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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

IMPORTANT TO DESERTERS AND DRAFT SKEDADDLERS.

Pardon Offered to all Deserters Who Return Within Sixty Days.

DRAFT SKEDADDLERS TO FOREVER LOSE THEIR CITIZENSHIP.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—*By the President of the United States of America*, A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, The twenty-first section of an act of Congress, approved on the 3d inst., entitled "An act to amend several acts heretofore passed to provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," requires that in addition to other lawful penalties for the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation, hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their right to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof. And all persons who shall hereafter desert from the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled, shall depart from the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section; and the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation, setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall serve for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz., on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to the service or report themselves (or any provost marshal shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original term of enlistment, and in addition thereto a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1865.

SENATE.—Mr. Hopp read a bill changing the place of holding elections in Brownsville, Mercer county.

Mr. Schaff presented a supplement to the act relative to paying the interest on the State debt.

The following bills were passed: Incorporating the Pittsburgh Academy of Music; extending the time for completing the track from Liberty street, Pittsburgh; opposing additional notaries in Venango county; increasing the compensation of certain officers in Venango and Washington counties; supplement to the Mahoning and French Creek Railroad; for the relief of deserted wives and children in Allegheny county; authorizing bounty tax in Duquesne township and Charters township, and Third Ward, Allegheny.

HOUSE.—A number of mining companies' bills were passed, among them the Pittsburgh and Idaho, and South Park and Laplata.

Mr. Herron called up and had passed the supplement relative to corporations extending the benefits of the act of May, 1861, to alien purchasers and tillers.

The bill incorporating the Home Club of Franklin, Venango county, was read; also, allowing railroad companies to issue additional stock.

Mr. Slack read a bill authorizing bounty tax in Warren township.

Mr. Colville, relative to bridges in Allegheny county.

Mr. Glass, incorporating the Allegheny county Real Estate and Savings Bank.

Mr. Anderson, relative to the sale of liquor in Kittanning.

The bill increasing the tolls on the Erie Canal and for other purposes, was passed.

The vote on the bill to pay damages for rebel raids, was reconsidered and the matter postponed.

IMPORTANT PRIZE CASE DECIDED.

DECISION BY CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Supreme Court to-day decided a case involving many questions in the law of prizes. It was, The United States, appellant, against twenty-two bales of cotton, Elizabeth Alexander being claimant in an appeal from the Southern District Court of Illinois which had awarded restitution to her. It was a test case, involving all the cotton, valued at over two millions of dollars, captured by the navy during the Red River expeditions. The cotton was claimed by the navy as a lawful prize, on the general ground of belligerent rights, that part of Louisiana being claimed as the enemy's country. The cotton was taken on the land at various distances from the water, teams having been sent out to gather it. The claimant took the amnesty oath under the proclamation of the President, although she had taken no part in the rebellion.

The argument occupied several days. The Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, and Charles Eames, represented the Government; and Wm. R. Springer, of Illinois, was counsel for the claimant.

The Court, through Chief Justice Chase, decided there could be no seizure as a prize of private property by the navy on inland waters of the United States, or on land, since the acts of Congress of 1861-'62-'63 and '64, and therefore this property is not a lawful prize of war; but he thought the property should be turned over to the treasury officers as captured or abandoned property under the act of March, 12, 1863. This act prescribes the means by which loyal citizens may recover compensation. The libel was ordered to be dismissed. The Government only took possession of the Red river country temporarily, and not long enough to secure the rights of property to the citizens of that part of Louisiana, and the election then held in the Red river country was not legal, and conferred no rights.

Guerrillas on the Upper Potomac.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—On Thursday night a party of rebel cavalry under a nephew of ex-Governor Letcher, attempted to make a crossing at Muddy Branch on the Upper Potomac. They were met by the pickets of the 1st New Hampshire cavalry, who drove them back, killing Lieut. Leicher and ten of the party.

Guerrillas, under one of Kincheloes officers, are in force in the neighborhood of Leesburg.

California Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Frank Soule has been appointed Internal Revenue Collector for California instead of Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Curtis assessor vice Mr. Fay.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

THE REBELS OBSTRUCTING THE ROADS

Sherman Within Forty Miles of Raleigh.

EXTENSIVE DESERTIONS OF REBEL TROOPS.

PANIC AMONG THE NEGROES.

Masters Arming them to Resist the Conscription.

THE PEOPLE WELCOMING SHERMAN

NEW YORK, March 10.—By the arrival of a steamer which left Newbern on Monday, 6 P. M., we learn that up to the 4th inst. warm showers had been falling for a week, making the roads bad. It cleared off on Saturday night. The enemy had felled great numbers of trees across the roads and paths leading from Newbern to Kingston, which were being removed by the force advancing from Newbern, which force was within a short distance of Kingston.

Refugees who arrived in Newbern state that Fayetteville, N. C., was in our possession last week and that Sherman was within 40 miles of Raleigh.

Rebel soldiers were deserting in companies, and in some cases by regiments. Some of them were returning to their homes.

The people pay but little attention to the proclamation of Gov. Vance calling them to arms, and in most places in North Carolina people go forth and meet Sherman with words of welcome and are most particular about placing their stocks and supplies out of his reach.

Quite a panic prevails among the negroes in North Carolina since the announcement that they are to be conscripted to fight in the rebel army. The rebels are now gathering them up. A stormy combination exists among the conservative slaveholders to resist the measure, some of whom are arming their slaves, in order that they may be able to defy the rebel authorities and thus retain their servants who exhibit a readiness to fight for their masters and their homes rather than for the Confederacy. Great numbers of negroes are flocking to Sherman's army.

UNION EXPEDITION TO FREDERICKSBURG.

Nine-Five Tons of Tobacco Captured.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph* from Washington, to-day, says: The *Star* states that on Monday last fifteen transports with troops from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by the gunboats Commodore Reid and Yankee, proceeded up the Rappahannock on a raid, the principal object being the capture of a large quantity of tobacco known to have been sent from Richmond to Fredericksburg to be smuggled into our lines. On its way up the expedition proceeded cautiously, and the gunboats sounded this river thoroughly for torpedoes. A schooner bound up with a cargo of whiskey and salt was first captured by the raiders, and the crew and cargo removed, and the schooner blown up.

On arriving at Fredericksburg it was found to be garrisoned by a squad of rebels who, however, made no resistance. A body of troops and sailors were landed who, succeeded in capturing the tobacco. It was a manufactured tobacco, amounting to ninety-five tons, and is estimated to be worth $380,000.

The country about Fredericksburg was scoured pretty effectually, and during the raid, over four hundred prisoners were taken. An extensive contraband trade has been organized by the rebels on the Rappahannock river, and this expedition was designed to break it up. The vessels passed down the river on their return. Numbers of deserters came off from the shore, of whom many were from the 24th Virginia cavalry.

Rebel Extracts.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 8th, contains the following:

Nothing has occurred to disturb the quiet prevailing before Richmond, but if the weather continues good, there will be active operations in the vicinity of this city in a short time. Nineteen car loads of Confederate prisoners arrived in Baltimore on Friday evening.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 8th inst., says: For the past few days there has been little doing on the Richmond and Petersburg lines. It will require a vast amount of sunshine to make the roads passable, and put the ground in any condition for any extensive military movements.

We have a very important piece of news which comes direct from New Orleans, and implies the prospect of several difficulties between the United States and France. It is the confirmation of previous reports in the non-here newspapers, to the effect that the U. S. Consul at Matamoras, who was accredited to the Juarez Government, has been ordered away by Maximilian. It is also said that clearances for the United States from that port are now refused.

Both Houses of Congress have passed a new tax law and repealed the old one.

"SHERMAN IS PLAYED OUT!"

The *Whig*, of the 8th, says: Sherman is played out. If our readers do not hear or read of any good news from South Carolina, it is a misnomer for that there is none to communicate. In a few days they will hear when Sherman is, and what has befallen him. Let everybody be patient. Sherman's opportunity to establish a military reputation has fled. We will soon hear of his discomfiture and disgrace.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The *Bulletin* publishes a copy of the bill to fill up the army with negro slaves, read in the rebel Congress, and says it will pass with the vote of the Virginia Senators.

The Bank of Virginia is redeeming its notes at the rate of six dollars for one in gold.

The *Enquirer* calls upon the Government to seize the gold for the defense of Richmond.

The following is from the Richmond *Dispatch*: All remains quiet on the Richmond and Petersburg line; though yesterday is the fourth consecutive day of dry weather, still Grant does not carry his threatened movement from his left upon the Southside railroad. He has erected a number of observatories along his Hatcher Run lines, and from their tops his signal corps take daily observations of all that passes in our camps, which is not much.

We have every day fresh installments of rumors in relation to Sherman. His movements are unknown.

All quiet in the Shenandoah valley.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate confirmed the following Major Generals by brevet: Brig. Gen. John W. Turner, C. C. Andrews, Jno. W. McMullen, Charles Kraft, Henry E. Davis, and Alfred Sully. Brevet Brig. Gen. Swayne was confirmed a Brig. General.

The following nominations have been confirmed: Brig. Generals by brevet, Colonels Thomas W. Bennett, 90th Ind., John L. Beveridge, 11th Ill. Cav., Jas. M. True, 66th Ill., D. B. Gover, 7th Ill., Thos. T. Heath, 5th Ohio cavalry, Jos. M. Kirby, 101st Ohio, Isaac R. Kerwood, 111th Ohio, Henry J. Conemaugh, 67th Ohio, Benj. Dornbleser, 46th Ill., Thos. E. Champion, 96th Ill., Theodore Read, B. H. Jackson, A. T. Voorts, 67th Ohio, Herman Briges, Jas. A. Ekin, of the Q. N. Department, Wm. Hardruff, Asst. Inspector Gen. Jno. E. Mulford, 3d N. Y., Henry L. Kingsbury, 18th Ohio.

The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Messrs. Smith O. Scofield, Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin; Wm. T. Elwood, Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri and Joseph M. Root, Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.

Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, has been confirmed by the Senate Solicitor and Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department.

The Senate also confirmed the nominations of Arnold Krekel, Judge of the United States District Court, in the Western Department of Missouri, and Samuel Howard, as postmaster at Chicago.

The Rebels Accounting for Their Silence.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Fayetteville *Telegraph* assures its readers that it is not the wish of the government to conceal any thing from them, but to prevent, if possible, the Yankees forces in Wilmington and South Carolina from learning any thing of the movements of each other. Their means of communication are very limited and uncertain. It is our policy not to make improvements for them. We hope the condition of affairs will be so materially changed in a few days as to enable us to dispense with this reticence. All our information thus far is of an encouraging character.

Cotton from Augusta.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Savannah papers mention the arrival of the steamer Owagon from Augusta with 70 bales of cotton. The owner of the Owagon escaped with his boat and came voluntarily into our lines. Both the Navy and Treasury agents claim her as a prize.

LATEST FROM SHERIDAN.

OUR FORCES NEAR CHARLOTTE.

THE VALLEY FREE OF REGULAR REBEL FORCES.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Herald's* correspondent from Winchester says: Early had despaired of making any successful defense against Sheridan, and on the morning of the day that Custar attacked him, he caused all his surplus stores and six pieces of artillery to be placed on a railroad train, which was captured by General Custar, with all the spoils, including a large quantity of ammunition. The artillery was all burst or spiked, and the gun carriages were destroyed on account of the bad condition of the wood. All rebel wagons captured were destroyed for the same reason.

Gen. Custar remained at Waynesboro till Sheridan with the main column came up, and pushed on through Rockfish Gap to Greenwood.

At the last accounts, direct from Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Custer was within a few miles of Charlottsville.

The capture of Early's remnant of his once splendid army frees the valley of any regular force.

A detachment of a detailed escort with rebel prisoners, left Waynesboro on the 3d, marched eight miles and encamped at Fisherville. Col. Thompson, commanding the brigade, finding his supplies of food inadequate to meet the requirements of his men and prisoners, sent to several towns through which they were to pass, to bring out to the roadside, food for the rebel prisoners. The response was not general. Sufficient supplies were found in rebel store houses and plantations for present use.

The troops were not molested on their return trip until they reached near the fork of the Shenandoah, near Fort Jackson, where they were met by a small cavalry force under Gen. Roser, which attempted to rescue the prisoners, but were repulsed. From Waynesboro, Gen. Sheridan sent four couriers, each with a copy of an order to Gen. Hancock, to send a brigade of infantry and cavalry to meet the prisoners at Fort Jackson. Two of the couriers were killed and two captured.

Another Big "Bow-wow."

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Charlotte, (N. C.) *Bulletin* of the 1st, in an article on the situation, says: If the army of Lee defeated that of Grant at Spottsylvania and around the Virginia Capitol, when the Yankee commander counted his 225,000 men, and we had less than 60,000, why may we not severely punish the two combined federal armies, whose aggregate will be less than 150,000. The lines about Richmond are impregnable. The resources of Virginia have been held in reserve. Notwithstanding more than a month has elapsed since the granaries of Georgia and a portion of South Carolina have been cut off, Lee's men will live on half rations and there is no reason to apprehend that they will fail to enjoy plenty to the end under the guidance of heaven. They are more than a match for the wiley Sherman, and we have never felt more confident than at the present hour that he intended to come to grief. Let our people then be patient until our arrangements are completed, and our plans matured. The day will be calm at last through the darkest gloom. The mighty realm that must follow victory will encompass for all the blessings it confers; and, although bleeding, our country will be found in the arena with spirit unquenched, and the sword with which she has so long defended the principles of truth, justice and independence.

Stocks and Money in New York.

NEW YORK, March 10.—At the Stock Exchange the feeling of depression was greater than any day since the present decline, and it marked by a decline throughout the day. The pressure to sell extended to nearly every Stock. Prices touched lower points than they have for a very long time past. Government securities ruled moderate demand. State Stocks dull, and Miscellaneous quiet and lower generally lower. The Gold speculation was heavy, and there was a further material decline in prices, under the pressure to sell. The speech of the new Secretary of the Treasury, promising the earliest practicable return to a specie basis, added to the generally favorable military situation, to weaken the gold market.

The money market was active at 7 percent, with ample supply. A large amount of Exchange offering without much demand, which has a tendency to weaken gold to-morrow. The gross sales will take out the largest amount of Government Securities than has ever been shipped to Europe in one day.

Petroleum Stocks active at the following rates: Buchanan Farm 176; Cherry Run 90; Empire City 425; Germania 185; Hayden 216; High Gate 105; Manhattan 95; Oceanic 425; Rynd 545; U. S. 2100.

Congratulatory Visit to the New Secretary of the Treasury—His Remarks.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Mr. McCulloch, the new Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the officers of the Treasury Department, thanked them for the honor of their visit and complimented them upon their fidelity to their duties. In the course of his remarks, he said: My chief aim will of course be to provide means to discharge the claims upon the Treasury, at the earliest day practicable, and institute measures to bring the currency of the country gradually back to a specie basis, the departure from which, although for the time being necessary, is no less damaging to the people than temporarily to the Government. But while this will be the main object with me, I shall not be unmindful of the important matters having the current business of the Department conducted with promptness and despatch.

Commissioner Lewis, in behalf of the Treasury officers, tendered their cordial congratulations in an appropriate address.

From Hatcher's Run—The Sam Stonewall.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Commercial's* Hatcher's Run correspondent of the 8th says: The roads having become passible, an advance toward the Southside railroad is hourly looked for, though no orders have yet been issued.

The *Commercial* has a letter from an officer on the Niagara, dated Ferrol, Spain, Feb. 18, which states that the rebel ram Stonewall was lying close by that place. The Spaniards allowed her in to make limited repairs, and that the Commander had asked permission to leave her in port while he went to Paris to annul the contract of sale and throw her upon the hands of the former owners. The Niagara was eager to engage her notwithstanding the odds of iron against wood.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—A train on the Opelousas railroad, while bringing the 33d Illinois regiment from Terre Haute, when four miles from this city on yesterday, ran over a horse, throwing eleven cars off the track, instantly killing ten, and severely wounding thirty, several of whom will probably die.

The steamers Golden Star and George Cromwell arrived last night. The former sails on the 7th, and the latter on the 8th.

The Mountaineer, New York bark Upton, schooner Isaac Morse, bark Chief Boston, have arrived.

Cotton in moderate demand; Low Middling, 50c; Strict do, 77. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Exchange on New York a quarter discount.

Arrival of 4,000 Exchanged Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Nine steamers arrived at Annapolis to-day, bringing about 3,000 Union prisoners, most of them in a bad state of emaciation, and nearly destitute of clothing. Several died on the passage, and five dead bodies were taken from one boat. Fifteen hundred of them had to go to the hospitals.

A large number of rebel prisoners passed through Baltimore to-day to be exchanged. They were all in good health and well clothed. Many of them had carpet-bags full of clothing.

U. S. Supreme Court Adjourned—An Old Painter Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Supreme Court to-day delivered a large number of decisions, among them one affirming the decree of the Court below, condemning three vessels engaged in the slave trade, together with their cargoes. The Court adjourned till next December.

Samuel McElwee, the oldest printer in Washington and for many years connected with the *National Intelligencer*, died suddenly to-day in the 72d year of his age.

Johnston's Force Small.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Times'* Charleston correspondent says: The army which Hardee regard took from Columbia, upon Sherman's entrance into that place, numbered 8,000 men, which is the nucleus of the force Joe Johnston has in Sherman's front. Beside this, part of Hardee's army from Charleston may have gotten up with Johnston. The *Times* thinks Johnston's force cannot be large enough to make any serious opposition to Sherman.

Railroad Accident—Death of a Merchant.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—A freight train ran off the bridge over Long Lick on the Nashville Railroad this morning, causing injuries which detained the upward train from Nashville three hours this evening. The bridge will be speedily repaired.

Frank Newcomb, from H. D. Newcomb & Bro., one of our largest houses, died to-day.

Death of the Rebel General Whitney.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Major General Whitney, rebel prisoner, died at Governor's Island to-day.

UNITED STATES SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1865.

Mr. Johnson presented the credentials of J. A. J. Creswell, elected Senator by the Legislature of Maryland, in place of Senator Hicks, deceased. He was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution to pay compensation and mileage to the claimants of seats from Louisiana and Arkansas, against which the committee to audit the contingent expenses had reported adversely.

Mr. Sumner called attention to the fact that this resolution involved an expenditure of $9,000, and one of the persons (Mr. Fishback) could not take the oath required of every Senator without committing perjury.

Mr. Lane said that was not true. Mr. Fishback was known to be a radical Republican from the commencement of the rebellion, and was one up to this moment, and opposed in every possible way the ordinance of secession until he was compelled to vote for it to save his life. The Senator from Massachusetts had just voted to print a book from the Academy of Science, in behalf of (Lane.) He was not disposed to do a wrong to save a little money.

Mr. Trumbull did not see what claim the gentlemen had for claiming a seat from Arkansas. The Committee on Judiciary had investigated the matter, and the Senate had by a decided vote declared they were not entitled to the seats.

Mr. Wade said the law making power had declared Louisiana to be in rebellion against the people of the United States. It was not in the power of the President to bring back any State which was deliberately opposed to the Republican government. The people are utterly unfaithful to set up a State government until the barriers are removed and Congress declares that they are in a condition to establish a government for themselves. The bringing back of a State was not to be initiated by the President. He could no more, by order, authorize a rebellious state to set up a government, than he could create something of nothing. He had striven to elect the President, but he could not sanction such a process as that. Would the Senator from Illinois sanction this and bring in here unwashed rebels? men who have perjured themselves to the lowest hell to associate with the patriotic Senator from Illinois? Sir, it will never do. Michael Hahn was the candidate of the President, who said to him in an order "The Governor of Louisiana," and this was done without consulting the Senate or any other body. The Senator from Illinois had urged that the people of Louisiana had accepted without restraint, and that two-thirds of the people had taken part in the election. Will you, said Mr. Wade, permit the President to make a constitution for the entire people while the other one-third is in durance? is that your rule?

Mr. Trumbull moved an amendment to the resolution, so as to provide for paying only loyalists claimants, pending which, the Senate went into extra session.

Adjourned.

Medical Supplies South—The Senate—Vice President Johnson.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: There is the greatest activity in the medical, commissary, and quartermasters departments, in furnishing supplies to our forces at the South. Transports are dispatched daily from here and from Alexandria and Baltimore.

The *Times'* special says: The Senate will probably not adjourn before Tuesday next, as the President desires them to remain for confirming nominations to fill vacancies which have occurred during the recess.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: Vice President Johnson is at Silver Spring, the residence of Francis P. Blair. It is hoped the fresh air and quiet will recuperate and restore his mental faculties.

Doings of the Sanitary Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Sanitary Commission has just sent Sherman's army in North Carolina, as soon as it communicates with the coast, an assorted cargo of hospital, field and relief supplies. It has now another steamer loading with supplies to replenish its stock on Newbern and Wilmington, at which last place the advance of Sherman's command has a hospital, and another load has been ordered for emergencies, to North Carolina.

Seven-Thirties Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Jay Cooke reports the sales of seven-thirties to-day to the amount of $4,231,200. The largest western subscription was $300,000 from Cleveland, and the largest eastern subscription was $1,000,000 from New York. There were 3165 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100.

Gold.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The weakness in the gold market shows itself by a continued decline in the price, now quoted at 190½, and subsequently fell to 188¾, and again recovered to 189¾. Gold to-night, 190¾.

Capt. Geo. L. Brinckerhoff found Dead in His Bed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Captain Geo. L. Brinckerhoff, of the 10th New York cavalry, Aid to General Gregg, was found dead in his bed at the Continental Hotel this forenoon.

More Bounty Brokers Arrested.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Colonel Baker arrested two more bounty brokers to-day in addition to those already taken.

Senator Hale Minister to Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Ex Senator John P. Hale, as Minister to Spain.

Arrival of Fifteen Deserters from the Army of the Potomac.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 1.]

Yankee deserters, fifteen in number, came into our lines, yesterday, armed and equipped to the teeth. These they very willingly turned over to the Confederate State. These deserters arrived at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of Richmond last night, and from their conversation appeared to be more candid and intelligent than the average of deserters. One stated that he had seen in Richmond papers a report that Grant was massing on his right; this was a mistake, he alleged—that it was only new recruits coming in.

The men who desert to the rebels are the bounty jumpers, who happen to have no opportunity offered of making their escape before going to the front. A proclamation, promising them kind treatment and a speedy return within our lines, is printed every day in all the Richmond papers, in three languages, English, French, and German. The wretches who run to the rebels are sent to Abingdon Va., where a friend is detailed to take care of them. The guard always robs the rascals, and sends them adrift without money or good clothes. Then they wander, famishing, freezing, and foot-sore, through West Virginia and East Kentucky to Ohio; and here they swarm, telling a great variety of tales to conceal their identity, and a good many of them, we suppose, re-enlist.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Raising the Ram Albemarle.

A letter to the Troy *Whig*, from Plymouth, N. C., says:

The rebel ram Albemarle lying here, is being worked upon at present by a steam pump from Norfolk, Va., which is throwing out the water in fine style, and giving all of us hopes of seeing her soon afloat and showing her crusty old sides to our view; suggestive, perhaps, to our florid imagination, herself as a type of the manner in which our ship of State will slowly but surely rise from the rebellious mud of secession, and wash her glorious old keel forever from the black and turbid waters in which she floats. The gun deck can be seen at the time of writing this, by those in charge of the work expect soon to see her afloat and clear from the mud in which it is suspected she is at present clinging, as her immense weight when she sunk must have buried her somewhat in the mud under her bottom. In my next I will give a full account of the manner and mode attended in raising her.

A FEW days ago it was announced that the authorities at Nassau had refused permission to the commander of the United States gunboat Honduras to anchor that vessel in the harbor. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says in a letter dated the 16th ultimo: "The Captain came ashore in his small boat to get permission to anchor, which was refused; that he was obliged to return to his ship through a heavy surf, spend the night at sea, and return to Nassau in the morning to transact his business with the consul. It seems that the fact of his landing at all gave great umbrage to the authorities of the place, and a communication upon the subject was sent in to the American Consul, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., censuring the conduct of the commander of the gunboat in coming ashore. The Consul declined entering into a discussion with the authorities here, as I will be great good judgment referred the matter to the Department at Washington."

EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.—The Russian Government, as a consequence of the emancipation of the peasants, has just taken measures for the diffusion of instruction among the agricultural population. An additional budget of four hundred and fifty thousand roubles for the year 1865 has been decreed, so that the budget of public instruction now amounts to about one million, three hundred thousand roubles. This supplementary budget provides for the founding of village schools, of eleven new gymnasia (colleges), for the purchase of books, paper, &c., for the poorer peasantry, for supplementary payment to schoolmasters and professors, for the purchase of scientific instruments, for the establishment of laboratories and museums, for the organization of the University of Warsaw, for the foundation of a polytechnic school, and for other schools for teaching agriculture and horticulture.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Dole's Successor.

GEN. BANKS' RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Savannah Cotton to be Shipped to England.

MOVEMENT UP THE SHENANDOAH.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A *Tribune* special says that ex-Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, is expected to succeed Commissioner Dole, now in charge of the Indian Bureau.

Admiral Porter's testimony is said to be exceedingly damaging to Gen. Banks' Red River expedition.

Secretary McCulloch has determined to transship the Savannah cotton, now at New York, to England.

The *Herald's* correspondent says: Early was found near Waynesboro, on a range of hills, with five pieces of artillery in position. Gen. Custer dismounted two regiments as skirmishes. In solid regiments.

The movement upon the enemy's works was made at once. The rebels fired one volley and then fled like sheep. Their attempt to escape was fruitless, as Custer closed his lines upon them and surrounded nearly the whole force.

Gen. Early did not attempt to rally his men, but rode off on a fleet horse, attended by an orderly. The victory was almost a bloodless one, as we only lost ten or twelve killed and wounded.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The communication addressed to the Richmond *Enquirer*, sent by telegraph last night, is dated in the trenches on March 4th, and commences thus:

"We are alarmed. What mean all these rumors of the city, not of Sherman or of his advance, or how Early has been defeated; not of war or the rumors of war, but what are these rumors of Senatorial Committees, &c."

In this we have the only reference made in the Richmond papers to the defeat of Early.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

THE VICTORY OVER THE REBEL GENERAL EARLY.

Reported Advance of a Large Union Force on Lynchburg.

PREPARATIONS FOR ABANDONING RICHMOND.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Herald's* Winchester correspondent confirms the reported victory over Early by Sheridan, and says General Sheridan has occupied Staunton. His march up the valley to that point has met with no material opposition. The report that General Early himself was captured by General Sheridan is not confirmed by our dispatches.

Rebel prisoners report a heavy Union force advancing from East Tennessee on Lynchburg; if the capture of which place we have unconfirmed rumor.

The *Herald's* correspondent from the James states that additional indications of Lee's intention to abandon Richmond. It is well understood an assorted cargo of hospital, field and relief supplies. It has now another steamer loading with supplies to replenish its stock on Newbern and Wilmington, at which last place the advance of Sherman's command has a hospital, and another load has been ordered for emergencies, to North Carolina.

Seven-Thirties Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Jay Cooke reports the sales of seven-thirties to-day to the amount of $4,231,200. The largest western subscription was $300,000 from Cleveland, and the largest eastern subscription was $1,000,000 from New York. There were 3165 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100.

Gold.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The weakness in the gold market shows itself by a continued decline in the price, now quoted at 190½, and subsequently fell to 188¾, and again recovered to 189¾. Gold to-night, 190¾.

Capt. Geo. L. Brinckerhoff found Dead in His Bed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Captain Geo. L. Brinckerhoff, of the 10th New York cavalry, Aid to General Gregg, was found dead in his bed at the Continental Hotel this forenoon.

More Bounty Brokers Arrested.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Colonel Baker arrested two more bounty brokers to-day in addition to those already taken.

Senator Hale Minister to Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Ex Senator John P. Hale, as Minister to Spain.

Arrival of Fifteen Deserters from the Army of the Potomac.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 1.]

Yankee deserters, fifteen in number, came into our lines, yesterday, armed and equipped to the teeth. These they very willingly turned over to the Confederate State. These deserters arrived at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of Richmond last night, and from their conversation appeared to be more candid and intelligent than the average of deserters. One stated that he had seen in Richmond papers a report that Grant was massing on his right; this was a mistake, he alleged—that it was only new recruits coming in.

The men who desert to the rebels are the bounty jumpers, who happen to have no opportunity offered of making their escape before going to the front. A proclamation, promising them kind treatment and a speedy return within our lines, is printed every day in all the Richmond papers, in three languages, English, French, and German. The wretches who run to the rebels are sent to Abingdon Va., where a friend is detailed to take care of them. The guard always robs the rascals, and sends them adrift without money or good clothes. Then they wander, famishing, freezing, and foot-sore, through West Virginia and East Kentucky to Ohio; and here they swarm, telling a great variety of tales to conceal their identity, and a good many of them, we suppose, re-enlist.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Raising the Ram Albemarle.

A letter to the Troy *Whig*, from Plymouth, N. C., says:

The rebel ram Albemarle lying here, is being worked upon at present by a steam pump from Norfolk, Va., which is throwing out the water in fine style, and giving all of us hopes of seeing her soon afloat and showing her crusty old sides to our view; suggestive, perhaps, to our florid imagination, herself as a type of the manner in which our ship of State will slowly but surely rise from the rebellious mud of secession, and wash her glorious old keel forever from the black and turbid waters in which she floats. The gun deck can be seen at the time of writing this, by those in charge of the work expect soon to see her afloat and clear from the mud in which it is suspected she is at present clinging, as her immense weight when she sunk must have buried her somewhat in the mud under her bottom. In my next I will give a full account of the manner and mode attended in raising her.

A FEW days ago it was announced that the authorities at Nassau had refused permission to the commander of the United States gunboat Honduras to anchor that vessel in the harbor. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says in a letter dated the 16th ultimo: "The Captain came ashore in his small boat to get permission to anchor, which was refused; that he was obliged to return to his ship through a heavy surf, spend the night at sea, and return to Nassau in the morning to transact his business with the consul. It seems that the fact of his landing at all gave great umbrage to the authorities of the place, and a communication upon the subject was sent in to the American Consul, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., censuring the conduct of the commander of the gunboat in coming ashore. The Consul declined entering into a discussion with the authorities here, as I will be great good judgment referred the matter to the Department at Washington."

EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.—The Russian Government, as a consequence of the emancipation of the peasants, has just taken measures for the diffusion of instruction among the agricultural population. An additional budget of four hundred and fifty thousand roubles for the year 1865 has been decreed, so that the budget of public instruction now amounts to about one million, three hundred thousand roubles. This supplementary budget provides for the founding of village schools, of eleven new gymnasia (colleges), for the purchase of books, paper, &c., for the poorer peasantry, for supplementary payment to schoolmasters and professors, for the purchase of scientific instruments, for the establishment of laboratories and museums, for the organization of the University of Warsaw, for the foundation of a polytechnic school, and for other schools for teaching agriculture and horticulture.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Quotas of the 22d District.

The proper credits for men heretofore put in service in this district have at last been received from Harrisburg, and the quotas, under previous orders, (by which all previous delinquencies or deficiencies of sub-districts were ignored), would not have varied much from those announced as "probable" in our paper of February 17th. On Wednesday, however, Provost Marshal Foster received orders that these old deficiencies of years' service are to be considered in fixing the quotas of sub-districts, as well as the surpluses. This will considerably increase the quotas of sub-districts which have always filled their quotas. It will not however in any way affect the total quota of the whole district—and, indeed, cannot in the calculation of State—certainly not of district quotas. The mode of calculation under existing orders, and the quotas which result therefrom, are given below.

The following, under instructions given Provost Marshals, is the rule on which the quotas of sub-districts are apportioned: The quota of the district (9,572) is multiplied by three, thus reducing it from a three years' to a one year basis; to the product add the excess of years' service of the district, (1,059) deduct the deficiency of years' service due by the district, (1,495) and distribute this among the several sub-districts, in proportion to the number enrolled in each. This gives the number of years' service required from each sub-district, increased by the excess and diminished by the deficiency. From this number or gross quota of the sub-district, deduct the excess which the sub-district has furnished, and add the deficiency due by the sub-district, and it gives the actual number of years service required; which divided by three, gives the actual number of men required from the sub-district on this call. Taking as an example the First Ward: The total excess of years' service in the district is 1,052; this added to the quota (after multiplying the quota by three,) and from this deducting the deficiency due by the district on former calls, 1,465, gives a gross quota of 7,303, to be distributed among the sub-districts in proportion to the enrollment of each. This gives the following proportion: As 11,150 (total enrollment of the district) is 7,303 (the gross quota of the district) so is the enrollment of the First Ward 982 to its quota; or in the figures: 11,150 : 7,303 :: 982 : 962.82; from this subtract the surplus of years which the First Ward has actually furnished (44) and add the deficiency of years' service due on all calls prior to December 19th, by the First Ward (90), which gives 998.82—the quota, divided by three, gives 332.94—the net quota or the actual number of men required—being ninety-nine men.

No.	Sub-District.	Number of Men Enrolled.	Gross Quota.	Surplus of Years' Service.	Net Quota.	Deficiency of Years' Service Prior to Dec. 19th.	Net Quota.
1	First Ward	982	962	44	99	290	96
2	Second Ward	437	428	41		215	52
3	Third Ward	499				215	52
4	Four