THE WAR FOR THE UNION,

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac to-day state that the 2d Corps, Maj. Gen. Hancock commanding, was reviewed yesterday by Generals Grant and Meade.

There is a general impression in this city that active movements in Virginia will not be much longer delayed by the armies on both sides. Rumors prevailed to-day in relation to Warrenton, Va., but they are entitled to small credit, as that our troops merely fell back a few miles from that place for proper purposes. proper purposes.
Gen. Burnside is in Washington.

proper purposes.

Gen. Burnside is in Washington.

THE ATTACK ON PLYMOUTH.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Navy Department has received the following information of the destruction of the Southfield. About 5:30 P.M., April 17th, Fort Gray, above Plymouth, was attacked by the rebels from a battery of six field pieces, on a sand bank some thousand yards up the river. Lieut. Commander Flusser despatched the Ceres to communicate with the Whitehead, which was doing picket duty up the river. In passing by the rebel battery she received a shot through her port gangway, killing two and wounding seven men. The firing on the fort ceased about nine o'clock, and the Ceres returned at that time. At early dawn on Monday the enemy charged upon Fort Gray and were repulsed. The Bombshell, an army gunboat, in command of acting Ensign Thomas B. Stolles, steamed up the river to communicate with Fort Sherman, and sunk at the wharf.

Later in the day the enemy appeared in force in the rear of the town, and at sunset commenced a vigorous attack on Fort William and Fort Wessell, at which time the Miami and Southfield, previously chained together. were cast loose. The Southfield steamed up the river to protect Fort Wessell, while the Miami dropped down and shelled the enemy in front of Fort William.

During the evening the enemy assaulted Fort Wessell and were repulsed three times, the Southfield throwing shell among them About 10.30 P. M. the Southfield dropped down the river and reported to Lieutenant-Commander Flusser, who ordered the vessels to be lashed together with hawsers, the Southfield being on the port side of the Miami.

About midnight the Whitehead came down the Cachie, came alongside of the Miami and reported

sers, the Southfield being on the port side of the Miami.

About midnight the Whitehead came down the Gachie, came alongside of the Miami and reported the ram coming down.

At 3 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday the ram dropped down alongside the Miami, under cover of a shade of trees, and, when near, the ram went ebliquely across into the starboard bow of the Southfield. The vessels had been firing all the previous evening at the enemy on shore, and were loaded with shell, which there was not time to withdraw. Lieutenant Fluser fired the first shell, and, on its bursting, some fragment, either from that or the Southfield's shells, rebounded, the fragments piercing his chest, face and skull, which caused his death; also wounding the following officers and men: Acting Ensign Thomas G. Harris, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Harrington and Lowe, and six or eight men, none mortally.

Upon the approach of the ram running into the Southfield, caused her to fill with water, and she sank inside of fifteen minutes. The forward lashings were parted by the pressure of the ram between our vessels, and the after ones were cut, and as many as could get on the Miami did so; when the Miama returned, and was fired at a short distance by the ram, the speed of which was considered slow, making but four knots perhour. The Miama threw solid shot at her as she retired.

Some of the men of the Southfield took to the

Some of the men of the Southfield took to the Some of the men of the Southfield took to the small boats, and were picked up by the Whitehead and Ceres. The Ceres was despatched to Newbern immediately with the body of Flusser. The officers missing on the Southfield were Acting Master William B. Newman, Acting Ensign Thos. B. Stokes, Acting; Second Assistant Engineer Wm. F. Goff, Acting Third Assistant John A. Strieby, Acting Master's Mate George W. Pratt, and Paymaster's Clerk George W. Brown.

Some of the officers and men of the Southfield may have been captured, but most have escaped; few or none were probably lost. The Mignai is uninjured.

injured.
The ram is thought not to have used her gun

The ram is thought not to have used her gun whilst under the bows of the Miami and Southfield wor could our guns then bear on her. The shell fired at her was when she approached.

Newbern, April 20.—The ram now commands the approach to Plymouth, which prevents us remforcing our troops, who have been fighting day and night since Sunday. Gen. Wessell, who has sixty days' provisions, expresses a determination to hold the enemy at bay until relieved. He and the troops are in good spirits.

The enemy has made many assaults on our works of a most desperate character, and has been repulsed with severe loss each time. Our loss is very slight; every house in Plymouth is riddled by the enemy's shells, the inhabitants having been sent to Rosneke Island. The ram now has all the inland waters of North Carolina epen to her, and we know not where she may strike the next blow.

Firing was heard all that morning in the direc-

blow.

Firing was heard all that morning in the direction of Washington, and it is supposed an attack on that point has commenced. General Peck ordered reinforcements to Plymouth the moment he received news of the attack, but they doubtless failed to reach that place, owing to the presence of the ram at the mouth of the Roanoke River.

The death of Captain Flusser leaves Captain French, an officer of tried courage, in command of the naval force. He is watching the movements of the ram, and will give her all the annoyance in his power until assistance arrives. Gen. Picket is in command of the rebel forces engaged at Plymouth

There is quite a force at Kingston, which, it is believed, intends an attack on this point, in connection with their ram "No. 2," now at Kings-Longstreet's Cavalry have joined Lee in Virginia, and the rest or his force is on the way to the same place. Some of them, however, are reported at Weldon.

at Weldon.

Many women and children are leaving Newbern for Beaufort. The firemen and citizens are or dered to be in readiness at a moment's notice to

meet to be in readiness at a moment's notice to meet the enemy.

FROM THE RED RIVER.

St. Louis, April 24.—The Republican's Red river correspondence of the 18th inst., says that General Smith's command began crossing theriver opposite Grand Ecore, on that day, for an overland trlp to Vicksburg, it being understood that Gen. Grant had sent orders for General Smith's return to that place. Gen. Grant had sent orders for General Smith's return to that place.

The rebel prisoners say that they had twenty-five thousand men in the recent battles, and that they lost three thousand in Saturday's fight. They let their killed and wounded on the field. Our loss on Saturday was about fifteen hundred. Our wounded were taken to Grand Ecore. The killed were left on the field, but reported as afterwards buried by the cavalry.

General Smath's command consisted of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, under Gen. Hurlbut and Gen. McPherson.

The correspondent says great dissatisfaction is expressed at Gen. Banks's generalship. Friday's battle was fought contrary to Gen. Franklin's plans, and both Gen. Franklin and Gen. Ransom protested against having the cavalry so far in the advance.

Gen. Smith also protested against this and

protested against having the cavalry so far in the advance.

Gen. Smith also protested against this, and against the retreat from Pleasant Hill after the victory of Saturdar, he wishing to pursue the fleeing rebels, but Gen. Barks ordered the return of the entire army to Grand Ecore. It is difficult to determine what will be the result of the expedition, as it will require some time to reorganize the army, and if the river continues to fall Alexandria will of necessity become the base of operations, instead of a point above.

All the forces at Alexandria have been ordered to Grand Ecore, and fears are entertained that the rebels may attack the former place, and destroy the large amount of army stores now there.

Advices from Alexandria say that all the speculators have been excluded from that post, and that the military authorities will conduct all the trade, sending all the cotton and sugar to New Orleans and selit ton Government account. The parties proving their loyalty will be reimbursed.

The gunboats Necosha, Louisville and Chilicothe are aground above Grand Ecore.

The Fastport and Mound City have been ordered out of the river, in consequence of the falling water, and the Ozark has been ordered to Mobile.

Capt. Todd, formerly the rebel Provost Marshal of Alexandria. a cousin to Mirs. Lincoln, has come into our lines with his family and given himself at Shreverort.

ip. The rebels are said to have thirty-one transports THE MILITIA OF INDIANA ORDERED OUT. THE MILITIA OF INDIANA ORDERED OUT. CINCINATI, April 24.—Governor Weston has issued a proclamation saying that the Governors of Ohio. Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana of Ohio. The office of the General Government is office office of the General Government is office of the General Government. The Governor calls for 20,600 approaching and says the importance of making the approaching campaign successful and decisive is that this over-estimated, and feels confident sponded to.

THE OHIO NATIONAL GUARDORDERRO OUT. THE OHIO NATIONAL GUARDORDEERD OUT.
CINCINNATI, April 24.—General Brough has issued an order calling the National Guard of They will be clothed, armed, equipped and paid duty on the 2d of May. The order says:

decisive blow, and our citizen solatery will share it glory of the crowning victories of the campaign, garrison duty to allow them to engage in the more ardunes duties of the field."

LETTER FROM GENERAL BURN TO.

arduous duties of the field."

LETTER FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—The Baltumore American represented to be an extract from a letter from Gen. Butler, threatening to resign on account of the appointment of General Smith to the command of the Army of the Peninsula, has received the 101. The Army of the Peninsula, has received the 101. The Army of the Army of the General:

FORT MONROE, April 23, 1864.—Editor of Baltimore American.—My attention is called to an artiered in a heap at the ordnance depot. The quantity would be greatly augmented, if the

cle in your paper, headed "A Protest from Gen. Butler," which supposes that I have written the silly paragraph therein contained. I have written no such letter. It is not the kind of letter I am accustomed to write. There has been no shadow of occasion for it at all, and more than all the consideration to which I am entitled has been shown me by the Government in relation to my present command. I should not break my habit of not contradicting newspaper reports, save that, if not contradicted, it may affect others than myself.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER.

Maj. Gen. Comm'd' g Va. and N. Carolina.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 24—General Butler will have command of all the troops in his Department, and will take command in the field when matters are in a proper state.

There is a rumor that our pickets on the Occoquan had a skirmish yesterday with rebel guerillas and captured a major and several privates.

The oral arguments against the extension of the Goodyear India Rubber Patent, were made yesterday, before the House Committee on Patenus, by Horace Day, of New York, who was accorded half the time allowed by the Committee, and by Abraham Payne and J. H. Parsons, of Rhode Island; Tappan Wentworth, of Massachusetts, and E. S. Day, of Connecticut, in behalf of the manufacturers, one of the counsel representing the railroads, and by George Griscom of Philadelphia, who represents the railroad and manufacturer and dealess of Pennsylvania. Earnest remonstrances have been presented against the extension by the Governors and members of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York, and nearly all the railroads of the United States, and manufacturers and embers of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York, and nearly all the railroads of the United States, and manufacturing interests involved.

Great inconvenience and injury to the public service having arisen from the failure or refusal of

dreat inconvenience and injury to the public service having arisen from the failure or refusal of teamsters and other employes of the quarternaster's department to go to the front and other points when so required, it has been ordered by the War Department that hereafter any employe who fails or refuses to obey any such orders shall forfeit all pay and allowances which may be due to him, and will also be liable to arrest and trial before a military tribunal for disobedience of orders, according to the sixteenth article of war: to the sixteenth article of war

OFFICERS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS. OFFICERS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS.
The following students of the Free Military School in this city, passed an examination before the Board of Examiners at Washington, last week, for a command in the colored troops:
Majors—Andrew J. Fitzwater, civilian of Philadelphia, aged thurty-eight; Justin P. Kellogg, civilian, of Massachusetts, aged twenty-five.
Captains—Jesse B. Kimes, civilian, of Philadelphia, aged twenty-five.
Captains—Jesse B. Kimes, civilian, of Philadelphia, aged thirty; George K. Baker, private, Co. G. 148th Pennsylvania. aged twenty-two; Melville C. Brittain, civilian, of Williamsport, Pa., aged twenty-one; Southworth W. Mathews, sergeant, Co. I. 21st Michigan, aged thirty-eight; Samnel W. Campbell, civilian, of Indiana county, Pa., aged twenty; Jacob O Kinter, private, Signal Corps, U. S. A., aged twenty-five.
First Lieutenants—Lyman S. Catlin, private wenty-five. First Lieutenants-Lyman S. Oatlin, private,

First Lieutenants—Lyman S. Oatlin, private, Co. A. 2d Connecticut Artillery, aged twenty-four; Geo. H. Lambert, civilian, of New Jersey, aged twenty-six; Wm. H. McDowell, civilian, of Pennsylvania, aged twenty-one; John L. Murray, private, Oo. A, 13th Massachusetts, aged twenty-one.

Second Lieutenants—John Myers, private, Co. G, 148th Pennsylvania, aged twenty-two; Amzr W. Thomas, civilian, of Indiana, aged twenty-one; Frank M. Grubb, sergeant, Co. D, 21st Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, aged twenty-one; Clark B. Gillett, private, Co. O, 12th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, aged twenty-one; Greene, sergeant, Co. G, 3d Rhode Island Oavalry, aged twenty-one.

FROM FLORIDA.
[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 17, 1864.—On
Thursday last, the 14th inst., Pilatka was evacuated by our troops, and everything of value carried off.

The movement was effected while a diversion was being made by Major Stevens, of the Independent battalion of Massachusetts cavalry out towards Gainesville, where the enemy were in force. Major Stevens's command consisted of his battalion, a section of James's Rhode Island battery, and Captain Shaw's company of the 115th New York mounted troops. It encountered the rebel pickets between eight and nine mile hummocks, or swam, a few miles out of Pilatka, and engaged them sharply. As they fell back and increased their numbers James's guns were brought into play, and the enemy treated to a vigorous shelling, which induced them to fall back upon their reserves. Major Stevens procured a good position, and had quite a brisk little engagement with the rebels, entertaining them while Col. Barton was embarking his men and material on the steamers Dictator, Delaware, Mary Benton and General Hunter. Everything was safely placed on shipboard, and at the proper time Major Stevens's command was brought in, and embarked under the guns of the Ottawa, Lieutenant Commander Breese; and the armed tug Harriet A. Weed, belonging to the army. A portion of the provisions was landed at Picolata. The transports arrived at Jacksonville in

safety.
On the 19th the steamers Cosmopolitan and General Hunter were sent to Picolata to bring down the provisions left there the previous day The steamers were loaded and started down the river towards their destination. The Cosmopolitan came through safely; but the General Hunter, while passing Buckle's Bluff, about twelve miles above Jacksonville, encountered a torpedo, which exploded under her bow and blew the forward part of the hull to fragments. She sunk in less than three minutes, carrying down with her the quartermaster at the wheel who was undoubtedly injured by the explosion, and a heavy load of commissary and quartermaster's stores, which will prove a total loss. The officers and crew, with the exception of the man in the pilot house, took to their boats and reached Jacksonville safely, but in their

night clothes. The General Hunter was a river steamer, built by Captain DeGroot for some party who sells steamers to the government, and who is supposed to engage in that business for profit. The General Hunter was bought by the government for \$82,000, and was specially designed as the flagship for Major General Hunter, then commanding the department. On the way down she encountered a gale and was badly used up. Uncle Sam paid \$10,000 to repair her, and she finally reached this port. As the ports in this department happened to be on the coast, and only to be communicated with by vessels going outside, the General Hunter did not prove to be exactly the boat needed by the Major General. He did not take her, but selected a more suitable craft. She is now destroyed, and a tolerably decent boat lost to the government. If the United States desire to pay a round sum for pasteboard boats, and to have them used up at an early day, let them duplicate the General Hunter.

The spot where the General Hunter was lost is only a short distance from the wreck of the Maple Leaf, sunk by a torpedo a short time since. Out of the eight torpedoes planted by the rebels near Buckle's Bluff, two were ef fective. The others are supposed to be in our

Two deserters, named Henry Schumaker, Company C, and Henry Stork, Company E,6th Connecticut Volunteers, were shot to-day in obedience of orders from headquarters. They met their death with great composure and firmness in the presence of all the troops at this post. A third culprit, sentenced by the same court martial, escaped the same fate by a clerical error. His name was spelt "Hoffman" in the records of the court martial, and the order carrying out the sentence, but form order carrying out the sentence; but fortu-nately for him his name on the company rolls was spelt "Hoofan." No Hoffman was found, and it was not thought just to shoot Hoofan in his stead. So Hoofan goes free, so far as the first trial is concerned.

The correspondent of the Times writes:
On the 13th inst., the anniversary of the capture of Fort Sumter by the rebels, thirteen mortar-shells were fired from that dilapidated attracture at Forts Gregg and Chatfield. No damage was sustained by us. Fort Gregg opened a lively fire in reply, which had the effect of silencing the enemy's mortars. On Morris Island over one hundred tons of

iron, consisting of broken guns, fragments of shells and unexploded shells, have been gath-

projectiles buried in the sand were dug out and added to the heap.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.

By way of Turks Island we have news from St. Domingo, dated at St. Domingo City, the 21st, and Porto Cabello, the 30th of March.
The death of General Florentino, the revo lutionary hero of Azua, is confirmed. It is stated that when the Spanish commander, Rondon, condemned him to be shot, he begged time to say his prayers, which request was re-fused, Rondon at the same time making this sarcastic remark: "You did not allow such a privilege to the one hundred and forty-five you murdered; now die as they did, without time to say your prayers."

On the 21st of March the Spanish garrison of Porto Plata made a sally on the Dominican outposts, and were repulsed with considerable loss. Forty-seven litters were seen to have been carried into the fort, and a steamer left the harbor the next day for Cuba, with the wounded. The attack appears to have been unpremeditated. It is reported, and believed to be correct,

that the Spanish have evacuated their cantonments at Guanumo and Monte Plata, and retreated into the city of St. Domingo.

The Juzguade de Marina (Court of Admiral-ry), St. Domingo city; under date of March 9, has declared the schooner Rapid (supposed to be an American vessel) to be a lawful prize to

the Spanish steamer-of-war Africa, which cap-tured her near Monte Christo harbor on the 8th On the 12th of March the same court condemned the Haytien sloop which was captured near Manzanilla bay, on the 27th of December last, by the war steamer Don Antonio de Ulloa. The Captain General of St. Domingo, Don Carlos de Vergas, has issued an ordinance (bando), dated March 19, declaring that the real estate of those Dominicans who are engaged in the revolutionary movement shall be confiscated; it is also ordered that their property, as well as that of loyal citizens who are under the control of the so-called rebel authorities, shall be managed (administrar) by the boards of al-

dermen and municipal councils of the respective districts in which said property is situated. By act fourth of the bando it is ordered that the net proceeds, or the rents, of such real estates, belonging to the enemies of the government, shall be used for charitable purposes by the municipal authorities, as in their judgment they shall deem best.

Preparations for the expedition to Monte Christo are going on with activity. The Dominican officers in the Spanish employ at the city have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark at the shortest notice. A steamer has been sent to Veneznela for a lead of mules, and four more steam men-ofwar had recently arrived at the city to take part in the expedition.

A "Seance" with Spirits at the Tuile-RIES .- A few nights ago a very distinguished party was assembled at the Tuileries amusing themselves by making connections with the mighty dead. They called for a mixed supply of spirits; among others, by the bye, and out of compliment to Lord X—, "Tommy Moore," but as, when asked how to spell his name, the poor ghost spekt it with one "o." he was pronounced to be an adulterated spirit, and sent back with disgrace. "Let us summon my great uncle," suggested a very great person, The spirit came when he was called. "What do you think of your nephew?" was the question. Suddenly there were five knocks on the table, and it ran away on its castors to the other side of the saloon. I leave to the imagination of your readers the effect of this magic performance, as I will also the discovery of the meaning of it—a thing of which I declare I am quite in ignorance.—Paris Letter.

THE REMAINS OF THE BONAPARTES --- A writes as follows: An interesting ceremony for the Bonaparto family took place a few days ago at the Church of the Hotel des Invalides. A place of repose for the remains of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, has just been finished in the chapel, and on the occasion referred to, these remains were transferred from their temporary repose in a side chapel to the place prepared for their final resting place. This church now contains the remains of three of the brothers Bonaparte the first Emperor; Joseph, King of Spain; and Jerome, King of Westphalia. It also contains he remains of the eldest son of Jerome by

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