

BY TELEGRAPH.

Little Rock, Arkansas, 5.
The expedition under Col. Clayton, consisting of 1,000 infantry, 3 regiments of cavalry and 6 pieces of artillery, reached Pine Bluff, after their raid to Saline river, where they encountered a force of rebels 3,000 strong. The first encounter took place near Branchville, where the rebels were defeated after a three hours fight, they retreated, our forces following them up and reaching Mount Elba, on the Saline, next day. We occupied the place without resistance. Our forces here divided 1 detachment, crossing the river and the other reconnoitering this side. The enemy were found some distance from Mount Elba having been reinforced and advancing on our forces. Hasty preparations for their reception were made by extemporizing fortifications of logs, rails and cotton bales. The enemy charged 3 times, and each time were repulsed; they finally retired after 6 hours vain effort to dislodge us. Our forces then charged on them, scattering them in all directions. In this and the engagement at Branchville we killed 84, wounded 350, and captured 50. In the meantime, the force which had been sent across the river were busy, and returned in the evening, having captured 50 mules during the trip, having captured a train of 50 wagons filled with supplies. The train was under an escort of 300 rebels. The entire train was captured and destroyed, and the entire train taken prisoners. Over 1,000 horses and mules fell into our hands. These events took place about March 30th.

New Orleans, 15.
Loss of the 4th division of the 13th army corps at the battle on Red river on the 8th, 1,125 killed, wounded and missing. Loss of the 31st division of the same corps, 350. No one attaches any blame to either General Rosecrans or Franklin, the movement which resulted in this disaster being contrary to the advice of both these officers. They did all that officers obeying the orders of their superiors could do under the circumstances. On the 9th, the 10th and 17th corps, with the 1st division of the 19th corps whipped the rebels handsomely, driving them 7 miles when ordered to retire. Our loss this day is reported at 1,000 killed, wounded and missing.

St. Louis, 22.
Edward Benton, for 2 years past a resident of Fort Pillow was in the fort during the recent attack, was stationed at Rosecrans headquarters to day and fully corroborates all the previous reports of the rebel bombardment and making the additional statement that the bombardsment was directed at the hiding places of those who escaped the massacre.

Little Rock dates to the 13th, say the legislature met on the 11th and the Senate organized. Thirteen Representatives had arrived. The number of votes cast for a free State constitution was 6,777, and is greater than is required by the President's proclamation.

New York, 23.
Total shipments of gold to Europe to day, \$1,875,000.

Washington, 23.
Gen. Totten, chief engineer, U. S. A., died yesterday.

St. Louis, 24.
Capt. Todd, formerly the rebel Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, and commander of the Lincoln, has come into our lines with his family and given himself up.

The rebels are said to have 31 transports at Shreveport.

New York, 25.
The Richmond Sentinel, 23rd says, the following dispatch has been received by Gen. Bragg:—

New York, 25.
The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of 2,216,000; an increase in specie of 3,180,000; a decrease in deposits of 63,720,000. The number of non-interest bearing notes, since the formation of the government, \$978,277,863; the whole amount now outstanding is \$736,254,348.

Washington, 25.
The navy department has advices from the Potomac flotilla, and the expedition up the Rapahannock which resulted in the destruction of 10 ferries, 11 large lighters, each capable of carrying 100 men, 3 pontoon bridges, a number of large boats, a lot of small arms and other property. A force of 600 rebels made an attack on the Eureka, one of the boats with the expedition, and were handsomely whipped. Commodore Porter has threatened that if the rebels do not have placed torpedoes in the Rappahannock and all the branches of the Chesapeake.

Newbern, N. C., 22.
The battle which has been going on at Plymouth from the 16th to the 20th, has resulted in the capturing of the city by the enemy on Wednesday noon, including G. M. Wessel and 1,500 men. The enemy obtained possession of the town at 8 in the morning; Gen.

Weeseel and his troops retired into Fort William and held out until noon, refusing the enemy in 9 separate assaults, whose loss is said to be 170, while our loss is slight. Gen. Wessel, who gained such distinction in the 7 days fight before Richmond, made a most brave resistance with his little band of veterans. Several weeks since he called for 5,000 men, stating it would be impossible to hold the city with a less number.

Two companies belonging to the 21 North Carolina Union volunteers, were among the captured at Plymouth, the most of whom were taken out and shot by the enemy after our forces surrendered; all negroes found in uniform were shot.

Prisoners report that Generals Kirky Smith and Sibley were killed in the recent battle. The steamer La Cross, from Red river for New Orleans, having stopped at a plantation to take on a most enormous crop; the crew drunk at a distillery on the place; when a company of the Louisiana rebel cavalry made a descent on the boat; the passengers and crew were robbed and paroled; the boat and cotton were burned.

Chicago, 26.
The rebel account of the capture of Fort Pillow acknowledges that indiscriminate slaughter followed the surrender. It says the Fort ran with blood; many jumped into the river and were drowned, or killed while attempting to escape.

Chicago, 26.
The proposition by the Governors of the north-western States, to furnish 85,000 hundred-day troops, is in substance as follows: The troops to be mustered into service, armed, paid and equipped the same as other infantry volunteers, the whole number to be furnished within 20 days from the date of the notice of acceptance. The proposition is for the troops to serve in the States or wherever they may be required, within or without respect to State; no bounty to be paid the troops, nor is their service to be credited on any draft; the draft for three years is to go on in any district short in its quota, and any soldier in this special service, drafted, shall be credited for the service rendered. The President accepted the proposition on the 23d.

Washington, 27.
The House bill providing the postal money order system passed the Senate to-day, after being amended; the bill relating to franked matter also passed.

New York, 27.
Specials say it is understood, not officially, however, that the Court Martial which tried Admiral Wilkes sentenced him to be dismissed from the service.

Col. Fish, late Provost Marshal of Baltimore, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,000 and to be imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary until the fine is paid, for defrauding government.

Chicago, 27.
The House last night passed the Senate bill, reported for the committee on the lands with reference to the donation of lands in Oregon and Washington Territory. A bill reported from the same committee, granting lands to that State for the construction of a wagon road for military and postal purposes, also passed.

Cincinnati, 27.
Volunteering in Indiana, in response to the call for hundred-day troops, is progressing favorably. News from the interior of Ohio indicates that the national guard will turn out in large force on Monday.

Chicago, 27.
A letter was read in the Senate yesterday from the Vice President, saying he will be absent the remainder of the session; Clark of New Hampshire was elected President pro tem.

Chicago, 27.
The Navy Department has the following in regard to the attack on Plymouth on the afternoon of the 17th: Fort Gray, above Plymouth, was attacked by the rebels with a battery of 6 field pieces on land, and about some 1,000 yards up the river; at early dawn on Monday the enemy charged on the fort, and were repulsed; later in the day the enemy appeared in force in rear of the town, and at sunset commenced a vigorous attack on forts Williams and Wessell, but were repulsed.

Different assaults were made by the rebels constantly. At 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning a rebel ram dropped down the river, and when near the Southold ram, the Southold ram was fired at by the crew of the ram running into the Southold and causing her to sink in 15 minutes. The Miami was pursued a short distance by the ram, but in consequence of the slow movements the Miami escaped. Some of the officers and men of the Southold were taken prisoners, but most of them escaped. The gun boat Southold was sunk on Monday night. There was an immense slaughter of rebels made by the garrison of Fort Gray. The gunboats materially assisted in the siege, the guns of the boats poured broadsides into the rebel column, repeatedly making huge win-

rows in their ranks. This engagement is only equalled in execution and slaughter by the great battle at Malvern Hill, where the navy poured such raking volleys of grape and shell into the enemy's lines. Gen. Wessel on Sunday ordered all the non-combatants to leave the town.

New York, 27.
By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool 14th.—The bombardment of Duppel continued. The Danes, it was thought, would retreat.

Maximilian had made several ministerial and diplomatic appointments. He was expected to sail on the 14th.

New York, 27.
Additional by the City of Baltimore. It is stated that all hopes of saving the steamer City of New York are abandoned.

Gibaldi arrived in London on the 11th, and made a most enthusiastic reception; the crowd exceeded anything ever seen.

The London Daily News gives a report that the Attorney-General had given his opinion that every registered share holder in the Atlantic trading Co. of the great blockade running scheme will be guilty of misdemeanor under the foreign enlistment act, which prohibits the equipping of transports to be used by belligerents.

The Archduke Maximilian received the Mexican deputation on the 10th; in a speech he said the people of Mexico, by an overwhelming majority, had confirmed the resolution of the notables, and as France guarantees the independence of Mexico, a d the Emperor of Austria consents, he solemnly declared his acceptance of the crown, and expressed his gratitude to the Emperor of the French, who had brought about the solution of the Mexican question. The Emperor of Austria permits the formation of a corps of 6,000 volunteers and 300 cannons to be sent to Mexico.

The new Mexican loan for eighty million pounds sterling at sixty-three will be opened on the 15th.

Chattanooga, 26.
In the rebel attack on our pickets at Nickajack Gap, 23d, our loss was 5 killed, 4 wounded and 19 missing, probably captured; several of our men are said to have been killed after surrendering.

Washington, 27.
The House, by an almost unanimous vote, passed a joint resolution appropriating \$25,000,000 for payment of the hundred day men.

Fortress Monroe, 27.
General orders from headquarters at New Bern, announcing the fall of Plymouth, say that 5 times the enemy stormed the lines of Gen. Wessel, and were many times repulsed with great slaughter, and, but for the prompt assistance of the rebel ironclad ram, Plymouth might still be in our possession.

The finishing department of the Agricultural iron works were destroyed by fire last night; loss \$100,000; probably 1,000 workmen are thrown out of employment.

Columbus, Ohio, 27.
There is no truth in the Herald's statement that Crawford county, in this State has been placed under Martial law, on account of the alleged existence of secret disloyal organizations there.

New York, 28.
On the 7th of April, a fire in Gonaves destroyed the buildings now estimated at \$3,000,000; the foreign merchants were nearly ruined by the disaster.

It is said orders will soon be issued to commanders having colored troops under them, to retaliate upon the rebels.

Orders have been issued for an immediate draft in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and some of the New England States.

Fortress Monroe, 26.
Additional news from rebel papers, Moltke 22d, states that on Wednesday, Gen. Witt Adams repulsed 3,000 Federals near Mechanicsville, Mississippi.

Albany, 27.
It is understood here that all the artillery regiments and detachments now in government forts have been ordered to the front, and the militia will be called out to take their places during their absence.

Boston, 29.
All the companies of heavy artillery in the State have been ordered to Washington.

Washington, 29.
Richmond papers claim that 3,000 prisoners were captured at Plymouth.

New York, 27.
A letter received to day from Admiral Porter pronounced Banks' recent expedition a disastrous failure; besides over 20 pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, several hundred wagons and the first class gunboat Eastport, nearly 4,000 prisoners have been lost, and in addition the Paymaster's safe, containing \$1,000,000 in greenbacks, was captured by the enemy. Generals Franklin and Stone, who lie under the imputation of having been through neglect and carelessness contributed greatly to the disaster in Louisiana, are

will be relieved and probably court-martialed. Herald letters from the fleet off Wilmington, 22d, state that Beauregard went through Wilmington on the 21st, with a large number of troops, on his way to Richmond. The enemy are sending all the men they can to the rebel capital.

San Francisco, 21.
China dates February 23d, say Major Gordon had marched to attack Chang Chow. The siege of Hing Chow is proceeding again. The body guard of the Governor-General is causing trouble at Canton.

Two Japanese Ambassadors are at Shanghai for Europe.

San Francisco, 23.
Arizona dates to the 20th state that Col. Poston arrived at La Paz with a party of Pimos and Maricopas, for a campaign against hostile Indians.

Chicago, 30.
The particulars of the capture of Camden, Arkansas, by Gen. Steele, are received. Crossing the Little Missouri at a point near Shreveport, Washington and Camden, Gen. Steele by his movements deceived the rebels into the belief that he intended to attack Shreveport.

Price hastened to Prairie De Hohn, dug rifle pits and threw up earthworks, when Gen. Steele executed a sudden flank movement, which caused Price to retreat towards Washington. Having placed Price on the arc of a circle, Steele moved directly towards Camden. Discovering his mistake, Price concentrated his cavalry and, with a detachment of 2,000 men, moved back towards Camden on the 15th. Nine fortifications of great strength were taken and a large quantity of sugar, mules, pork, etc. Price had burned the cotton for miles around.

Lexington, 30.
A detachment of the 40th Kentucky attacked the rebels in Bethel county, killed 4 and captured 16 men, 24 horses and 25 stand of arms. The rebels were defeated. Everett's command, killing 2 and capturing 35.

New York, 30.
The new fifty per cent. extra duty on imported goods went into operation on 1 o'clock this p.m.; merchants who had come forward in extraordinary numbers with their gold and invoices after the new tariff bill was introduced into Congress, were, from the hour mentioned, quite indifferent to the withdrawal of their goods, and the press of business came to a close. The receipts at the custom house for duties the present week, including the increase of one cent, nearly \$30,000, almost exclusively in coin.

At Duppel the Prussians had connected their entrenchments with a new parallel, without loss. Cannons and guns were sent to Washington, 30.

The House considered the army appropriation bill to day and, after a lengthy debate, agreed to the bill. The bill provides for the soldiers on an equality with white ones, from and after Jan. 1st, 1864, in regard to uniforms, arms, equipments, camp equipment, rations, pay, &c., and providing that the bounty to negroes shall not exceed \$100.

Washington, 31.
Refugees from Richmond confirm the reports that the rebels are hurrying every available soldier from the interior of Virginia to Richmond swarms with troops; some are retained for the defense of the rebel capital, while others are sent to reinforce Lee.

New York, 31.
A special says Gen. Butler has stopped all exchanges for the present, and prohibits flag of truce boats from going up and down James river.

Washington, 31.
Messrs. Wall and Goech, who were sent by the committee on the conduct of the war to visit Fort Pickens and inquire into the treatment of the colored troops, after the surrender, returned to-day. The published accounts of the barbaricities of Fort Pickens from the front of the colored troops, positions taken by the sub-committee; their report will be completed and laid before Congress at once.

Chicago, 2.
Gen. Butler telegraphed that the rebel forces have been withdrawn from North Carolina.

New York, 2.
New Orleans advices state that Gen. Stone has been succeeded by Gen. Dwight as chief of Banks' staff. Gen. Stone is under orders from Washington, and is relieved to command a regiment of regulars.

Refugees from Shreveport say the rebels admit a loss of only 3,000 men, but admit that they were defeated in the last day's battle, and suffered so heavy a loss they do not consider it prudent to renew the attack.

The gunboat Eastport remained ashore 10 miles below Grand Ecore.

Two gunboats were a ground on falls above Alexandria.