

Wednesday's Dispatch.

Columbus, 25th.—A general order from Adjutant General's Office declares that a member of the National Guard must be in person or by substitute, when called into active service, or be tried as a deserter.

Washington, 25th.—Barnside issued a report, dated headquarters 8th corps, Annapolis, saying: "This army, being on the march, no application for furlough will be granted." It is stated that Barnside has applied for time to get more reports.

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 23d, has information of an advance up the Rappahannock, on the 20th, as far as Boutworse, where guns and one transport. "They (rebels) landed 300 men at Boutworse, which is ten miles below the mouth of the Rappahannock. This is supposed to be the base of Barnside's expedition. A fleet of transports and transports—

at the mouth of the Rappahannock, was also reported that the enemy were passing bridges at Aquia creek."

Fortress Monroe, 24th.—An officer who just arrived from Roanoke Island reports that Gen. Wessels surrendered Plymouth on the 20th, after four days' fighting. Our loss was 150 killed and 2,500 wounded. The rebels lost 1,500 killed.

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 22d, says following dispatch has been received: "Plymouth, 21st.—I have stormed and captured this place, capturing one brigade of 600 men, with stores, and fifteen pieces of artillery. (Signed)—B. Hoke, Brigadier-General."

Another dispatch from rebel Col. Hood of Davis says they took 2,500 prisoners of whom were negroes, 30 pieces of artillery, 10,000 pounds of meat, 1,000 barrels of flour and full garrison outfit, also to themselves about 300 in the gunboats were sunk and a small one captured.

New York, 25th.—A special to the Post says heavy rains of last night will deter progress. The Navy Department is trying to gain ground but at Plymouth, and it is believed there will be attended to.

Another dated Grand Ecore, 11th, states Gen. Banks had fallen back to that point and will advance again as soon as he receives reinforcements and adequate supplies. Another battle must follow, in which the fleet will co-operate, as far as possible. According to reports of prisoners, Gen. Smith, Dick Taylor, Green, Murgan and Price, are all in the field against Banks. They lost in the recent battle at Pleasant Hill three to one.

London, 24th.—The Republican's Red Cross correspondent says Gen. Smith's command crossing the river opposite Plymouth that day for an overland trip to Grand Ecore, it being understood that he had orders to Smith to return to Plymouth.

Another correspondent says they had 25,000 men in the recent battles; that they lost 3,000 in Saturday's fight, left killed and wounded about 1,500. Our wounded were about 5,000. Grand Ecore, and the killed were about 1,500. It is reported that they were repulsed by our cavalry.

Another correspondent says great dissatisfaction was expressed at Bank's generalship in the battle of the 8th. It was fought in Franklin's plan, and both sides protested against throwing away the day in advance. Smith protested against the retreat from Pleasant Hill, and the flying rebels, but Banks ordered the retreat of the entire army to G. Ecore. It is difficult to determine what will be the result of the expedition yet. It will require some reorganizing of the army, and if it continues to fall, Alexandria will become the base of operations, and some point above. All forces at Grand Ecore, and the rebels may be driven to the former place, destroying a large amount of arms and stores.

Grand Ecore, 15th.—A detachment of 100 men made a reconnaissance yesterday on the road to Pleasant Hill, and

encountered a small body of rebel pickets, who fled precipitately. The latest advices from Gen. Steele were that he was within 60 miles, or two days' march of Shreveport, with 10,000 men. Admiral Porter, with two monitors and flag-ship, is well up the river, it is presumed to operate against the rebel seat of Government in Louisiana.

Grand Ecore, 15th.—About 25 miles below here, on the left bank of Red River, the rebels opened on the transports Clara Bell and Rob Roy, and fired twelve shots into them, and 1,500 mounted infantry of Green's command came out in front of the battery and poured volleys of musketry into the steamers, which were getting crippled, when one of our small gunboats came up, shelled and silenced the battery, and compelled the rebels to fall back.

The water in Red river is falling. Newbern, 20th.—Dispatches from Plymouth bring information of the sinking of the gunboat Southfield, and injuring of the Miami, by the rebel ram, which now commands approaches to Plymouth, and prevents our troops being reinforced. Rain has swollen all the inland waters of North Carolina, and there is no knowing where the ram may strike her next blow. Firing has been heard all morning in the direction of Washington, and it is supposed an attack on that place has commenced. Reinforcements will be sent from here by Gen. Peck. As soon as he heard of the attack on Plymouth he commenced sending reinforcements, but they doubtless failed to reach that place, owing to the presence of the rebel ram. This vessel draws 9 feet water, has 4 guns, and is built like the Merrimac. There is quite a rebel force at Kingston, which it is believed intends an attack on this place, in connection with their ram No. 2, now at Kingston.

Thursday's Dispatch. New York, 26th.—A special to the Commercial Advertiser says it is ascertained that there is not a monitor afloat that does not draw too much water to pass over the bar at the mouth of Allernarle Sound.

A special to the World says Grant has taken measures to add numbers enough to the regular army in the field to make them invincible. Concentration is the order of the day. The troops are now massed upon such lines as the Lieut. General believes will lead to vital strategic points of the rebellion. Instead of being discouraged at the apparent weakness of our forces in Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Southwestern country, we should be encouraged by the fact that our forces are massed against points where armies are of much greater importance. When the next great battle comes, it will find Union armies in stronger force than they have ever been before. It is the rebels who are now pursuing a scattering policy, hence their recent success in unimportant quarters.

Chicago, 26th.—The proposition of Governors of States to furnish 80,000 troops for 100 days, is in substance as follows: The troops to be mustered into service and equipped same as other infantry volunteers; the whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date of notice of the acceptance of the proposition; the troops to serve in fortifications or wherever their services may be required, without respect to State lines; no bounty to be paid the troops, nor are their services to be credited on army draft for three years but the draft is to go on in any district that has not filled its quota. This special service shall be for any service proposed. The President accepted the proposition on the 23d.

Cairo, 25th.—Memphis advices, dated the 22d, say Forest's entire force is marching towards Alabama, followed by Grierson. On the 21st Grierson's cavalry had a sharp fight with a portion of Forest's troops, near Hudsonville. The rebel troops retreated in the direction of Jackson, passing through Lagrange, leaving a number of prisoners, wagons, horses and mules in our hands. Gen. Price evacuated Camden, Ark., and Gen. Steele occupied the place. Washington, 25th.—The Star of this evening says: Information from the rebel lines, as late as the morning of the 22d, is to the effect that Lee is not moving towards the Shenandoah Valley as reported, but is in his old position on the Rapidan. Such movements of cavalry as were going on seemed to be in the nature of a reconnaissance to ascertain Grant's purposes. Lee is preparing for a sudden movement, but is seemingly disposed to wait for Grant

to open and develop his game. The movement of our gunboats up the Rappahannock, caused a apprehensions at Richmond that Barnside was offering a landing. Rumors have also been raised among the rebels concerning movement up the south side of James River. Rebels are divided between the fear that Lee may be invested in Richmond, should he fall back there, and the fear that he may be outflanked by Grant should he retain his present position. Two weeks ago, Lee's force amounted to 40,000 men. It is believed his reinforcements will enable him to bring into the field over 65,000 men. Williamsburg advices state that the rebels are evidently massing troops at all strong positions to resist the expected advance up the Peninsula. Richmond authorities are evidently puzzled as to the designs of Grant, information being constantly received of the marching and counter-marching of troops.

Newbern, N. C., 22d.—The battle that had been going on at Newbern from the 16th to the 20th, resulted in the capture of the city by the enemy on the 20th, at noon, including Gen. Wessels and 1,500 men. Enemy obtained possession of the town at eight o'clock in the morning. Gen. Wessels and his troops retreated into Fort William, and held out till noon, repulsing the enemy in nine different assaults. It is reported that the enemy left Plymouth, and are now moving on Washington and this city. The rebel General Atkinson has moved towards Newbern, and is expected to make an attack in a day or two. Gunboats and reinforcements will be immediately required here and at Washington. Two companies of the 2d N. C. Union volunteers were among the captured at Plymouth, most of whom were taken out and shot by the enemy after our forces surrendered. All negroes found in uniform were also shot. The rebel ram at Plymouth, which came down the Roanoke, is expected to act in concert with other rams in the attack on Washington and Newbern. She carries three small guns and one sixty-four-pounder. With the aid of a few gunboats these rams could be readily run down, as their sea-going qualities are bad. Under cover of night the ram at Plymouth swamped two of our gunboats, but it is not expected she will attack any respectable number of gunboats in daylight.

Chattanooga, 24th.—On the 22d, at day-break, the rebels attacked our pickets at Nickajack Gap, capturing 12 and killing four.

St. Louis, 26th.—Intelligence from New Orleans to the 18th received. It seems to be generally conceded that the battles in Louisiana were against Banks. The enemy remained on the battle-field after Saturday's fight, while Banks retreated 40 miles.

The rebels were still in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill. Our army was at Grand Ecore, fortifying both sides of the river, and Banks and Admiral Porter were both there. There was only five feet of water at Grand Ecore, and the gunboat Eastport was aground. Prisoners report that Gen. Kirby Smith and Sibley were killed in the recent battles. Three boats used for rowing on Red River, for New Orleans, having stopped at a plantation to take on produce, the soldiers got drunk at a distillery, when a company of rebel cavalry made a descent on the boats, burned them and robbed the passengers and crew.

Gold in New York 184 to 189.

New York, 27th.—Specials say it is unofficially understood that the court-martial which tried Admiral Wilkes, sentenced him to dismissal from the service.

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

Fortress Monroe, 27th.—The Harrisburg (Va.) Express, of the 23d, says orders have been given to the First Auditor to remove his bureau from Richmond to Montgomery next week.

Rebel dispatches from Mobile, 19th, say that Red river has suddenly fallen, leaving forty-eight vessels above the rapids, which cannot get out until the water rises.

Chicago, 27th.—The House last night passed the Senate bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands with reference to land claims in Oregon and Washington Territory. The bill donates lands to aid in the construction of wagon roads for military and postal services.

New York, 26th.—Revenue bill passed the House yesterday, increasing duties on half of five per cent. on all goods except

printing paper, to last sixty days, until the tariff can be revised. Gold to day 184 to 189.

Friday's Dispatch.

New York, 29th.—All quiet in front today. A heavy reconnaissance into the valley developed the fact that there is no considerable body of rebels this side of the Rapidan. Reports prevail that Lee was removing his heavy artillery to Richmond. Longstreet's force is at Thoroughfare Gap. Fitzhugh Lee's division was reviewed by Stuart today, at Hampton's crossing, below Fredericksburg. Barnside's 6th corps is now 40,000 strong. The Herald's special says: It is said in high quarters that the President thinks of sending Sickles to take the place of Banks.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 9th says: "A gentleman who recently arrived from Baltimore informs us that he recently visited Gen. Barnside's camp, at Annapolis, where he counted 4,200 tents, and learned that his force numbered about 30,000, half of whom were negroes. Transports to convey them to their destination were expected daily, and meanwhile the organization of the expedition was progressing with great industry. The opinion prevailed at Baltimore, Washington and Annapolis that James river would be the base of operations for this formidable division. Barnside is to land a short distance below Drury's Bluff, which he is to take by assault, whilst Meade invades Petersburg. Regiments have been pouring through Baltimore for the last two months."

Washington, 27th.—Preparations are nearly completed for the accommodation of 20,000 additional wounded. Rumors are all that the rebel Government is leaving Richmond, and that Lee is falling back behind its defenses.

Newbern, 23d.—Reports from Plymouth have it that our flag still flies over the fortifications there, though the enemy has possession of the town and river. It is said that General Wessels retired with his force into the fortifications, with 15 days' provisions. This report is believed. All quiet here. Washington and Newbern are much more strongly fortified than Plymouth, and with a few more troops, which are said to be on the way, they can be held against the rebels.

Chicago, 37th.—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 six field-pieces, on sand banks about a thousand yards up the river. At early dawn on the 18th the enemy charged on the fort, and were repulsed. Later in the day the enemy appeared in force in the rear of the town. At sunset they commenced a vigorous attack on Forts Williams and Wessels, and were repulsed in three assaults. The gunboat Southfield was shelling the rebels constantly. At three o'clock on the 20th the rebel ram dropped down the river, and when near the Southfield, ran across her starboard bow, the prow of the ram running into the Southfield, causing her to sink in 15 minutes. The Miami was pursued for a short distance by the ram, but in consequence of her superior speed she escaped. Some of the officers of the Southfield are prisoners, but most of them have escaped. The gunboat Mitchell was sunk on Monday night, 18th. An immense slaughter of rebels was effected by the garrison at Fort Gray. The gunboats, assisted by the big guns of the Fort, poured broadsides into the rebel columns, repeatedly making huge winnows in their ranks. This engagement was only equalled in execution and slaughter by the great battle of Malvern Hill, where the navy poured such raking volleys of grape and shell into the enemy. Gen. Wessels, on the 17th, ordered all non-combatants to leave town.

Cairo, 27th.—There are rumors in Nashville of two days' fight near Decatur and Huntsville, Ala. No particulars.

Chicago, 29th.—A Huntsville, Ala., letter, dated the 20th, says rebel forces under Roddy are variously estimated at from eight to ten thousand men, with artillery. They have been prowling in that vicinity for several days. Gill's mounted infantry had several skirmishes with the rebels. It was thought to be the intention of Roddy to attack our position at Decatur, which is strongly fortified, or to attempt a flank movement. Reinforcements have been sent from Huntsville.

Philadelphia, 27th.—A letter from Jacksonville, Florida, dated the 17th, says: From reliable sources we have information

that the rebel army in Florida is quite as formidable as at any time since expedition first landed in the State. They have from 8 to 10,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry within 12 miles of this place. There is another large camp at Baldwin. This correspondent adds that the rebels must have larger armies in the field than we credit them with, or they consider Florida immensely valuable.

Cairo, 26th.—The citizens of Hickman county, Kentucky, report a camp of 4,000 rebels at Drisden, 22 miles back of that place. They are well armed and clothed and have plenty of provisions.

New York, 27th.—News from Europe to the 14th, says the bombardment of Duppel continues. It was thought the Danes would retreat. Maximilian had made several ministerial diplomatic appointments, and was expected to sail April 14th. All hopes of saving the steamer City of New York had been abandoned. Garibaldi arrived in London on the 11th, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. The crowd exceeded anything ever seen in London. The Daily News says the Attorney General had given the opinion that every registered shareholder in the Atlantic blockading scheme, will be guilty of misdemeanor under the Foreign Neutral Act, which prohibits the equipping of transports to be used by belligerents. The Arch Duke Maximilian received Mexican deputy on the 10th. In a speech he said the Mexican people had confirmed resolution of Notables by an overwhelming majority, and France guarantees the independence of Mexico and the Emperor of Austria consents. He solemnly declared his acceptance of the crown, and expressed his gratitude to the Emperor of France, who had brought about the solution of the Mexican question. The Emperor of Austria permits the formation of a corps of 6000 volunteers and 300 safora for Mexico.

New Mexican Loan for 80,000,000 sterling, at 63 will be opened on the 15th.

San Francisco, 28th.—Today's dispatches from N. Y. quote gold at 171 1/2 @ 181 1/2. Dates from New York say the market for foreign goods is somewhat excited by advices from Washington of the increase of fifty per cent on all duties, to take effect immediately and continue for sixty days. Markets for flour, wheat, barley and oats have an upward tendency.

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Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery street,  
San Francisco, March 14, '64. mh26m3

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that I have authorized Mr. John McLoughlin to act as my agent in general business, during my absence.  
HENRY KLIPPEL,  
Jacksonville, Feb. 27, 1864. mh26f