamers Fairbanks, Petrel, Lizzie Baker, Varuna, Thames, Thos Swann; ships Anthony Berry, Resolute, Calhoun, Ellen Southard; barks Venus, Mary and Louisa; brigs Diana, John G, Belle of the Bay; schrs H P Russell, Susan E Jayne, J R White, Chas Anna, Dragon, E R Bennett, Cyclone, Puritano, Sarah Mills, T Merriam, Lulsita, Richard Hill.

15th—Schr Kate, Thomas, for Norwich.

Wind at sunset NW, light.

RETURNED—Ship Wizard King, Woodworth, hence for San Francisco, March 22, despatched by Wm T Coleman & Co. returned yesterday. Capt W reports:—Left New York March 22; same night, about 100 miles SSE from the Highlands, experienced a tremendous gale, accompanied with terrific snow and hail squalls, with severe cold, most of the crew getting badly frost bitten; blew away all the sails from the gaskets, carried away spars, &c; a fearful sea on, the ship laboring heavy and making more water than usual; shipped large quantities of water, filling the decks and houses, staving bulwarks and houses, and breaking adrift everything about the decks; was forced to throw some of the deck cargo overboard. 25th, one man who was badly frozen, died; have had a continuation of NE and northerly gales; has been three times within 50 miles of the Highlands, and has been driven as far south as 35 20. Experienced a strong southwesterly current. April 2, 7 A M, off the Woodlands, with strong gale from eastward, were ship to the SE and took pilot from boat No 10; the gale suddenly increasing and blowing on shore, was forced to carry a press of sail to keep off the land; blew away the foretopsail foretopmast staysail and split mizzen topsail; a fearful sea on, ship laboring heavy and shipping great quantities of water. The pilot, Mr James E Murphy, reports:—April 2, 7 A M, went on board the ship Wizard King off the False Woodlands, the wind blowing strong from the eastward; were ship in ten fathoms water, and the gale increasing was forced to carry sail to keep the ship off the beach; in doing so lost foresail, mizzen topsail and jib, and split other sails. April 15, 5 A M, was taken in tow by steamtug Blanche Page, Captain Frederick Anthony, and towed to the city.

American Shipmasters' Association,

No 51 WALL STREET—ROOMS 23 AND 25.

The following approved Masters and Officers have received commissions from this Association:—

Enoch Chase, bark Annie; Wm Benson, schr Lilla; Iddo K Harwood, schr Edna Harwood; Lemuel M Pray; Robert Johnson, schr Geo Prescott; James S Horsley, brig Brilliant; George Breckwoldt, brig Georgine; Benjamin F Clark; Benjamin F Robinson, bark Contest; Lewis Denton, schr Billion Badger; Thomas G Beauchamp (mate); Samuel Johnson, brig John G; Edward Small, bark Alexander McNeil; John J Roberts, brig Florence; John J McVisty; Elihu Spicer, Jr, steamer Victor.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to the obliging purser of steamship Geo Washington, from New Orleans, for full files of papers.

SCHR J W WEBSTER, Capt Blake, from Port Royal for New York, in ballast, went ashore on Long Branch, NJ, morning of the 13th. The schr lies head on and well up on the beach. The captain, his wife and crew were landed in safety by means of ropes from the shore. The schr is owned in New York and Brooklyn, and is 300 tons register. On the 14th the agents of the Underwriters were laying the anchors to heave her off, and will be successful if the weather prove favorable.

SHIP ELVIRA, before reported foundered, was largely insured in Boston. At the Manufacturers' office, $20,000; Neptune, $10,000; Mercantile Marine, $10,000; Columbian, New York, $10,000; Washington, New York, $5,000—total $65,000. Insurance on the cargo:—Columbian, New York, $30,000; Atlantic, New York, $90,000; New England, $17,500; Washington, Boston,