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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

GREAT STRUGGLE FOR RICHMOND

Despatch from President Lincoln.

ADVANCE AGAINST THE SOUTH SIDE ROAD

VERY HARD FIGHTING

Our Left Temporarily Driven Back

THE OFFENSIVE RESUMED.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

Our Advance Close Upon the South Side Road

FOUR BATTLE FLAGS CAPTURED.

The Fifth Corps Advances 2 Miles

Sheridan and Warren Pressing the Enemy.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF OUR ARMS

3 Brigades of Infantry Captured.

SEVERAL BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY TAKEN

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

Grant Orders an Attack Along the Whole Line

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF OUR ARMS

Gens. Wright and Parke Break the Rebel Lines

FORTS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

South Side Road in Our Possession

PETERSBURG SURROUNDED.

12,000 Prisoners Captured.

50 PIECES OF ARTILLERY TAKEN.

&c., &c., &c.

Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 1, 10 A. M.—'65.

Major Gen'l Dix, New York:

The following telegram in relation to military operations now going on at the front, was received this morning.

Nothing later has reached this Department.

E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, VA., March 31—8-30 P. M., 1865.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

At 1-30 P. M., to-day, General Grant telegraphed me as follows:—"There has been much hard fighting this morning.—The enemy drove our left from near Darvill's House back well towards the Boydtown plank road. We are now about to take the offensive at that point, and I hope will more than recover the lost ground."

Later, he telegraphed again as follows: "Our troops, after being driven back on to the Boydtown plank road, turned and drove the enemy in turn, and took the White Oak Road, which we now have.—This gives us the ground occupied by the enemy this morning. I will send you a rebel flag captured by our troops in driving the enemy back. There have been four flags captured to-day."

Judging by the two points from which General Grant telegraphed, I infer that he moved his headquarters one mile since he sent the first of the two despatches.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

[Second Bulletin.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 1st, 11 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

The following despatch from the President received to-night shows that the desperate struggle between our forces and the enemy continues undecided, although the advantage appears to be on our side.

CITY POINT, VA., April 1st—5:30 P. M.

Hon. P. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A dispatch is just received showing that Sheridan, aided by Warren, had at 3 P. M., pushed the enemy back so as to retake the "five forks" and bring his own headquarters up to J. Boreans.

The "five forks" were barricaded by the enemy, and carried by Dennis' Division of Cavalry. This portion of the enemy seemed now to be trying to work along the White Oak road to join the main force in front of Gen. Grant, while Generals Sheridan and Warren are pressing them as closely as possible.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

[Third Bulletin.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 2—6 A. M.

Major Gen. Dix, New York:

A despatch just received from General Grant's Adjutant General at City Point, announces the triumphant success of our arms after three days' hard fighting, during which the forces on both sides have exhibited unsurpassed valor:

City Point, Va., April 2—5.30 A. M.—A despatch from Gen. Grant states that Gen. Sheridan, commanding our cavalry and infantry, has carried every thing before him. He captured three brigades of infantry, a wagon train and several batteries of artillery.

The prisoners captured amount to several thousand.

(Signed) T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant General.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

[Fourth Bulletin.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 2, 11 A. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

The following telegram from the President, dated at 8½ o'clock this morning, gives the latest intelligence from the front, where a furious battle was raging with continued success to the Union arms.

EDWIN M STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

CITY POINT, VA., April 2, 8-30 A. M., 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y War:

Last night General Grant telegraphed that General Sheridan, with his Cavalry, and the 5th Corps, had captured three Brigades of Infantry, a train of wagons, and several Batteries and prisoners, amounting to several thousand. This morning General Grant having ordered *an attack along the whole line*, telegraphs as follows:

"Both Generals Wright and Parke have got through the enemy's lines. The battle now rages furiously.

"General Sheridan with his cavalry, the 5th Corps and Miles' Division of the 24 Corps, which was sent to him since one o'clock this morning, is now *sweeping* down from the west. *All now looks highly favorable.*

"General Ord is engaged, but I have not yet heard the result from his front.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

[Fifth Bulletin.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 2.

Major General Dix, New York:

The President in the subjoined telegram gives the latest news from the front.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

CITY POINT, VA., April 2, 11 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

Dispatches are frequently coming in. All is going on finely.

Generals Park, Wright and Ord, extending from the Appomattox to Hatcher's Run, *have all broken through the enemy's entrenched lines, taking some forts, guns and prisoners!*

Sheridan, with his own cavalry and the 5th Corps, and part of the 2nd, is coming in on the enemy's flank, *and General Wright is already tearing up the South Side Railroad!*

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

[Sixth Bulletin.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 2—11 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

The following telegrams from the President reports the condition of affairs at half past 4 o'clock this afternoon.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Va., April 2—2 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

At 10 45 A. M., Gen. Grant telegraphs as follows:

"Everything has been carried from the left of the Ninth Corps.

"The 6th Corps alone captured more than 3000 prisoners.

"The 24 and 24th Corps both captured forts, guns and prisoners from the enemy, but I cannot tell the numbers.

"We are now closing around the works of the line immediately enveloping Petersburg. All looks remarkably well.

"I have not yet heard from Gen. Sheridan. His headquarters have been moved up to T. Banks' house, near the Boydtown road, about three miles southwest of Petersburg."

A. LINCOLN.

[Seventh Bulletin.]

CITY POINT, April 2—8:30 P. M.—*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*—At 4:30 P. M. to-day, Gen. Grant telegraphs as follows:

"We are now up, and have a continuous line of troops, and in a few hours will be entrenched from the Appomattox below Petersburg to the river above!

The whole captures since the army started out will not amount to less than 12,000 men, and probably *fifty pieces of artillery.* I do not know the number of men and guns accurately however."

A portion of Gen. Foster's Division of the 24th Corps made a most gallant charge this afternoon and captured a very important Fort from the enemy with its entire garrison."

All seems well with us and everything is quiet just now. (Signed) A. LINCOLN.

GEN'L STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION—SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 1.—The following intelligence, showing the successful progress of Gen Stoneman's expedition has been received:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE, BOONE, N. C., March 27, via Knoxville, April 1.—The advance of General Stoneman's force, commanded by Major Keagh, A. D. C., entered and captured the town of Boone, N. C., at twelve o'clock to-day. The rebel force was routed with a loss of ten men killed and sixty wounded and prisoners. Major Barnes' battallion of the 12th Kentucky cavalry lost a few men wounded.

General Stoneman's command is now well into North Carolina, and will soon be heard from in the heart of rebeldom.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—To night about half-past nine o'clock a fire broke out in one of a row of frame buildings on Pennsylvania avenue, in the vicinity of the State Department, and it was not long before the entire row, all being constructed of wood, was destroyed. These buildings were occupied as enrolling, pass and mustering offices, &c., under Col. Ingraham. The valuable papers in this gentleman's own office and other property were saved, but nothing is known with certainty as to the records in the other offices. The brick house occupied as Gen. Augur's headquarters, caught fire in the upper story, but the flames were suppressed with but little damage.

From the Army of the Potomac.

[*Army Correspondence of Associated Press.*]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 30, P. M.—Notwithstanding a heavy rain storm, which set in last night and continued until late this afternoon, the army has to-day advanced about two miles, and the Fifth Corps has reached the Boydton Plank Road, near its junction with the White Oak Road. This is the place where the Second Corps had a severe engagement with the enemy last autumn, in which it suffered severely.

The ground gained to day cost us but few men, the rebels making very slight resistance. At Hatcher's, which is only a short distance further on, the enemy have strong earthworks erected, which are defended with heavy guns, and here they will no doubt make a stand to oppose our further advance.

From this point, the new line extends eastward to the Armstrong mill; the 2d Corps holding the right of this position.

In the engagement of yesterday the number of prisoners taken was 125, with 8 commissioned officers. They belonged to Bushrod Johnson's division, and were a part of the force that made the attack upon our line last Saturday.

The rebels made a demonstration at several points on the old line last night, for the purpose evidently of ascertaining whether the works were held in force.—They did not gain anything however excepting the information that the line was strong enough to defend itself.

[Note.—This explains the firing heard at City Point on Wednesday night and early Thursday morning.]

Nothing up to this evening has as yet been received here as to the operations of the cavalry, but they will, it is not doubted, give a good account of themselves.

A battle is expected to-morrow for the possession of the South Side Railroad, and judging from the confidence and high spirits of officers and men, there will be a good result. W. D. MCGREGOR.

Washington, April 2.—A letter dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Friday evening, says:—To-day there has been severe fighting on some part of the line, from morning till night, the result of which has been the extension of our line still further westward, although at considerable cost in killed and wounded. The 2d Division of the 5th Corps, supported by the 3d, was thrown out towards the White Oak road, west of the Boydton plank road, and ordered to reach and take position there. After crossing a small branch of Gravelly run, and while about forming in line, our troops were fired upon by a heavy force of the enemy who were lying concealed in the wood, and also by the Rebel artillery posted in favorable position. Our men stood their ground for a while, but the enemy, appearing to be moving on the left as if to turn their flank, the line was forced back to their first position, where they were rallied and soon checked the enemy's advance.

About the same time another attack was made on the right flank of the Fifth Corps but Gen. Miles' Division of the Second Corps being posted here, made a brilliant charge and doubled up the enemy, driving them back a long distance, leaving hundreds of their dead and wounded on the field. This was a very handsome affair, and the division receives the highest praise for the manner in which it was done. The loss on our side was about four hundred, as nearly as can be ascertained, nearly all in the First Division. The Fifth Corps about noon again took up the advance and drove the enemy back about a mile and a half, and long before dark had reached the White Oak road, which they had started for in the morning, and established their line across the same, driving the Rebels into their strong works at Hatcher's Run. Their loss in the day's work will not be far from twelve hundred. Among the casualties reported are Major Mills, on Gen. Humphrey's staff, killed by a shell; Col. Sergeant, 210th Pennsylvania, severely wounded; Gen. Dennison, commanding a brigade in Second Division, Fifth Corps, slightly wounded.

An attack was also made in front of the Sixth Corps, but it was not successful. After the rebels were driven back in front of the Fifth Corps an attack was made with both infantry and cavalry of Sheridan's force about three miles from the Southside Road, near Sutherland Station; driving them back towards Dinwiddie, but be subsequently gained much more than he had lost. The roads are in a terrible condition, it being almost impossible to move trains over them. The heavy rains have swollen the streams, and the engineers are busy day and night laying bridges and corduroys. The loss of the enemy is not known, but judging from the number of dead lying in the woods and ravines where the fighting occurred, it must be at least as heavy as our own. We took about one hundred and fifty prisoners during the day.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

TORONTO, April 1.—The Leader this morning has information, which is claimed to be authentic, that a warrant is to be issued in St. Catherine's charging the St. Alban's raiders with a breach of the neutrality act, when they will be brought to St. Catherine's. This charge will then be dropped, and the prisoners will be brought before the Toronto judges on a demand for extradition, with the expectation that they will reverse the decision lately given by Judge Smith, of Montreal.

THE SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZERS IN MONTREAL HAVING A LIVELY TIME.

MONTREAL, April 1.—The Southern refugees and their sympathizers are having a lively time here to-day. Their leading organ has issued an extra, and they are circulating it throughout the city. It is headed: "Infamous Conspiracy of the Provincial Executive for the Extradition of the St. Alban's Raiders," and attempts to show that the accused, after being rearrested, will be secretly removed to St. Catherine's, and the charge of breach of neutrality there will be prepared to fail, but they will be carried for examination and committal before the Toronto judges, who will obey the orders of the Government.

FROM HILTON HEAD AND SAVANNAH.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head, bring files of the Savannah Herald to the 30th inst. inclusive. The rebel conscription officers were being resisted at Augusta and the people generally consider the Confederacy as in a hopeless case. Hundreds of citizens are returning to their homes and business.

Mr. Kilbrun, the Treasury agent, was in Savannah en route for Fernandina to establish an agency.

Since Gen. Sherman's capture of Savannah 260 steamships and steamers, 15 ships, 8 brigs and 66 schooners, have entered the port.

From New Orleans.

Troops Landing to Attack Mobile—Gen. Steele's Army on the march—The Attack soon to be Made.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The steamer Fung-Shuy, from New Orleans, 25th ult., arrived this evening.

The latest papers contain no military news other than that received via Cairo.

A Fort Gaines letter of the 25th states that the transports and gunboats were busy landing troops on the opposite side of Mobile Bay.

Gen. Granger left for his command on the 19th. Gen. Thomas had been heard from—all right.

A Barrancas letter states that Steele's army had commenced their march, the advance on the 12th, taking the road to Perido river, nine miles from Pensacola. It was reported that his army would move through Baldwin county, Ala., striking for Blakely Landing, 45 miles above Mobile, where they expect to form a junction with the column from Mobile Bay.

The rebel cavalry had made some skirmishing with the advance.

The piers and wharves have been rebuilt at Pensacola.

Several reconnoisances had been made in Mobile bay, and the attack was soon expected to be made.

THE ATTACK ON THE CITY PROBABLY COMMENCED.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—A despatch from Mobile Point, dated the 22nd instant, says:—

Colonel Moore's brigade landed near Navy Cove to-day, and drove a portion of General Franklin Gardner's command four miles, when, the rebels being reinforced from Mobile, and the object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, Colonel Moore fell back, without loss.

Every preparation was made for heavy fighting on the 21st instant, and the sound of artillery came down the bay all day yesterday, and was distinctly heard at Fort Gaines.

High winds are prevailing to-day, and the sound of the artillery has ceased. The result remains yet to be learned.

STILL LATER.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Herald's correspondence from our forces in front of Mobile, dated 23d ult., says that General Smith's 16th Corps, accompanied by Gen. Canby and staff, had that day arrived at Danby's Mills, on Fish river, at the east side of Mobile bay, ten miles distant from the bay, and 26 miles from the city of Mobile. The entire 13th Corps, under Gen. Gordon Granger, was expected to join the 16th during the evening of the 23d. This Corps moved by land from Navy Cove, at the lower end of the bay, a distance of 40 miles, and during its march not more than fifty rebel soldiers altogether were encountered. No opposition worthy of the name was made to the advance of either Corps, and no rebel works were encountered.

The movement was a complete surprise. The reason for their not expecting our advance was probably the almost impassable nature of the country. The roads had to be corduroyed by our troops. Gen. Canby's movement on the west side of the bay was probably a feint. Heavy firing in the direction of Mobile had been heard for 24 hours previous to the 23rd, and was supposed to proceed from an engagement between our Monitors and the rebel shore batteries.

From the Front.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The mail boat Daniel Webster, which left City Point at 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday, arrived here this morning in a damaged condition, having been carried against the dock at Fortress Monroe by the tide and wind with such force as to knock in her starboard side, in front of her wheel-house, for a distance of about ten feet, carrying away her guards and the outer work down to the hull, making an ugly looking hole in her side, and rendering it necessary for a number of her passengers to take the Baltimore mail boat at Fortress Monroe. The Webster will necessarily be drawn from the route for repairs.

During the week about five thousand prisoners have been sent to Point Lookout, including, of course, the large number captured on last Saturday.

The dispatch boat River Queen, with steam up, was at City Point yesterday morning with President Lincoln and family on board.

The Webster brought up about twenty-five rebel deserters, who desire to take the oath of allegiance.

FROM CITY POINT—REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD BY SHERIDAN—ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The hospital steamer State of Maine arrived at the 6th street wharf this morning, having on board 375 sick and wounded, among them about 60 officers. About 100 stretcher cases are on the boat.

From parties who came up on the State of Maine we learn that a rumor prevailed at City Point at the time the boat left yesterday morning, half-past nine, that Sheridan's cavalry had destroyed the South Side railroad.

In the heavy firing of Wednesday night the light caused by the burning of shells and firing of guns was sufficient to enable one to read on the field.

About one thousand prisoners, captured in the fight of Saturday, are at City Point.

The wounded brought up in the State of Maine will be sent to Harewood, Lincoln and Armory Square Hospitals.

REBEL MOVEMENTS AGAINST ARIZONA.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—A New Orleans despatch says that information has been received here of a movement in Texas to send a picked force of a thousand men to seize and hold Arizona, for the purpose of opening a route to California, to allow the citizens of that State wishing to aid Texas to join their friends.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to the 7-30 yesterday, amounting to $2,416,500, including a subscription of $60,900 from Buffalo, and $400,000 from New York city; also, 1,691 individual subscriptions of small amounts. The total subscriptions for the week foot up $14,998,150.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE MOVEMENTS OF SHERIDAN.

IRON CLADS AT CITY POINT.

&c. &c. &c.

Southern News.

THE MOVEMENTS OF SHERIDAN—IRON-CLADS AT CITY POINT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Richmond Whig, of Thursday, has the following:

FROM THE SOUH SIDE.

The Petersburg Express, of yesterday, (Wednesday) remarks that quiet has once more been restored on our lines, scarcely a gun was fired yesterday from the Appomattox to Hatcher's run. The old condition of affairs is resumed.

Sheridan's cavalry have arrived within Grant's lines, and the impression is that he will soon be heard from. Large bodies of cavalry were seen yesterday moving towards our right. The fact is well known that a large body of cavalry moved down the Plank road two or three days since, and it is highly probable that Sheridan, inflated by his recent successes, may attempt something similar on this side of the lines. We predict for him an inglorious defeat.

"Reliable intelligence from City Point represents the presence of fifteen monitors and forty iron-clad vessels in the James River, besides an innumerable fleet of smaller and less formidable boats.

"Since the attempt of the Confederates to pass the Yankee obstructions, the enemy has doubled his vigilance and largely increased his naval force. Admiral Porter is in command of the James River fleet, and his flag-ship occupies a prominent position among the vessels. City Point is now a populous place, and a continuous wharf extends for a long distance down the James to a point half a mile up the Appamattox River.

YANKEE PRISONERS FROM FAYETTEVILLE

From the Richmond Examiner, March 29.

Yesterday afternoon four hundred and eighty-seven Yankees, part of the several thousand hived by General Johnston's army, in the successive blows struck Sherman's horde in South Carolina by Hampton and Wheeler, were received from Fayetteville, and the dirty blue line crawled its way down Governour and Main streets, coiling itself up in the Libby. No description can'd convey the utter horror and loathing with which their appearance was regarded by our citizens. Dirty, begrimmed; ragged, scores of them barefooted and bareheaded, with stolen toweling bandaged about their feet and heads, limping, hobbling and cursing, they appeared the scabs, scavengers and scum of all creation.

Not a face or feature on which was not written "thief," "murderer," "house-burner" and "woman ravisher." Never since the war began has such a crew of hell-born, men accursed and God-forsaken wretches polluted the air or defiled the highways of Richmond with the concentrated essence of all that is lecherous, hateful and despised. And they are a part and parcel of that human *fungi* which our noble army is confronting! These are some of those who robbed, burned and plundered and murdered in the fair homes of Georgia and South Carolina. If we cannot successfully resist them, then God help Richmond and her citizens. Devils from he l would show mercy where these would strike and rob, murder, pillage and destroy. The only way that they can be permitted to come must be on the terms that these came yesterday—as prisoners of war.

The majority of the horde received yesterday were captured from Kilpatrick's thieves, and they may not be inaptly called kill devils.

A DISHONEST NEGRO RECRUIT.

Some days since a free negro, named John Scott, applied at the recruiting rendezvous for negroes, corner of Cary and Twenty-first streets, and asked to be enrolled. He said he had been doing well before; was the owner of a boat on the canal, and was making money, shipping supplies to Richmond, but the Yankees under Sheridan came along and robbed him of his entire cargo and burned his boat. He had been told they wouldn't treat free negroes so; now he knew better. "And now," continued the recruit, addressing Lieutenant Bossieux, the officer in command of the rendezvous, "Now I wants to join right away. I wants to fight dem damn Yankees, that hab treated me so bad. For I'se got nusin in the world but just what I stands in, and I wants to fight dem dats robbed me."—"Why Scott," said Lieutenant Bossieux, to test him, "You couldn't fight: what do you know about a gun?" "Oh, yes, Cap'n, I knows a heap about a gun," and Scott threw himself into the position of a Zouave skirmishing, and put up his arm for an imaginary musket, "just let me git a bead on 'em, and I'll bring 'em every pop."

Scott was enrolled a patriotic volunteer, seeking revenge for losses inflicted on him by the enemy, and clad in better clothes than he sported for many a day; all went on well for some time. Scott proving himself a good recruit and apt to learn Hardee's Tactics. But Scott had learned the rogue's tactics before entering the service of the Confederate States. So on Sunday last, an opportunity presenting, he bundled up twenty-five pairs of soldiers' drawers, shirts, pants, shoes, caps and socks, and putting in brilliant practice one of the military movements, the "double-quick," decamped. He was pursued to the vicinity of Howard Grove Hospital, but executing another movement, the "right wheel," eluded his pursuers and escaped.

THE WAR NEWS.

[From the Examiner of the 30th.]

Heavy firing was heard in the city yesterday in the direction of Petersburg.—We learn that it was an artillery duel, arising from the enemy beginning to shell some of our working parties. No great harm was done on either side.

A large body of cavalry (Sheridan's) moved down the plank road two or three days since. It is believed in Petersburg that a "raid" is being prepared against the South Side Railroad.

The Yankee version of the affair on Saturday has come to hand. Grant estimates our losses in killed and wounded at three thousand, and claims two thousand seven hundred prisoners.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Schofield announces that he has occupied Goldsboro' "with but slight opposition." He had not yet formed his junction with Sherman. Raleigh is considered safe, and Sherman seems to have been brought to a stand. His troops are said to be greatly demoralized by pillage and license.

GRANT'S CAMPAIGN THIS MONTH.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 30.]

It is evident that the month of April will witness a decisive turn, given one way or another, to Grant's grand converging campaign. A little month—we have but to sustain our army and keep our banner flying for one month, and the mighty, dead-lift effort of the Federal power will have failed as usual. Our enemies cannot wait; they are in a hurry for success at once, because they are but too well aware that they are in the midst of the last campaign they can by any means pretend to undertake against the Confederacy.—Therefore their exertions will be superhuman this coming month. Sherman advancing northward to the Danville railroad; Thomas and Stoneman coming down from the valley of East Tennessee upon Lynchburg, with the design of stretching a hand to Sherman somewhere about Burkeville, while Grant continues to hold Lee, as he says, "by the throat," ready to receive the surrender of the city when it shall be starved into submission, and also to intercept the "flight" of General Lee, who, according to the best Yankee authority, is thinking of nothing but showing a clean pair of heels—this is the programme; it must be fulfilled in every part, or it all falls to the ground together. In the enemy's country they obviously think the plan cannot by possibility fail this time. Richmond, as they assure one another, is in perfect chaos of anarchy and despair. The "chiefs of the slaveholders' rebellion" have given up the cause, and ten days, or at the most twenty, are allowed for the final consummation.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEET OFF MOBILE.

[From the Mobile News, March 13.]

Yesterday the movements of the enemy below demonstrated a good lively fight about Mobile. The upper fleet was largely increased yesterday, and we hear that additional vessels are being constantly added. It is evident that the hour of trial for Mobile has now come, and it behooves every man to take up his gun and fight This is no time for cowards and skulkers. Croakers and grumblers should cease their gabbing, and act as becomes men, not as women. All the fault finding in the world will do no good, while a few good, honest shots at the enemy will accomplish more than Royal street full of croaking home generals. We have good officers, and it is worse than criminal not to sustain them.

Let all be of one heart and of one mind that remain in Mobile, for we do sincerely hope that General Maury will take the "bull by the horns," and send out of the city or to prison every person who may counsel demoralization or strive to impair public confidence

So far as our information extends there are twenty-one vessels on Dog river bar—twelve of them gunboats, the balance tinclads and tenders. They may open fire at any time either to feel our batteries or attempt their capture.

The hostile fleet fired several shots at the eastern and western shores. Some of the shells fell at the Magnolia race course, and one of them played sad havoc with a stable.

FROM RICHMOND PAPERS OF FRIDAY.

Washington, April 2.—The Richmond papers of Friday have been received, from which we make extracts.

The Sentinel contains the following:

HEADQUARTERS, March 30, 1865.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Sec'y of War:

Gen. Gordon reports that the enemy at eleven P. M. yesterday advanced against a portion of his line, defended by Brig. Gen. Lewis, but was repulsed. The fire of artillery and mortars continued for several hours with great activity. No damages done on our lines reported.

R. E. LEE.

An official despatch from Gen. Lee last night states that there was skirmishing near Dinwiddie Court House yesterday, without decisive results.

REPORTS FROM PETERSBURG.

The city was much excited on yesterday by accounts of a great battle on Wednesday night near Petersburg. The accounts were that the enemy had attacked Gordon's lines with forces heavily massed, and were repulsed with great slaughter in five assaults.

Our cotemporary, the Petersburg Express, was completely taken in, and published a glowing and fanciful account about Yankees charging up to our breastworks and being fairly "mowed" down by the fire of our troops, the slaughter being terrific, and the Yankees "dismayed," &c., although it was confessed the night was so dark that a man could not be seen at a distance of twenty feet. The truth of the matter, as we learned on yesterday evening, was that there was indeed, a great exhibition of fireworks, but no battle, and scarcely any one hurt.

The troops holding Gordon's lines taking advantage of the darkness were strengthening their *chevaux de frise* and abattis in front of their works. The Yankee's opposite hearing the noise and supposing Gordon was coming after them again, opened a heavy fire of artillery, which was replied to on our side.

The two picket lines also opened a noisy musketry fire, which was kept up for several hours. A very few were wounded on our side; the enemy probably suffered no more. The explosion of artillery occuring in the silence of the night, was distinctly heard even in this city, and the belief in an important engagement was at first universal.

Passengers by last evening's train from Petersburg report considerable firing on our right yesterday. It was also reported that our cavalry had a skirmish with Sheridan at Dinwiddie Court House.

The Richmond Dispatch of Friday says: "Between nine and ten o'clock Wednesday night the city was aroused by the sound of a rapid and heavy cannonade in the direction of Petersburg. From parts of the city the blaze of the guns could be seen through the black and murky night, while every moment the fire quickened and increased, and so continued for more than two hours. After midnight it slackened, but was renewed at intervals until daylight.

"Early yesterday morning the citizens were refreshed with a report explanatory of the hurly-burly of the night before, which was to the effect that the enemy had attempted to burst through General Gordon's lines, but had been seven times repulsed with the most terrible carnage. The assault was represented to have been made on a portion of General Gordon's line immediately in front of last Saturday's battle. Our loss was said to be two hundred; the enemy's was computed by the thousand."

The Whig of the same day thus gives the situation in North Carolina:

"All the accounts which reach us through officers, and from private letters written from the North Carolina front, give a most encouraging version of the situation. The history of military operations scarcely furnishes a parallel to the change which has been within the space of a month or two wrought in the *morale* and strength of the army of the Tennessee by the reappointment of Gen. Johnston to its command.

"Confidence has been substituted for despondency, and zeal and energy for supineness. The people and press in that region have caught the infection, and are not only taking in the right vein, but evidencing their faith and devotion by liberal contributions of money and provisions for the support of General Johnston's gallant army.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Lynchburg Virginian of the 29th says—The enemy, we suppose Stoneman's cavalry, have flanked Bristol, leaving it to the left, and are passing by way of Taylorsville in the direction of Glade Spring, Taylorsville is in Johnson county, Tennessee, in the extreme northeastern corner of the State. Of course this movement will compel the evacuation of Bristol."

The Petersburg Express says that at an early hour Wednesday morning a heavy force of the enemy, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, supposed to be headed by "Cavalry Sheridan," made a detour around our lines and advanced toward the Boydton plank road, and between 7 and 8 o'clock struck this thoroughfare some six miles beyond Dinwiddie Court House.

Toward eleven o'clock we understand that this force was in the vicinity of the Court House, our forces skirmishing heavily with their advance. Last evening it was reported that the enemy had reached the Court House and was demonstrating towards Burgess' Mill. It is believed that the destination of this force is the Southside Railroad, which Grant wishes to destroy, and thereby cut off Gen. Lee's communications and diminish his supplies

While demonstrating on the plank road it is thought the main body of cavalry struck out through the country in the direction of the railroad, this, however, is not particularly known."

The following telegram appears exclusively in the Whig:

FROM ALABAMA—RAID NEAR MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, March 28.—A Yankee raiding column struck the Alabama and Florida Railroad twenty miles below here yesterday morning, and captured a train. The passenger train which left here on Thursday evening collided with the wreck and was also captured. The conductor, Winn, and some of the passengers were wounded.

The enemy left, stating that their destination was Greenville. General Watts called on the citizens to prepare to defend the city, and the commandant of the post ordered the organization of all persons belonging to the army to repel the movement on the railroad.

The steamers Folly and Dixie collided on the river four miles above the city last night. The Dixie was sunk The passengers were saved; five hundred bales of cotton on board were lost.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MONTGOMERY, March 28.—The enemy on the railroad below moved down the road after the capture and destruction of the trains below Greenville. Their force is estimated at 2,500 strong, principally infantry.

FROM CAIRO VIA MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, March 31.—Seventy five bales of cotton for Cincinnati and Evansville, passed here to-day.

Gen. Washburne offers $500 to $1,000 reward for the capture and conviction of guerillas within twenty miles of Memphis.

The rebel deserters in the vicinity of Meridian, Mississippi, defy the authorities and threaten to annihilate the militia, and burn their houses, if they attempt to oppose them.

On the other hand, Forrest declares that if the militia fail to arrest the deserters he will make a campaign in their locality and hang every one of them. The deserters are armed and organized, and the Legislature fears their influence. Forrest has appointed his brother Joe to break up the trade on the turnpike, and burn all the cotton intended for Federal posts, and stop the traffic up the Mississippi River.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

CAIRO, April 1.—A despatch from First River Point, near Alabama City, of the 29th, says: "The fleet went up the bay to-day and shelled Newport, Belle Rosa, Howard Landing, doing considerable damage. No response was made by the rebels.

The army from Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan arrived here yesterday, and is now ready to move.

DISASTER AT SEA—BURNING OF THE STEAMER GEN. LYON—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The steamer General Sedgwick, from Wilmington, N. C., on the 30th, has arrived. She reports that on the 31st, at 10 30 A. M., off Hatteras, she saw a steamer in shore on fire, which proved to be the steamer General Lyon, from Wilmington, for Fortress Monroe, with four or five hundred troops and refugees on board. The wind blew a gale and the steamer could not launch her boats, but went as near to her as possible and picked up as many as she could from the boats, spars, woodwork, &c. Seven were from the hospital at Wilmington. The list given of those saved on the Sedgwick comprises only 28 names including most of the officers of the Lyon, and a few refugees and soldiers of the 99th and 6th New York, and 52d and 56th Illinois and 5th Ohio. A schooner was seen picking up the men but it is not known how many she saved. When the Sedgewick left the Lyon had burnt to a shell and was fast drifting on the breakers.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 30, via Cairo, April 1.—Petitions signed by many merchants here are in circulation, praying the President to declare Tennessee no longer an insurrectionary State, and that the Secretary of the Treasury will remit for the present the tax on goods from the Northern States. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is running to Collierville and will soon be extended further, and the telegraph is working to Lafayette.

As another evidence of General Washburne's desire to restore civil law, he has ordered the United States police to confine their attention entirely to military offenders.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA—REBEL PREPARATIONS TO EVACUATE RALEIGH.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A despatch just received from Goldsborough says the rebels have completed all preparations to evacuate Raleigh. All depots of the State government have been removed to Grantsborough, as well as all surplus military stores. General Schofield has levied a contribution of 100,000 rations of meat and flour upon the citizens.

LARGE SEIZURE OF LIQUORS.

BOSTON, April 1.—A large amount of liquor stored in East Boston has been seized by the Internal Revenue officer for not having tax stamp and inspector's mark upon it. The liquor is alleged to belong to Wm. E. French, distiller, whose establishment was also taken possession of by the officers. The amount of tax would be fifty thousand dollars.

☞ The London Times thinks that efforts will be made by Mr. Lincoln to restore the revolted States singly to the Union, and other London journals denounce in strong terms the idea of a war between England the the United States.

☞ The administrative committee on book hawking in France has refused its authorization to the "Mysteries des Couventes de Naples," by M'me Carrarciolo, Princess of Florino, formerly a Benedictine nun.

☞ It was recently stated in the South Carolina Legislature that the entire effective force of the Confederacy was only 120,000 men, and official documents from Richmond were produced to prove the statement.

☞ It is proposed to organize horse insurance companies in Illinois, horse thieves do so abound there.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Arrival of Refugees.—There arrived in this city yesterday morning from points near Raleigh, N. C., several men, women and children, refugees from the horrors of rebeldom. The unfortunates have deserted their homes, leaving all their worldly effects to the tender mercies of the rebel soldiery, and have fled north to enjoy that pleasure that has been denied them for the past four years. The men stated that the appearance of Gen. Sherman in North Carolina, was hailed with every manifestation of joy, and hundreds of the young men who had eluded the vigilance of the rebel conscription officers, begged the privilege of joining the Union forces. The suffering of the people of the old North State for the past two years has been terrible in the extreme. All the males between the ages of 17 and 50 that could be found, have been conscripted, and the labor of tilling the fields has been performed by the females. The land has been devastated, and all descriptions of provisions taken to supply the wants of the rebel army.

The Catonsville Railway.—This road is rapidly as the best equipped and most efficient in the State, and the passenger business upon the enterprise since its inauguration has more than realized the most ardent wishes of its projectors. We passed over the line on Saturday last, and found a strong force of laborers engaged in laying oyster shells along the bed of the road. This will afford a substantial footing to the horses, and dispense in the summer time with clouds of dust that invariably marks the passage of a car. The cars of the road, which are of an unusually large size, are being rapidly completed and furnished for the pleasure season, it being purposed that a heavy demand will be made upon this line during the summer by pleasure parties for transportation. Mr. Wm. Orndorff, the gentlemanly Agent for the line, has devoted his energies and business qualifications to the interest of the same, and a great share of the success which has marked the progress of this road may be attributed to him.

The Military Commission.—Before the Military Commission, of which Major Lord is Judge Advocate, and Col. Edie, President, Chas. Redshaw, a citizen of this city, was tried for having ardent spirituous liquor to soldiers, on or about March 9th, 1865. All the witnesses for the prosecution and defence were examined, and the case concluded and decided upon by the court. John Wills, Esq., was counsel for the accused. Dr. Hugo Kuehne, editor of the German Correspondent of Baltimore, was a witness for the defence, and testified to the good character of the accused. An order having been received early in the session, the court in accordance therewith adjourned *sine die*. Both courts will be reorganized in a day or two. Since March 21st, the day on which the Commission resumed its session at No. 29 Lexington street, with Major Lord as Judge Advocate, fifteen separate cases have been tried, completed and sent to headquarters.

Selection of Jurors.—The following gentlemen to compose the Petit Jury of the United States Circuit Court for the April term, were selected on Saturday: Leopold Blumenburg, Oliver Dennis, Harris Boswell, Wm. Robinson, Baltimore city; George King, Zephaniah Power, Charles Nicholls, Abraham Jessup, Baltimore county; —— Wolf, Frederick county; James M. Heister, James H. Leggett, Washington county; Henry F. Engleard, Rich