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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Lotter from Sherman to Grant.

FAYETTEVILLE IN OUR POSSESSION.

46 Cannon and 2600 Barrels Powder Captured.

KILPATRICK'S STAFF SURPRISED.

Hampton Defeated with Great Loss.

RICHMOND PAPERS SUSPENDED.

Employees Doing Military Duty.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. GRANT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 16, 9:30 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following dispatch has been received this evening at this Department:

CITY POINT, March 16.

Hon. C. A. Dana, Ass't Sec'y of War:

I am just in receipt of a letter from General Sherman, dated, March 12th, from Fayetteville. He describes his army as in fine health and spirits, having met with no serious opposition. Hardee keeps in his front at a respectable distance.

At Columbia he destroyed immense arsenals, Railroad establishments and cannon.

At Cheraw he found much machinery and war material, including twenty-five cannon and 3,000 barrels of gunpowder.

In Fayetteville he found twenty pieces of artillery and much other material.

He says nothing about Kilpatrick's defeat by Hampton; but the officer who brought his letter says that before daylight on the 10th Hampton got two brigades in the rear of Kilpatrick's Headquarters, and surprised and captured all the staff but two officers. Kilpatrick escaped, formed his men, and drove the enemy with great loss, recapturing about all that he had lost. Hampton lost 860, left dead on the field.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

Another telegram from General Grant's headquarters reports that the *Daily Dispatch* is the only paper issued to-day in Richmond. It says:

"The *Dispatch* is published this morning on half a sheet only, because of the fact that all the employees, printers, reporters, &c., are members of the military organization, and were called out yesterday morning by the Government to perform special service for a short time, and but for the kindness of a few friends who are exempt from service, and who volunteered their aid, the night loaf presented would of necessity have been published. In a few days at farthest, our force will return to their posts, when we hope to resume and continue uninterrupted our full-sized sheet."

There is no other news of moment from any quarter.

(Signed,) C. A. DANA.

TRADE IN REBEL STATES

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. GRANT.

TREASURY TRADE PERMITS SUSPENDED.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS PROHIBITED

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Bulletin* says: General Grant has just issued a highly important order relative to trade in rebel States, with a view to put an end to the illegal traffic lately attempted. He says that all operations on treasury trade permits, by whomsoever granted, within the State of Virginia, except the portions known as the Eastern Shore, and within the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, and that portion of the State of Georgia bordering on the Atlantic, including the city of Savannah, are suspended until further order. The delivery of all goods contracted for and not delivered before the publication of this order, is prohibited. The military are instructed to seize all goods obtained by any such trade permit or license.

In conclusion, the order says: "Supplies of all kinds are prohibited from passing into any of said states, except such as are absolutely necessary for the wants of troops being within the lines of actual military occupation; and under no circumstances will military commanders allow them to pass beyond the lines they actually hold."

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Boston *Advertiser's* special says of General Grant's order suspending all trade permits:

"This order, it will be seen, strikes down at one swoop the whole brood of cotton, tobacco, tar and turpentine speculators, and setting aside the permits of special agents, Cabinet ministers, and even of the President himself. Official records show that it will affect jobs covering over half a million bales of cotton, six hundred barrels of turpentine, five thousand barrels of tar, two thousand barrels of resin, and one hundred thousand boxes of tobacco."

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Most Important Financial Measure.

ANOTHER ISSUE OF SEVEN-THIRTIES ARRANGED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Jay Cooke reports the subscription to the 7-30 loan to-day at $4,023,500, including $500,000 from New York, and $102,250 from Chicago; also 2,821 individual subscriptions of fifty and one hundred dollars each.

The Secretary of the Treasury arranged yesterday with Jay Cooke the most important financial measure—the issue of the $600,000,000 Loan. The first issue will be of $300,000,000 on the 15th day of June next. The notes in form, denomination and interest, will be in all respects like the present issue of 7-30s. They will be unlike them, only in the period of time fixed for their convertibility. They will have ten months longer to run than the 7-30s, and before they can be changed into the gold-bearing class of 5-20s, by a very large number of investors, this difference will be considered to impart a greater value to the new issue.

The balance of the $600,000,000 will probably be a year longer in maturing than the June issue. This time will be definitely fixed as the sales of the June issue approach their end. It may be that the first three hundred millions will meet the necessities of the government. It is expected that this first issue will be disposed of in about three months. The agency of the present 7-30's, with all its machinery, will be employed for the whole of the new loan.

SENATOR HARLAN AND THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

PAYMENT OF THE MAY COUPONS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Times'* Washington special says: The statement that Senator Harlan had not yet decided to accept the Interior Department, was premature. The President had his assent before he sent his name to the Senate.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* special says: The opinion prevails in well informed financial circles that the Assistant Treasurer of New York has been authorized by Secretary McCulloch to anticipate the payment of the May coupons of the 5-20's at his discretion, whenever, in his opinion, the state of the money market warrants the step.

The Constitutional Amendment Defeated in the New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—After able speeches by Messrs. Buckley, of Passaic, and Lovel, of Camden, the Constitutional Amendment for the abolition of slavery was lost in the Senate by a vote of 13 to 7.

LATEST FROM SCHOFIELD'S ARMY.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

KINGSTON IN POSSESSION OF OUR FORCES.

Retreat of the Rebel Army.

GEN. COUCH'S FORCES ARRIVED.

North Carolina Regiment Captured.

SHERMAN REPORTED AT GOLDSBORO.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 16.—The steamer Rebecca Clyde, with three hundred and fifty rebel prisoners captured near Kingston, N. C., during the late battle, arrived here this morning from Newbern, N. C. The latest advices from Gen. Schofield represented him as still advancing toward Kingston, and there were rumors in Newbern when the Rebecca Clyde sailed on the 12th, to the effect that Bragg had evacuated the town, and that our forces had taken possession of the place.

The prisoners who came upon the Rebecca Clyde, were a fine looking set of men, and belonged to Major General Hoke's division, having been sent from Lee's army only a week since, with a view of operating against our forces in North Carolina.

All the available pontoon trains at Newbern had been sent to General Schofield; and even if General Bragg had not evacuated Kingston, he doubt was entertained but that our forces could easily cross the Neuse river, and give battle to the enemy before he could get away.

Major General Couch's forces from Wilmington had reached General Schofield, and his army thus reinforced was deemed amply sufficient to defeat Bragg's army, which was judged to be about 35,000 strong.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 13, 5 P. M.—Officers just from the front state that an order was read to the troops from Maj. Gen. Cox, commanding, stating that they would be joined by Sherman's army in three days, which created the greatest enthusiasm.

A rebel surgeon came in this morning and took the oath of allegiance. He says that Sherman's cavalry was in Troy, N. C., a few days since, and that one wing of his army was moving on Fayetteville, one on Goldsboro, and another on Raleigh.

Yesterday afternoon the Mayor of Kingston surrendered the city to our forces. The bridge being burnt, prevented our forces from crossing. Pontoons were sent up this morning for that purpose. The enemy retreated rapidly from Kingston to Goldsboro.

A report this morning states that Sherman is in possession of Goldsboro, and that the enemy are making back to Kingston to prevent our forces from crossing the Neuse river at that point. This is not official, however.

The enemy left one hundred of their dead on the field before crossing the river, which we buried; also many wounded, which fell into our hands.

The gunboat Shamrock, has gone up the Neuse to Kingston.

The river is very high.

E. P. Gardner, a Government Detective, has just arrived from the front, and states that he saw a bearer of dispatches from General Sherman who told him that General Sherman was at Goldsboro.

At two o'clock on *Friday* afternoon the enemy made a charge on our works, which was repulsed. We captured the 46th North Carolina rebel regiment.

No fighting of any account occurred yesterday or to-day. There has been no rain since Thursday last. The weather is warm and pleasant and the roads good. General Schofield left for the front this morning.

SHERMAN.

SCOUTS ARRIVED AT WILMINGTON.

Sherman Advancing Without Serious Opposition.

EXCELLENT HEALTH AND CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

The People Strongly Favor Union.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Herald's* Wilmington dispatch, dated March 11, says: Two of General Sherman's scouts, named George W. Quinby and Myron J. Amick, the same who communicated with Gen. Foster on the Ogeechee, reached Wilmington on the 10th. They left Sherman at Laurel Hill, marching on, and expecting to reach Fayetteville either on the night of the 10th, or on the morning of the 11th.

Boats started at once up the Cape Fear river to remove the obstructions and open communication to Fayetteville.

Sherman met with no serious opposition on his march, and fought no battles.

Rebel scouts have been hovering round him constantly.

A division of cavalry (General McBuller's) is in his rear.

Dick Taylor has not been seen, rebel reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Sherman crossed the Great Redoe at Cheraw, on the 4th. The town on the south bank was entrenched, but the rebels made a feeble defence. Sherman's cavalry dashed in on the run, and the rebels dashed out also on the run. In their flight they chivalrously left to our men seventeen guns in position. Four more were found on the north bank.

The rebels appeared content with acting as an escort to Sherman's army, trotting along in front as if they had captured his whole army. They also had a division of very peaceable cavalry following behind.

The army is in most excellent health and condition. They have lived quite as sumptuously as on the Georgia march. At first one-quarter rations of meal and other provisions were served, but the abundance found in the country soon rendered this unnecessary; and now only coffee and sugar are issued—everything else is furnished by foraging parties.

A communication was sent to Sherman on the 11th by a courier, escorted by a regiment of cavalry. This was rendered necessary by strong parties of rebel scouts and guerrillas on the approaches to Wilmington. Sherman's couriers narrowly escaped, and were driven to make a detour of forty miles. They represented the people dwelling along the route strongly favoring the Union, and anxious for the appearance of the National army.

DRAFT.

DELAY IN NEW YORK NOT AUTHORIZED.

Reply of Gen. Fry to Governor Fenton.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The following is a Washington special to Governor Fenton, on learning from him that he had issued a circular about delaying the draft:

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1865.

His Excellency, Governor R. E. Fenton, Albany:

Your telegram of yesterday is just received. I have not seen your circular about the draft, and do not understand your dispatch. No delay that I know of has been authorized, nor is it likely that any will be permitted on any other conditions than those heretofore stated and repeated to wit: That if the boards are fully occupied in the examination of volunteers, the delay is to continue only so long as they are fully occupied in that way.

(Signed) JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

Gold Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The panic in the Gold market has settled into comparative quiet. There is very little speculative movement, and some of the operators who were unable yesterday to meet their engagements, are on their feet again to-day. The price has fluctuated between 175¾ and 170¾.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES,

Effect of Our Victories in England.

RAM STONEWALL STILL AT FERROL.

Rebel Government Denounced by Foote.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS, &c.

HALIFAX, March 16.—The steamer Africa from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th, has arrived.

The news per the Australasian of the fall of Charleston caused much sensation. Its immediate effect was the advance of 2 per cent. on United States Bonds and a decline of 4 per cent. on the Confederate loan.

The *Star* regards the fall of Charleston as premonitory of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The *Times* says: The fall of Charleston is a victory which will recompense the Federals for their many labors. It believes the South now virtually shut up from the world.

The *Morning Post* says: Sherman's movements have placed him in the foremost ranks of military generals.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: The evacuation of Charleston and Columbia and the concentration of the garrisons will strengthen the hands of Beauregard, Hardee and Hill, but the Confederates are placed in a position of exceeding danger, from which it will require greater genius than ever Lee and Davis have as yet displayed, to extricate them. The purpose of Grant becomes more obvious as the campaign proceeds. He holds Lee fast and thus paralyzes the strongest arm and neutralizes the greatest force of the Confederacy.

The news was published too late on the 31 for the Liverpool and Manchester markets, but the first effect was one of depression, and cotton declined. The *Daily News* city article says there is some prospect of gold shipments being made to New York, owing to the fairness of Exchange. Were these to commence, they would probably bank to the turning point in the English money market.

The rebel ram, Stonewall, is now at Ferrol, watched by federal vessels. The truth of the report that she was leaking is not confirmed, as she continues to take on board a large quantity of coal.

In the House of Commons on the 3d inst., Mr. Shaw Lefevre asked whether the attention of the Government had been directed to certain minutes of instructions alleged to have been issued by the Confederate Government with reference to the seizure and disposal by Confederate cruisers of neutral vessels without adjudication by a prize court, whether such instructions met the approval of the Government; if not, what steps were would be taken to prevent their being carried out.

Mr. Layard replied that the attention of the Government had been given to the instructions in question, and they were entirely disapproved. It would not, however, be consistent with the interests of the public service to state what steps had been taken regarding them.

Ex-Senator Foote has issued an address at London to the Tennessesians, explaining his disconnection with the rebel government, which government he repudiates and denounces.

The difficulty between Turkey and Persia was growing more serious, and a diplomatic rupture was expected.

By a fire at Constantinople, a convent and a large number of houses were destroyed, and one hundred lives were lost.

LIVERPOOL, March 4th.—Cotton flat; declined ⅛d per pound, since the Australian's news of the fall of Charleston. Breadstuffs dull; provisions inactive; butter declined 2s@5s; pork declined 1s@2s 6d; Manchester cotton goods declined 1@3d.

LONDON, March 4.—Consols closed at 88⅞@89⅞ for money; U. S. 5-20s 82½@84½; Erie 34½@35½; Illinois Central 82½@83½.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Downward and very dull. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report flour dull; wheat nominally nominal; corn very dull, mixed 37s@37s 6d. Richardson, Spence & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co., and others, report beef easier; pork heavy and declined 1s@2s 9d; butter declined 2s@3s; lard steady; sugar upward tendency; coffee quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Hoult, English & Brand's report market quiet and steady. Refined is 10½@3s per gallon.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Steamer Pacific Seized and Released.

INDIANS INCLINED TO BE TROUBLESOME.

Excitement on the Subject of Petroleum.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST INDIANS PREPARING.

WAR BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The steamer Pacific was seized by the United States Marshal at Portland, Oregon, on the 12th inst., for carrying opium, not manifested. She was released on bonds by order of General Wright, commanding the department of California and Nevada.

A sub-Military District has been formed, embracing the State of Nevada and Owens River country, and Major Chase M'Dermot has been placed in command.

The Owens River Indians are inclined to be troublesome.

There is considerable excitement on the subject of petroleum in the lower part of California, though no definite results have yet followed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The steamer Shubrick sailed last week for Sitka with Captain Bulkley and party of Russians. International telegraph arrangements will be made during the winter for exploration and the commencement of the work in the spring.

The 7th Regiment California Volunteers and five companies of cavalry are to be sent to Arizona where also a force of native cavalry will be raised sufficient to make, with the troops already there, about 2,800 for the campaign against the Indians. A battalion of friendly Indians may also be raised. A call is expected daily for the ninth California Infantry regiment to be raised to take the place of the troops stationed in the Indian country of Northern California.

The United States steamer Wateee is ordered to Panama to take the place of the steamer Mary, destroyed by a torpedo.

The legislature of Nevada has refused to repeal the act to enforce contracts for payment in gold.

The ship Helen Clinton, from New York, arrived yesterday.

The ship Fleetwood, from Boston, arrived yesterday.

The steamer Golden City, with the City of Panama, America, and San Juan Del Sur, with numerous passengers, sailed for New York.

The Golden City takes one million one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars in treasure, of which eight hundred and eleven thousand goes to New York, the balance to Mexico, England and Turkey.

BRAZIL—*Rio*, Feb. 8.—The Brazilian army is besieging Montevideo. It is believed the place will soon be taken. There was great alarm in the city. The army of Paraguay continued to march through the Provinces of Matogrosse, and had taken several towns and the Brazilian gunboat.

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

GEN. WARREN'S CORPS REVIEWED,

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

The Rumored Peace Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Information from the Army of the Potomac says: The fifth corps was reviewed on Tuesday by General Warren. This corps is one of the largest in the army, and, in regard to discipline, stands second to none.

The utmost diligence is exercised by commanding officers in preparing for a spring campaign.

Passengers direct from City Point say there was not even a rumor at that place of the arrival of Peace Commissioners from Richmond, as was industriously circulated elsewhere yesterday. The Vance who arrived there was Brig. Gen. Vance, a brother of Governor Vance, of North Carolina, to be exchanged, and not Governor Vance himself, as Peace Commissioner, with two imaginary colleagues.

Gen. Longstreet has placed restrictions on newspapers, permitting only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

The Cardinal Vicar has issued a notification in relation to the jubilee. He reverts to the Pope's Encyclical letter, and particularizes as especially deplorable, the errors of liberty of conscience and religious worship.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Clearfield and Cambria County Conspirators.

Yesterday afternoon five persons arrested some two month since, for resisting the draft in Clearfield county, and another arrested last Thursday, were brought before U. S. Commissioner Sproul, under guard of a corporal and three men belonging to the 16th V. R. C. The names of the parties arrested are—Daniel Geo Lancer, A. L. Hicks, Paul Bowman, Philip Sloppy, and Price A. Rowles, of Clearfield county, and Dr. J. J. Kribs of Cambria county.

Goedlander was arrested last week, and is a resident of Luthersburg. He is charged with being a prominent member of a secret organization for resisting the draft, inducing desertion, and harboring deserters from arrest by the military authorities. It appears that he was commissioned by this society to dispose of pistols and ammunition which it furnished for the purpose of carrying out its object, and the charge is that he did so sell arms for that purpose.

Hicks, Bowman, Sloppy and Rowles are all residents of Knox township, Clearfield county, and all are alleged to be members of the organization for resisting the draft. Hicks is President of this secret society, which held its meetings at Turkey Hill School House, in Knox township in the fall of 1864. Daniel Bowman is a county officer, and he and Sloppy with a gang of deserters, attacked and maltreated an enrolling officer named Daniel Cathcart, when on an enrolling tour. Bowman is said to have struck him with an axe, and Sloppy fired two shots from an army pistol at the officer. This occurred last summer. Rowles is said to have administered the oath of the secret society to drafted men and deserters from the service, and was one of the party who armed themselves for the purpose of driving away the Provost Marshal.

Dr. Kribs appears to be the blackest crow in the flock. He is accused of uttering the most treasonable sentiments, and declaring his purpose to resist the draft and prevent the arrest by force of arms of all deserters from the service, and inciting the people of Cambria county to unite with him and he would furnish them. He is alleged to have said that the government of Jeff. Davis was better than that of President Lincoln; that it was a disgrace to wear the Federal uniform. He boasted that he had "the dead wood" on the Government, being a prisoner, paroled from the rebel service; that he didn't command in the rebel army, and had been wounded and received a leave of absence. Goedlander was released on bail in the sum of $10,000. The others have been committed for a further hearing on Friday, 31st of March.

It appears from the evidence adduced in the charges and specifications, that the secret society was thorough in its organization, and its baneful influence permeated through nearly every township of Clearfield and Cambria counties. James Eckenrode, of White township, Cambria county, a deserter from Company G, 61st Pennsylvania, testifies that there is "a secret organization in White and Revels townships, and all along the border of Cambria and Clearfield counties—and the members say that in October, arranged in two distinct sets of four, with two cylinders to each set. A passenger engine built upon this plan is thus described: This engine has two sets of four wheels coupled, 6 feet 6 inches; minimum radius of curve 1½ chains; distance between centres of wheels of each frame to determine radius of curve, 7 feet; weight of engine on the rails for drivers, 40 tons; weight on each wheel, 5 tons; number of cylinders, 4; diameter of cylinders, 16 inches; stroke 22 inches; tractive power of engine at the rails, 12,000 pounds. The fire is fed from the side, the stoker standing on one side of the engine and the driver on the other.

The engine is arranged to carry the necessary quantity of water, say 1,500 or 2,000 gallons, and fuel for long distances, without stopping for either, being enabled to do so by employing more wheels, which, while it allows sufficient of the above to be carried beside the weight of the machine itself, does not overload them and therefore reduces the wear and tear of the permanent way and wheel-tyres to a minimum. To insure locomotive ease and a facility to traverse sharp curves, there are two separate pairs of engines and framing complete.

If this invention should prove practicable, and the Secretary of Naughty's *Magazine*, in commending upon it says, "that results will be fully realized with favorable expectation," then we may be likely to witness a great and radical change in the locomotive power. It shall go by this invention the entire weight of engine, fuel and water for traction, the weight equally distributed upon the wheels; the facility to run in either direction without unwieldly contortions, the sharpest curves known on railway practice, and other incidental advantages of almost equal importance. The inventor is a bold man, but boldness is a necessity for a reformer, whether in politics or mechanics, and in the belief that the present locomotive is not so perfect but that it can be improved, we welcome all attempts in the right direction.

Good Done.

The Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City, took a collection on Sabbath morning, Feb. 26th, of $3,987 50, to aid the American Tract Society in their large appropriations to the army and navy and freedmen. One member of that church has for three years' subscribed for 10,000 copies of the *American Messenger*, to be distributed monthly in the army, making in three years a distribution to the soldiers of 360,000 copies, at an expense of $3,750. The same benevolent gentleman, and over 1,000 copies of the *Messenger* monthly to the prisons and jails in the State of New York.

Such liberality finds a fitting channel for its flow through this society which has put 2,327,500 volumes, 4,259,000 tracts, 778,500 hymn books, and 2,335,143 copies of the *Messenger*, in English and German, into the army and navy.

High Water—Ice Blockade—Docks and Piers Submerged.

BUFFALO, March 16.—In consequence of the thaw considerable trouble is expected on the railroads running from this city on account of high water.

ALBANY, March 16.—The ice above and in front of the city moved down this morning a mile or two and blocked up, causing the water to rise rapidly. The docks and piers are now submerged to the depth of several feet.

THE REBEL RAM OLINDE.—The ram Stonewall, of which the destination has so long occupied public opinion and the press, is detained at Ferrol, in Spain, in consequence of a leak. The existence of this leak, however, is not authentically demonstrated, for the Stonewall is taking on board a large supply of coal, and it is singular that a vessel in danger of sinking should augment the chances of destruction by filling its bunkers with coal, instead of emptying them. This suspicious craft is watched by vessels of the Federal navy, which are cruising off the western coast of Spain. We are assured that the captain of the Stonewall, Mr. Page, is now in Paris.—*Opinione Nationale, Feb. 22.*

THE BETTER TIME COMING.—The great items (tea, sugar, coffee and the life) of the housekeeper's grocery account were not a fraction higher—we speak of the smaller retail dealers—when gold sold at 250, than they were yesterday when gold could be had in any quantity at 185. Yet a little while, and this thing will cease to be. Trade combinations, trade conspiracies, and high prices have had their day. We will soon then smoke up with the wreck up of the combinations and conspiracies of the Richmond rebels.

RULES FOR VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.—By an order of the War Department, all volunteer officers who are not mustered out at the exact date of the expiration of their enlistment must remain in service till the end of the war or until the acceptance of their resignation. No officer is allowed to retain his commission beyond the time of his enlistment and then retire, making a personal convenience of the service.

THE story of the President's going through Baltimore disguised in a military cloak and Scotch cap, four years ago, is revived again. There is no truth in it. The President went through in an earlier train than he was expected, and so escaped public notice, but he was in no way disguised. The story was invented by Howard, the ingenius Bohemian who wrote the bogus proclamation last summer.

THE best wine in the United States is made at Burlington, Iowa, from the Catawba grape. It closely resembles the celebrated "Rudesheimer Berg" of the Rhine. There are several large vineyards at Burlington, cultivated by Swiss and German vine-growers, and the culture of the grape is increasing very rapidly there, under the stimulus of the increasing demand for the wine.

THE Chillicothe *Gazette* says of the prospects of the fruit crop in Ross county: "Apples are safe; cherries, plums, pears, &c., somewhat injured, but unless killed hereafter, will bring a fair crop. As to peaches, there are a variety of reports. In some localities they are said to be mostly killed, while in many others, they are as yet uninjured."

THE MAILS FOR THE ARMY AT THE FRONT.—Owing to the prevalence of small-pox at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and the postoffice force having taken temporary quarters in tents, all the army mail matter to be dispatched northward and westwardly, will, until further orders, be sent to the Washington city postoffice.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.—Gov. Fenton, of New York, states in an official dispatch that he has assurances from the War Department that in all localities in the State where volunteering continues active, no further order for drafting will be issued, and men already drafted will not be called upon for service.

Young Mormonism.

Mormondom may add to its English. A few "gathered" from Northern Europe, such as Danes, Swedes and Germans; but the bulk English, and all of the best literature of their several nationalities. It would be impossible to find in any enlightened portion of the globe a more thoroughly ignorant community than the "Latter Day Saints," as they delight to style themselves. One particular Mormon prided himself in some half dozen wives, and some two or three dozen children. No description could do justice to the utter forlornness of the Mistresses Cornwall (for that, I think, was the name of their honored consort) nor to the utter miserableness of his children. And these were about the best we saw in all Mormondom. There is not one word thus spontaneously rises to your lips as the men, women and children come before you, and that word is forlorn! forlorn! forlorn!

From all that I could hear and see, the youth of Mormondom are the most illiterate, and in every direction the most vicious of all the generations ever reared on the globe. Their talk and behavior are the most bestial that could be named. How could it be otherwise? My page would blush to have written upon it the one-tenth of what I was afterward told from good authority on the spot of the utter indecency of the youth—young men and women—of that people. Mormonism, if in no other way, must perish of the corruption of its own self-pollution. But this I discovered afterwards while in the city. "I will show you my school," said Brother Brigham. So we went to a portion of his grounds, and approached a neat little edifice, of which I have already spoken, and entered. Having taken a seat in front of the scholars, I found some seventy attending—fifty girls and twenty boys. Five boys, the prophet informed me, had not come in, being detained outside with some tasks. They were being taught sacred music. The teacher seemed to be an elder son of Brother Brigham, or possibly a Yankee schoolmaster. They sang "On Zion's Hill." "Why, that is good Presbyterianism, Mr. President," I remarked. "Yes, and good Mormonism, too," he replied, slapping me on the knee. "Yes, and good Methodism, too," he added. He himself had once been a roaring camp-meeting Methodist of the most shouting kind. I took a thorough scrutiny of the youth there before me as I possibly could, and a more hearty undeveloped, unhandsome, uninteresting, meaner, sallowy, lopey-looking set of the rising generation I never clapped eyes upon. They seemed to be from about twenty-five years of age down to five or six—*and were all Brigham Young's offspring. He was upward of a hundred, all told.*—*Pacific Monthly.*

A New Locomotive.

An entirely new style of locomotive has been recently patented and introduced in England. It is so constructed as to run either way without being turned about (thus dispensing with turntables), requires no leader, and is capable of passing the sharpest curves without difficulty or danger. All the wheels are driving wheels, eight in number, arranged in two distinct sets of four, with two cylinders to each set. A passenger engine built upon this plan is thus described: This engine has two sets of four wheels coupled, 6 feet 6 inches; minimum radius of curve 1½ chains; distance between centres of wheels of each frame to determine radius of curve, 7 feet; weight of engine on the rails for drivers, 40 tons; weight on each wheel, 5 tons; number of cylinders, 4; diameter of cylinders, 16 inches; stroke 22 inches; tractive power of engine at the rails, 12,000 pounds. The fire is fed from the side, the stoker standing on one side of the engine and the driver on the other.

The engine is arranged to carry the necessary quantity of water, say 1,500 or 2,000 gallons, and fuel for long distances, without stopping for either, being enabled to do so by employing more wheels, which, while it allows sufficient of the above to be carried beside the weight of the machine itself, does not overload them and therefore reduces the wear and tear of the permanent way and wheel-tyres to a minimum. To insure locomotive ease and a facility to traverse sharp curves, there are two separate pairs of engines and framing complete.

If this invention should prove practicable, and the Secretary of Naughty's *Magazine*, in commending upon it says, "that results will be fully realized with favorable expectation," then we may be likely to witness a great and radical change in the locomotive power. It shall go by this invention the entire weight of engine, fuel and water for traction, the weight equally distributed upon the wheels; the facility to run in either direction without unwieldly contortions, the sharpest curves known in railway practice, and other incidental advantages of almost equal importance. The inventor is a bold man, but boldness is a necessity for a reformer, whether in politics or mechanics, and in the belief that the present locomotive is not so perfect but that it can be improved, we welcome all attempts in the right direction.

Good Done.

The Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City, took a collection on Sabbath morning, Feb. 26th, of $3,987 50, to aid the American Tract Society in their large appropriations to the army and navy and freedmen. One member of that church has for three years' subscribed for 10,000 copies of the *American Messenger*, to be distributed monthly in the army, making in three years a distribution to the soldiers of 360,000 copies, at an expense of $3,750. The same benevolent gentleman, and over 1,000 copies of the *Messenger* monthly to the prisons and jails in the State of New York.

Such liberality finds a fitting channel for its flow through this society which has put 2,327,500 volumes, 4,259,000 tracts, 778,500 hymn books, and 2,335,143 copies of the *Messenger*, in English and German, into the army and navy.

Caught Up.

It is an old saying that "when wine is in, the wit is out." We believe it. On last Saturday, an itinerant peddler made his appearance at Johnstown, and after disposing of a few of his wares, proceeded to expend the proceeds by getting prodigiously drunk. While in this glorious condition, he took it upon himself to publicly boast that he was a bounty-jumper—that he had enlisted in the army three several times, and three times had deserted. His words were taken note of by some of the provost guard stationed there, who immediately arrested him as a deserter. The same evening, he was forwarded to Provost Marshal headquarters, to undergo court-martial, where he will doubtless confiate long and painfully on the impropriety of putting an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains.

The Lecture Last Evening.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association, the people of our city were favored with one of the most eloquent and spirit-stirring lectures that we ever heard, by Theodore Tilton of the New York *Independent*.

We learn that the Board of Directors of the Branch Banks of the State of Indiana, who are now in session in this city, yesterday decided to avail themselves of the recent act of the Legislature, and convert the branches of the State Bank into National Banks.—*Indianapolis Journal, March 8.*

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the well known General George B. Hodge, who left Covington more than three years ago, to join the rebel army, has written a letter to his friends, in which he expresses an earnest desire to take the oath of amnesty and return to his home.

GENERAL SHIELDS, who has been for some months in Sinaloa, was arrested at Mazatlan recently, by the French authorities, as a spy or suspicious personage; but, by the intercession of Mr. Barrow, of Tepic, who visited Mazatlan for the purpose, he was liberated.

On the 25th ult., company B, of the 6th North Carolina Confederate cavalry, came into our lines at Newbern in a body, numbering over 60 men. They were heartily welcomed, and stated that, if assured of a similar reception, the entire army would desert *en masse*.

GEN. WASHBURNE has thrown open to ordinary trade the whole of West Tennessee. Merchandise may be freely taken to Memphis, and the country people may bring in their produce for exchange.

City Mortality.

Dr. George L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following deaths in the city, from March 4 to March 11, 1865:

Males.....17 | White.....24 | Total.....24
Females.....7 | Colored.....0 |

Of the above there were: Phthisis pulmalis, 5; accident, 2; chronic diarrhœa, 4; paralysis, 1; cardiac asthma, 1; paralysis, 1; tuberculosis, 1; diphteria, 1; croup, 2; convulsions, 1; still-born, 1; peritonitis, 1; spasms, 1; variola, 1; convulsions, 1; hooping cough, 1; enteritis, 1; consumption, 1.

Assault and Battery.

Alderman Butler had a hearing in the case mentioned a day or two ago, in which John and Jeremiah Sullivan were charged with committing assault and battery on the prosecutor Patrick Sands. Sands, it will be remembered greatly insulted the sister of defendants, and other lady, who was with her, while walking on the pavement. The two followed him, and pummelled him, for which this action was brought. Sands is held in $100 for appearance at Court.

IT CAN BE DONE.—Drafted men can put in enrolled men as substitutes, notwithstanding it has been widely given out by newspapers that such is not the case. A careful perusal of the act of Congress of February 24th, 1864, establishes that fact clearly that a conscript, can be substituted by an enrolled man. A knowledge of this fact at the present time is highly important.

One Hundred and Fifteen Millions of 7-30's.

Nearly 115 millions of the popular 7-30 loan had been disposed of up to Saturday night last, and not more than 50 millions of this particular loan yet remain. It will be borne in mind that the notes now sold have a little less than two and a half years to run before they mature, when the valuable privilege occurs of their convertibility into 5-20 bonds, which have five years to run from August 15, 1867. It is generally believed that our new and able Secretary, Mr. McCulloch, favors the present popular system of [illegible] loans, as now familiar to the people. Therefore it is expected that, after the present issue of 7-30's is exhausted, the sale will be continued upon a new issue, having a longer period to run before the valuable privilege of convertibility into 5-20 bonds occurs to them. The six hundred millions just authorized by Congress will probably, so far as needed, be raised from sales of the 7-30 loan, divided up into three or four series of issues—say 100,000,000 or 150,000,000 each, the first series of one hundred and fifty millions maturing say one year later than the present old issue, and so on, making each series mature one year later than the previous one, and if holders required the coin to be paid at maturity, the demand could be met by receipts from internal revenue and other sources. The subscription agent while endeavoring to dispose of the present issue as rapidly as possible, does not wish to convey the idea that there will be no more of the 7-30 loan, as Mr. McCulloch will doubtless decide that the people shall be allowed to continue their subscriptions without changing the amount of the loan further than to postpone the maturity of the issues to later periods. Some will regard those maturing at an earlier date with more favor; others, regarding the probability of a speedy resumption of specie payments, will favor those having longer time to run.—*Philadelphia Press, March 11.*

Security in Advance.

Congress has made very liberal provision, in its amendments to the Enrollment Bill. The following section will prove of interest to the public generally:

"SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons enrolled in any subdistrict may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States, such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus aforesaid mustered in."

This, it will be perceived, legalizes associations, which were forbidden originally, and therefore the exemption from personal service is within the reach of almost any man who has anything whatever to invest in the insurance. Now people can go to work and insure themselves in advance of the draft on the payment of a comparatively trifling sum.

Boring for Antimony.

The mania for delving in the bowels of the earth which now prevails, has resulted in the production of vast wealth, and has been of incalculable benefit to mankind. That vast stores of wealth are yet undiscovered, all will concede. The search for one thing has often led to the discovery of another even more valuable. Those who have bored for salt have struck petroleum, and vice versa. Gold-seekers have found silver, and three looking for iron have found silver and gold. Among the latest and most unexpected discoveries is a mine of antimony in Wirt county, Virginia. A company boring for oil struck a rich vein of this rare metal, worth probably four hundred dollars per ton in a crude state. There are no doubt rich veins of antimony as well as large deposits of the best kinds of petroleum in West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky. The latter State is now attracting much attention.

JAMES E. MURDOCH.—This justly celebrated reader and actor, who is so universally known throughout the country, will give his first entertainment this evening at Lafayette Hall. He will read from Shakspeare and the modern authors. His selections are most choice and beautiful as his delineations of the best kinds of portrayals in the great characters portrayed by the genius of the immortal Bard are grand, and have always elicited the highest encomiums from the press and his delighted auditors. His selections will comprise extracts from "Othello," and "Mark Antony's Oration." We predict a crowded house.

PAVEMENT SINK.—The pavement above the tunnel, in Wylie street, near High, sank down three or four feet last evening, tearing up the bricks and making it impassable. A man was walking over it at the time, and was considerably astonished on finding himself being drawn downward. The arch of the vault underneath, it seems, gave way. The roof of the tunnel is still as staunch as ever, and the accident is wholly owing to the crumbling condition of the vault.

RENOVATED STREETS.—Such showers as yesterday are a blessing to our streets, which have now put on a new attire and look quite attractive. The army "scrapers" could never accomplish in one day the work of renovation which the "gentle showers of heaven" did yesterday "upon the place beneath."

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The "French Spy" has made a