

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ITALIAN MAN-OF-WAR LOST.

Over 400 Persons on Board.

New York, March 15. The ship Star of the West, from Liverpool, reports March 7th, long 40, lat 64.20, at 2 p. m., saw a man-of-war, with mast-topmast gone and colors at mast-head. They wished to speak with us. At 5 p. m., we tacked, steering S. W. by the wind, until at 6 p. m., the man-of-war began firing guns. Hove to about four miles to the leeward of us at 6.30 p. m. She tried to speak with us, but could not be heard. Filled the ship and tacked. At 7 p. m., passed close under her stern, and asked what they wanted. The reply was she was an Italian man-of-war, and in a sinking condition. They wished us to lay by her all night, and accompany her to the nearest land. We asked how many people there were on board. The reply was, over four hundred. We promised to lay by her during all the night. We shortened sail, to lower top sail, and fore-topmast stay sails, and kept by the wind. At 8 p. m., we fired a rocket, which was answered by another from the man-of-war. Hove ship and run to the Eastward three miles; hove to on the other tack, and lay to until daylight. At 5 A. M., made sail and ran to the Eastward, a lookout at the mast-head, but could see nothing. At 6 A. M., we hauled by the wind, supposing they had kept away before the wind. Shortly after 9 A. M., it commenced blowing a strong breeze from the West, the weather moderately clear. Saw several vessels steering East during the day. The vessel lost is undoubtedly the frigate Regalantomo. The Re D'Italia did not sail from New York until the 7th.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Bombardment Still Going On.

Fortress Monroe, March 15. The Richmond Examiner of March 14 contains the following: Charleston, March 13.—Eight shells have been fired at the city since last report. Nothing new. Charleston, March 7.—The enemy have kept up a slow firing on the city. The position of the fleet is unchanged. Charleston, March 9.—Thirty-one shells were fired at the city to-day. Charleston, March 9.—Five monitors are outside the bar, this morning. Ten shells were fired at Sumter. An artillery duel has been kept up for several hours between battery Gregg and the batteries on Sullivan's Island. There was unusual activity among the enemy's fleet in Folly Inlet, on Monday night. The prisoners captured at Cherrystone arrived at Libby prison on the 9th. Two hundred locomotives demanded by the Government. Patterson, N. J., March 17. The Press announces that Col. McCollum yesterday informed the locomotive builders of this place that unless they would proceed at once to furnish the government with two hundred locomotives, he should have to seize their shops and run them on government account. The locomotive builders have promised to comply with the demands made upon them. In ten of the factories, the operatives who had been on a strike are to resume work to-morrow.

Arrival of Gen. Hurlburt at Vicksburg—New Expedition.

Memphis, March 12. Gen. Hurlburt and staff arrived from Vicksburg last night. The general has taken possession of his old quarters and expects to remain some time. The larger part of his corps is connected with another expedition, which left Vicksburg some days since. Eighty-six Rebel Deserters take the Oath of Allegiance. Washington, March 15. This morning eighty-six deserters from the rebel army were released from the old Capitol Prison upon taking the oath of allegiance. They deserted to go North, and were accordingly furnished with transportation to New York city. There was quite a fall of snow for one hour to-day, with a strong north wind, but has nearly ceased.

The Strike on Western Railroads.

Chicago, March 15. The engineers on the Milwaukee, North Western and Chicago Burlington and Quincy railroad are running their trains as usual to-day. The Michigan Southern, Illinois Central and the Alton and St. Louis railroads have enough engineers who are not connected with the strike to run their regular passenger trains. It is not believed there will be any serious delay with the running of the freight trains. From Knoxville—A Rebel Colonel Killed in a Skirmish—Treaty of Peace with N. C. Cherokees. Knoxville, March 15. There was some slight skirmishing yesterday, beyond Morristown, in which the rebel Col. James was killed. The rebels are supposed to be in force at Bull's Gap. A Lieutenant engaged in recruiting for the U. S. Colored Artillery, was shot yesterday by a rebel, near Louisville. Feace has been ratified with the North Carolina Cherokees. Those recently captured say they were induced to take up arms under the belief that they were fighting for the United States. Two were permitted to within reach of the band and represent the case to their chief. Thirty of the tribe have since come in and accepted the amnesty. Since the return of the Indians to loyalty the rebels have committed numerous outrages on them. Twenty-two have been thrown into prison and the rest are concealed in the mountains. Arrival of Prisoners. Fortress Monroe, March 15. The flag of truce steamer New York arrived here this morning. Captains Flynn and Sawyer, and Gen. Neal Dow have arrived here. There is nothing later about Gen. Sherman's Expedition.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, March 14.

The Palmetto Herald, published at Port Royal, has an account of a cavalry reconnoissance from Jacksonville, by Col. Henry. The advance was checked by five thousand rebel cavalry and infantry. Rebel Lieut.-Col. McCormick was killed. Our men were compelled to fall back, but resisted every inch of the rebel advance. We were driven about three miles, when the enemy gave up pursuit and fell back to Camp Finnegan, leaving only a strong cavalry force in our front. Our loss was one killed, four wounded, and five captured. Rebel loss reported by deserters, forty or fifty. Since this affair, the rebel pickets had been driven beyond Cedar Run, by Maj. Stevens' command. The Hilton Head correspondence of the World says Gen. Seymour is still in command in Florida. The reinforcements are expected to retrieve the Olinde disaster.

Attack on Jacksonville Threatened.

New York, March 14. A Jacksonville letter in the Post, dated the 11th, says: Reports were received of heavy firing up the river, understood to be our gunboats feeling the rebels. Later—Our advance, Col. Henry's cavalry was attacked and driven in from a second position with a loss of a number of wounded. It was expected the rebels would make an attack on Jacksonville the next day, if not our forces would advance.

THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Washington, March 17. The Intelligencer of this morning says: Rumors, evidently founded on misapprehension, have obtained currency to the effect that the health of Gen. Meade has become so much impaired as to induce his resignation of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and have gone so far as to designate his successor. We are happy to be able to state, on good authority, that this distinguished officer has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and that he has never entertained the remotest intention of retiring from his position, in which we will add he has secured the confidence of the country and army, and where he has earned such a high military reputation. The recent visits of Gen. Meade to this city, as we understand, have been for the purpose of consultation, and to give testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war, and not in view of any contemplated separation from his command. He was expected to return this morning to the command of the army.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

New York, March 14. The Savannah News of the 2d contains the account of the capture of the ship Amelia by a United States steamer off Tampa Bay. Cargo valued at \$200,000. The Mississippi reports four hundred deserters in Jones county, who have organized and resist successfully all attempts to subdue them. The Mobile Tribune of the 2d says: On Monday five hundred and sixty-seven shots were thrown at Fort Powell by the Yankees, but without doing any damage.

Washington Items.

Washington, March 14. It is understood that the Senate will reconsider the House bill providing for the establishment of freedmen's bureau. Gen. Meade and friends are making very active exertions to have him retained in command of the Army of the Potomac, but their chances of success are said to be very slim. Mr. Thaddeus Morris has been for many years the prompter of the Speaker of the House is now lying in this city at the point of death. Senators Tremble and Hale have returned to the city. Reported Movement. St. Louis, March 14. Vicksburg advises say that the boats in that place have been pressed into the government service owing to a reported movement to be made via Black, Red and Washeta rivers to Monroe, thence by land to Shreveport. Gen. Steele will co-operate from Little Rock. Letters for the South. Fortress Monroe, March 13. All letters to be sent south of the Union lines by flag of truce or by others, must be marked on the outer envelope "flag of truce." All requests to send letters forward are unnecessary, as all letters that conform to the public rules will be forwarded. The steamer S. R. Spaulding sails for Beaufort this afternoon. Washington Items. Special dispatch to the Evening Post: Washington, March 15. Great interest centers in the gold bill, which will probably come to a vote before night. The friends of the measure feel very confident of their ability to pass the bill. The arguments in the contested election case from St. Louis were closing this morning. Senator Hicks is comfortable to-day, the amputation of his foot having produced no evil effect. New York, March 15. A detachment of about two hundred and fifty rebel soldiers, prisoners of war, who have taken the oath of allegiance, started for New York last evening. Death of Mr. Morris. Washington, March 15. Thaddeus Morris, well and favorably known as a member of the House for the last eighteen years, died to-day of pneumonia. He was always near the office of the speaker, and was always near that officer when the House was in session. His presence was desirable in view of the fact of his intimate acquaintance with parliamentary law and knowledge and judgment, often aiding in the decision of important questions. Death of Capt. Halstead. New York, March 15. Capt. James B. Halstead of the 102d New York Regiment, formerly a resident of Providence, R. I., died here on the 12th inst., aged 30.

REBEL CAMP SURPRISED.

HEADQUARTERS NEWBERN, March 2.

General Orders No. 24: The Commanding General is gratified in being able to announce another in the series of successful enterprises projected by Brig.-Gen. Wessels, commanding the sub-district of Albemarle. The army gunboat Foster, Capt. McLaughlin, commanding, with a detachment of infantry under Lieut. Helme, of the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania volunteers, was sent on the 16th February, on an expedition to Fairfeld, North Carolina, where a band of guerrillas, under Capt. Spencer, was quartered. The camp was surprised, the arms and stores secured, and the whole company taken prisoners without loss on our side. The affair was conducted in a severe snow storm, and reflects much credit on the officers and men concerned. By command of Maj.-Gen. PECK. BENJ. G. FOSTER, A.A.G.

The Gold Bill—National Banks.

New York, March 14. The Washington correspondent of the Post says: It is doubtful whether the Senate's gold bill will pass the House. The Ways and Means Committee have rejected a proposition to permit national banks to issue notes of smaller denomination than five dollars.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERMAN IN NEW ORLEANS.

New York, March 13. The steamship Morning Star from New Orleans, the 6th, via Havana the 9th, has arrived. The Creole arrived at New Orleans the 3d, the Hanna the 5th, and the George Washington was passed going up the river. The Morning Star brings twelve hundred bales of cotton. Part of Gen. Lee's cavalry had left New Orleans arrived at New Orleans on the 2d on the gunboat Diana. His late expedition is called by himself a big raid, in the course of which he reached a point ten miles east of Meridian without any opposition worthy of the name, and returned with 1,100 mules, 4,000 contrabands, 500 prisoners and a large amount of supplies. Transports are rapidly bringing troops back from Texas. Gov. Hahn was inaugurated on the 4th with imposing ceremonies at New Orleans. Gen. Banks delivered an address in which he predicts the reduction of the insurrection to three or four States on the Atlantic Ocean by this season's campaign. He said let us remember that the inauguration we celebrate has the basis of a century for we have achieved the deeds of a century in the past two years, and so long as the people are faithful and true to themselves so long will stand Louisiana the first returned State in which every man is a free man. Gov. Hahn's inaugural address regards slavery as the cause of the present unholy attempt to break up the government, and its unavoidable and immediate extinction as a public and private blessing. "From every light before me he says I am constrained to believe the cause of the rebellion is in extremities and it seems to me not extravagant to look upon this year as the finale of the most senseless, causeless, and most murderous rebellion that ever occurred in a civilized nation. The loyal men of Louisiana have suffered much and deeply, but with the blessing of God upon our exertions all will be soon right again, and peace, and prosperity will smile upon our thresholds as of old." A grand ball at night concluded the gaiety of the occasion. All the people were in the street during the day, and there was unquestionably a stronger feeling of satisfaction manifested on this occasion than on many of the most boisterous days of the secession madness of 1861.

Attack upon Mobile.

New Orleans, March 11. New Orleans advices of the 1st, per Western Metropolis, state that military movements are still in progress for repossessing the country beyond the Tcheco. At the grand review of artillery and cavalry near New Orleans on the 27th ult. the daughter of Gen. Banks was adopted as the daughter of the brigade. The bombardment of Fort Powell below Mobile continued vigorously. Rebel batteries replied, but none of our vessels are hurt. The only casualty on our side was the wounding of one man on the Octorara. A letter from the fleet says Farragut intends to silence Fort Powell so as to send his muskito fleet into Mobile Bay. By so doing he will cut off Forts Morgan and Gaines. The bay is said to be obstructed three miles below Mobile, in such a manner that vessels are compelled to pass under guns of two iron clad ports, and a battery from shore. On the west side, Mobile is defended by a complete line of entrenchments. Indeed, Mobile is defended strongly at every point. The ram Tennessee still lies in the bay. Mobile was almost entirely free of soldiers—30,000 having gone to meet Sherman. Non-combatants had all been removed from the city. A Key West letter has a rumor that one of Farragut's steamers has passed Fort Morgan under a terrible fire, and another rumor was, he had captured the works. A Rebel Privateer. New York, March 11. It is reported on the authority of the Captain of the gun boat De Soto, that a rebel privateer bark rigged steamer, is cruising to the westward of Havana. Failure. New York, March 11. The failure of DeLannay, Clark & Co., Stock Brokers, is announced. FROM WEST VIRGINIA. Capture of Rebel Spies—Skirmish with Morgan. New York, March 11. Herald's West Virginia correspondent says: A scouting party went within fifteen miles of Mount Jackson, and without coming in contact with any heavy rebel forces. Gen. Averill had captured two rebel spies, both from Baltimore, who have been sent to Wheeling for trial. Skirmish reported with Mosby at Snickerville, Loudon county, in which our forces lost several men of the 21st New York cavalry.

The Chesapeake Pirates.

Portland, Me., March 10. The commander of the steam cutter Moccil has received orders not to proceed to St. John for the Chesapeake pirates.

Interest on Public Stock.

Albany, March 10. A resolution passed the Senate to-day to pay the interest on the public stocks of the State in paper money instead of coin.

KILPATRICK'S RAID.

Special to the Rutland Herald: BURLINGTON, March 13, '64.

The following is a list of the losses of the 1st Vermont Cavalry in the late raid.

Missing.—Co. A., Private Almon McClellin, Co. B., Privates Frank B. Joslin, Lyman Dufor, Milo Fansworth. Co. C., Corp. P. M. H. Moffitt, Private Daniel P. Bancroft, Private E. R. L. McCrellis, Co. D., Privates Fred A. Powers, Phineas L. Sargent, Geo. F. Bennet, Milo Persons, Co. E., Corp. M. H. Cook, Privates John Butrick, Geo. W. Field, D. A. Bunk, Julius Cunningham, Sam'l Welman, H. C. Spaulding, Harrison Mullen, Anson A. Kelley, F. Drew, Co. G., privates Lyxza Snow, I'am'l Simmonis, Michael Madden, Lewis Knapp, Thos. G. Hood, John Delaney, Geo. H. Dunn, Geo. H. Calkins, Nelson Dragoon, W. A. Colby, Thos. Barney, James Brandy, Co. H., privates Joseph Hodges, Henry W. Cook, John Button, Frank Ross. Co. I., private, Augustus Boyde. Co. M., Corp. H. G. Sheldon, privates Joseph Buchanan, Alexander Bossellon, Julius Seymour, Co. L, privates, James Manchester, T. McCullin, Co. K., privates Frank R. Trimble, Horace Taylor, Aaron Jontt, Louis Gaultlet, W. B. Watson, Myron Fales, Louis Lavarke, Alexis Mahew, Alfred Mahew, Oliver LaPine, Timothy Wisel, E. J. Leonard, John Sheldon, David Hamblin, H. J. Blood.

Collision and Loss of Life.

Cleveland, March 10. The express train going West on the Toledo railroad, collided with a coal train on a side track at Bellevue last night. Two of the hands belonging to the trains and one child were killed.—An elevator in this vicinity caught fire and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of grain was burned, as was also the express matter and baggage on the train.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

Norwich, Ct., March 10. The boiler connected with the extensive axe handle manufactory of Messrs. Turner & Day, in this city, exploded about one o'clock this afternoon, entirely demolishing the building. Charles Shuniway, polisher, was instantly killed. James Willson, Valentine Dock and Norman Dexter, workmen, were severely injured. Several others were slightly injured.

Skirmish Near Suffolk.

Fortress Monroe, March 10. A skirmish took place yesterday two miles this side of Suffolk, between the enemy and three companies of our colored cavalry. The rebel loss was 25.—Our loss was 10 killed.

General Signal.

WHEELING, March 10. Major General Sigel arrived here this morning. He has assumed command of the Department of West Virginia. His headquarters are at Cumberland, Md.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 9. SENATE. In the Senate the consideration of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill was postponed for one week. A Committee of Conference on the disagreements of the Deficiency bill was appointed. The resolution calling for the papers and evidence in the McDowell Military Commission was rejected. The bill to equalize the pay of soldiers was taken up, and Mr. Davis spoke at length in opposition to colored troops in general. A memorial was presented from the agriculturists of Ohio, asking for a revenue tax of \$1 each on dogs, especially as they destroy in Ohio \$100,000 worth of sheep annually. The Senate, after executive session, adjourned. HOUSE. A resolution was passed directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so changing the Revenue Law as not to exempt Government bonds from State municipal taxation. A resolution of thanks jointly to Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas, for services at the battle of Chattanooga, was passed. A bill was passed to establish a Bureau of Military Justice, a Brigadier General and two assistants with the rank of Colonel, to compose the bureau. A bill was also passed regulating the dismissal of officers from the army and navy. Mr. Deming, of Connecticut, reported a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, declaring the Camden and Atlantic, and the Raritan and Delaware Bay railroads, public highways, and according them privileges of transporting mails, troops, munitions of war, bonded goods, passengers, and open to all the privileges of commerce generally. The Appropriation bills were taken up and discussed, without action, until the adjournment.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

SENATE. Mr. Sumner presented a bill providing that the Emancipation Proclamation issued by the President, Jan. 1, 1863, be adopted and enacted as a statute of the United States. The Senate then considered the Gold Bill, which was discussed briefly, and then postponed until to-day. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to equalize the pay of colored troops, when Mr. Pomeroy took occasion to speak at length with reference to his recent Presidential circular, and the principles of the great party he is building up. The Senate heard him at great length, and then passed the bill—31 yeas, 6 nays. The Lake Superior Railroad Bill was then taken up and passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A bill was introduced for appropriations for harbors on the Northern Lakes and Western rivers. A bill was also introduced to abolish the Court of Claims. A bill was passed giving to the twelve revolutionary pensioners still living, one hundred dollars in addition; also, to place John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg, on the pension rolls. A bill was reported for the construction of a ship-canal to unite the Mississippi River with the Great Northern Lakes. After discussion, the bill was postponed until a week from Monday next. The Appropriation Bill was taken up, and after certain minor amendments, reported back to the House, but definite action was not taken on it. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

SENATE. The gold bill came up. Mr. Kendrick's modified his amendment of yesterday so as to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to dispose of any gold not necessary for the payment for war materials and supplies, or for the debts of the United States then due, provided that the amount paid shall be received at its value in New York city as compared with legal tender notes. Mr. Kendrick addressed the Senate and a considerable discussion between him and Sherman occurred. Messrs. Powell and Johnson took part in the debate. The House gold bill was passed, as amended by Mr. Sherman, and with a further amendment by Mr. Doolittle, restricting the anticipation of the payment of the interest on the public debt to a period of one year, by yeas, 30, nays 8. The Senate then resolved when it adjourned to adjourn until Monday. HOUSE. The Senate bills for the admission of Nevada and Colorado into the Union as States, will be considered on the 17th inst., which day is set aside for territorial business. Mr. Blair of Missouri rising to a question of privilege, asked leave to submit testimony which was taken after the limitation of the time for that purpose, and which affected the seat now occupied by him. Mr. Knox, the contestant, arose and remonstrated against this, and said that the testimony should not be received, as it was taken without the formality of law. Mr. Dawes, chairman of the committee, on elections, explained that this testimony was offered to-day to the committee, who had concluded to submit the matter to the House.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

SENATE. The Senate passed the House bill relating to Chaplains. The bill provides that Chaplains shall not suffer diminution or loss of pay or allowance when absent on account of sickness, disability or when held as prisoners, and granting pensions to Chaplains for total disability, of \$20 per month, and applying its provisions also to the widows, mothers and sisters of Chaplains who have died since March 4, 1861. HOUSE. Mr. McBride introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake City to the head waters of the Oregon, and secure the same for military and postal purposes. This, together with other propositions relating to the Pacific Railroad, were referred to the Select Committee on the subject. Mr. Arnold introduced a bill providing for a permanent peace, by removing the cause of the war. It provides that, from and after the passage of the bill, slavery shall be abolished from all the States and Territories where it exists. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Ashley introduced a bill extending the time in which the States and Territories may avail themselves of the act donating public lands for the establishment of agricultural colleges. Referred to the Committee of Public Lands. The House agreed to the report of the conference committee on the deficiency bill. On motion of Mr. Smithers, it was resolved that the committee on the naval affairs in determining the location of a naval depot inquire into the propriety of fixing the site on the Delaware, at or near the town of Newcastle.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

HOUSE. The House took up the Senate bill providing that the franking privilege of the President and Vice President shall extend to and cover all mail matter sent to or from them. Mr. Casson, of Iowa, suggested that further consideration be given the subject that the mails should not again be thrown open for the sending to those of officers postage free, and says applications for office and papers of no use or importance to them. Mr. Morton, of Ill., said there should be one rule for all having the franking privilege, and hence the President and Vice President should be placed on the same basis as Congressmen. The bill then passed. It was asserted in debate, yesterday, that neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury has recommended that authority be given to sell the surplus gold. This is a mistake. It is known that the Secretary has not only asked for it in letters to the finance committees, but has urged the passage of a bill for that purpose on individual members of Congress. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to establish an Assay office at Nevada Territory, and also one at Portland, Oregon. Referred. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, reported a resolution from the committee on elections to pay J. S. Steeper \$750 for time spent and expenses incurred in contesting the seat of Mr. Rice, from that State. A debate ensued, involving the merits of the election, which has already been decided by the House. Mr. Ambrose Clark, of N. Y., from the Committee on Printing reported in favor of printing 60,000 copies of the report of Gen. Rosecrans. The resolution was also adopted to print 10,000 copies of Gen. Mead's report of the battle of Gettysburg. The House then resumed the consideration of the gold bill. Mr. Griswold, of N. Y., advocated the passage of the bill. A remark of his called up Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., who caused a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to be read in which he says that on the 19th February addressed a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means asking for authority to sell gold and he had not changed his opinion as to the desirableness of such a measure. Mr. Hubbard, of the Committee advocated and Mr. Brownell of Pennsylvania opposed the bill.