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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CAPTURE OF GOLDSBORO.

Sherman Heavily Reinforced.

GENERAL RETREAT OR SURRENDER EXPECTED.

REBELS COMPLETELY DEMORALIZED.

Richmond Press Despondent.

GALLANT EXPLOIT BY COLORED MEN.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The steamer Vanrus, from Beaufort, N. C., 20th, has arrived here. She brings important intelligence. The news of the capture of Goldsboro was received in the city soon after the victory, by dispatches from General Sherman, who, it is reported, called for reinforcements for his army during their further march northward. Immense numbers of troops were promptly sent, in response, from Beaufort, by rail and other roads, to Goldsboro, preparatory to meeting the main army of Sherman. It was believed that a battle was imminent, and hence, General Sherman's army was swelled to an overwhelming force, the extent of which may lead to a general retreat or surrender of the enemy. Reinforcements and supplies had also been sent from Newbern to join Sherman's army.

Refugees at Beaufort and Morehead city declare that the rebel troops are demoralized, and that their supplies are beginning to fail.

It was also reported that part of Lee's army had gone to reinforce General Johnston, and that his main force was only five miles north of Raleigh.

New York, March 23.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says Richmond papers just received contain nothing confirmatory of the reported check to Sherman. There is a scarcely concealed hopelessness in the tone of the Richmond press that argues well for Sherman so far. The best informed military authorities here regard Sherman's position as eminently hopeful. He is approaching a point where the rebels must fight if they intend to hold Richmond or prevent the easy completion of Grant's plans.

The Navy Department has details of the expedition up Mattox Creek, Va., by which a quantity of tobacco, guns, and ammunition were captured, and three rebel schooners destroyed. The work was done by boats crews, who were all colored men but two, and they had a sharp fight with the rebels, who outnumbered them two to one.

New York, March 23.—The *Times'* Washington special says: A steamer from Beaufort on the 20th, arrived at Fortress Monroe, on the 21st, bringing intelligence that Sherman's right wing occupied Goldsboro on the 19th. The information comes from Schofield's advance, which was moving on Goldsboro from Kingston, and it is well authenticated that Sherman left Fayetteville on the 14th. His left wing moved from Fayetteville in the direction of Mitchelltp Station, where the railroad to Raleigh crosses the Neuse river by a long and expensive bridge. This point is about 25 miles west of Goldsboro. Schofield having no enemy in his front would at once form a junction with Sherman.

Fortress Monroe, March 23.—The steamer Parthenia arrived here to-day from Newbern, with mails and dispatches.

Gen. Schofield's army has moved from Kingston, North Carolina, with a view, it was thought, of joining Terry and Sherman, near Goldsboro where, according to the latest advices, the rebels were assembled in strong force, under Beauregard and Johnston, with the intention of giving battle and making a desperate resistance before surrendering the town.

Affairs in and around Kingston were comparatively quiet.

LATE FROM WASHINGTON.

SHERMAN REPORTED BEFORE RALEIGH

Surrender of the Town Demanded.

RUMORED DEFEAT OF JOHNSTON.

SHERIDAN NOT ON ANOTHER RAID.

POSTMASTERS' COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.

HEAVY STORM---DAMAGE TO THE SHIPPING, ETC

PRESIDENTIAL EXCURSION TRIP

WASHINGTON, March 23.—On inquiry at the Navy Department it is ascertained there is no truth in the published report that Admiral Dahlgren has asked to be relieved from the command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says, the War Department is reported to have received a dispatch from Fortress Monroe that Sherman had arrived before the defences of Raleigh on Saturday. Having planted his guns in a position commanding the city, he sent in a summons to Gen. Johnston demanding the surrender. The result is not given.

The statement that Sheridan is on a fresh raid is not true.

The President has recently received the commissions of a large number of Postmasters, including Pittsburgh, Pa.

Clark Mills is now engaged in the work of constructing the bronze statue of the President and members of his Cabinet, illustrative of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

There was a continuous high wind during several hours this afternoon which did much damage. The gale struck the shipping in the river with tremendous force. A schooner was capsized, and the crew submerged. It is feared that some were lost. Trees were uprooted, and houses unroofed in various parts of the city.

The latest intelligence from Mobile is a dispatch in the Richmond *Examiner*, of Tuesday, dated March 10, saying: There is no change to report in our immediate front. There is great activity among the fleet. All is quiet with the hostile fleet and army.

The *Republican* says: President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Master Theodore Lincoln, and a few invited guests, left this afternoon in the Government steam packet River Queen for an excursion down the river and through Chesapeake bay. They will visit Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, and will go up the James river to City Point.

New York, March 23.—It is rumored on the streets that Sherman fought a battle with Johnston, near Raleigh, and defeated him. Gold fell to 1,51 in consequence.

KILPATRICK'S RECENT OPERATIONS.

Desperate Fight with Hampton's Cavalry.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The *Tribune's* Wilmington letter thus describes operations of Kilpatrick's cavalry during the recent campaign. The principal encounters with Wheeler were on the 8th and 9th of February. During the march through South Carolina there was much devastation, but on entering North Carolina a different policy was pursued. In Wade Hampton's attack our camp was surprised in the morning. The fighting was of a most desperate character. Our camp was taken and re-taken six times, and at last we drove off the enemy. They made several charges upon our artillery, but were unable to take it. The rebels left 72 dead and over 100 wounded on the field, and 104 wounded in Fayetteville. Our total loss was 945. Among the rebel killed was Gen. Humes, and Col. Aiken, commanding a brigade. Five rebel Colonels were wounded, among them the notorious Col. Haines, in command of the Texas brigade—also fifteen Lieutenant Colonels and Majors. The Surgeon of Jeff. Davis' Legion said he had every ambulance and wagon full of commissioned officers.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Federal Securities Improved.

NEWS OF THE FALL OF WILMINGTON.

American Question in Europe.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS, &c.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Australasian, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th, arrived here at 9:30 this evening.

The Etna reached Queenstown about the 10th, at noon. The news by the Etna of the fall of Wilmington, was not unexpected, and the effect therefore was not so great as it otherwise would have been. Federal securities improved, but Confederate loan was only a shade easier, having declined in anticipation. At Liverpool and Manchester there was increased flatness of the cotton market.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: The news by the Etna is of a character generally to tax the faith of those who believe that the Confederates will maintain their cause in the field. Lee's communications are threatened on all sides. Grant, as if preparing for a rush, has contracted his lines, and is awaiting all of Thomas' infantry from the west—Hood and his cowed races being quite a nullity.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil enquired if demands had been made by the American for compensation for the doings of the Alabama and other cruisers.

Mr. Layard said no demand of the kind within the past six months, had been made.

Mr. Bright asked whether the Government had not received and presented numerous claims from Englishmen.

Mr. Layard responded in the affirmative.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to enquiry, said the Government had no intention to repeal the aliens act, relative to Brazil. Efforts were still progressing through Portugal, to re-establish friendly relations with Brazil.

Duke Dalforny died on the 10th.

In the French Senate, during the debate on the address, the Marshal Delolley, among other offensive remarks, strongly expressed the wish that the Federals and Confederates might fight on to the complete ruin of both, rather than that the French army in Mexico should be made prisoners by the conclusion of peace. (Loud disapprobation.)

The Bank of France gained 290,000 francs, cash, during the week.

Bonnet dull.

At an audience between the Pope and the French Minister, the Pope ignored the Convention of, September, and declined invitation to form an army.

London Money Market—Consols closed at 88¾@88¾ for money, and 88⅞@89 for account. There was a full discount demand at the bank. The current rate was 4½ per cent. There were rumors of Gold withdrawals for export to New York. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £49,700 on American Securities.

Baring Bros. & Co.'s Circular says: The 5-20 bonds are in some demand at 51@51¼; Eries have also advanced to 38½@38¾, and Illinois Central to 86@84½. In other stocks nothing doing.

Liverpool, March 11.—Cotton very irregular and more disposition manifested by the bears and speculators to buy at some decline. The week closed heavily on Thursday at prices considerably below former quotations. American is very limited demand, and has fallen full 34. Sales of the week, 40,000 bales; including 4,790 on speculation, and 5,130 on export.

Liverpool, March 11, 7 P. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales of 6,000 bales; uplands Orleans quoted at 10½; Uplands 10½; Fair Uplands 11¼; sales yesterday (Friday), of about 5,000 bales. The market closing quietly and rather easier, but firm for American. Trade at Manchester exhibited a daily declining tendency. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report Flour slow at late rates; extra state 30s. 6d@31s; Wheat, more demand without any advancing prices; Red Western 7s. 9d@8s. 3d, per central; Corn steady at 29s. 3d@29s. 6d. for Gulf states per quarter.

Bigland, Atha & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co., and others report Beef steady at about the late rates. Pork 2s 6d lower. Bacon in fair demand at full prices. Lard in limited demand, but steady at 56@60s for Old, and 60@61s for New.

The Brokers' Circular reports Sugars steady. Molasses unchanged. Coffee inactive but steady. Petroleum in moderate demand for Refined; no Crude offering.

Baring Bros. & Co., report Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady. Coffee without change. Tees rather lower. Crude Petroleum, 21s, Refined, 1s 11d. Sperm Oil unchanged at 86@88.

Consols for money, 88¾@88½; American Stocks tending upward; Illinois Central, 84½; Erie, 38½@38; 5 20's, 51½@55.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool, March 11—Evening.—*Times* editorial thinks if the Confederate Government remains firm, and if there is no renewal of conference, the Washington Government will endeavor to draw back the States by negotiation with each one separately, and that Lincoln may be more conciliatory to the Richmond Cabinet.

QUEENSTOWN, March 12.—The Paris Bourse is steady. Rentes closed at 67f. 70c.

The European news is unimportant.

Melbourne, Feb. 20.—The Shenandoah has arrived. She burnt eleven ships since clearing the Cape.

Affairs in New Zealand are less peaceable.

Last Words of the Rebel Congress.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Rebel Congress, before taking its recent hasty leave of Richmond, and after refusing to adopt any of the measures urged by Davis, as requisite to save the rebel cause, issued an address to the Southern people. It begins by saying, they cannot have peace except by the sacrifice of their independence and property, and that confiscation and extermination are the only terms they can get. It refers to what it regards as the evils of reunion, and makes an appeal to Southern manhood. It gives colored men of the resources of the South, and calls upon the people to drive into the ranks scalh absentees and skulkers. It congratulates the country upon the appointment of Lee as General-in-chief, and apologizes for the heavy burden of the taxation they have been obliged to impose. They believe the people of the United States have become tired of the war, and say that they can at any time have peace by abandoning the wicked attempt at subjugation. They recite again their grievances under the old government, and calls upon the people to emulate the example of the Russians when Napoleon invaded their territory. They wind up with a strong appeal, saying: Success is within our reach; that the battle is not to the strong, and that the shades of our martyred heroes hover over, and beckon them on.

Rebel Victory Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday contains the following: Yesterday we received the following dispatch, announcing a brilliant victory in the vicinity of Raleigh: cheering intelligence from North Carolina. Sherman routed, our troops behaved manfully.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, March 2, 1865.—*To Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, Sec'y of War*—General J. E. Johnston reports that about 5 P. M. on the 19th he attacked the enemy near Bentonville, routed him and captured three guns. He rallied on fresh troops, but was forced back slowly until 6 P. M., when, receiving more troops, he apparently assumed the offensive, which was resisted without difficulty until dark. This A. M. he is entrenched. Our loss is small. The troops behaved admirably well. Dense thickets prevented active operations.

On the 11th Stanton had announced that Sherman was doing finely. His army was at Fayetteville quietly resting preparatory to another advance Northward. It seems he did advance, but not far. His successful attack by General Johnston gives earnest hope that the redoubtable Sherman has at length met his match.

New York Trade Report.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The *Post's* Trade Report says in dry goods considerably lower prices are ruling. Domestics are depressed. At a sale yesterday, Arnold prints brought 16½c; Atlantic mourning prints, 18½c; Swift River brown goods, 21c, which is 6 cents per yard less than yesterday's prices; Andrascoggin, 44c; bleached, 29c. The owner would not duplicate goods at these low prices. To-day, choice American delaines, which were held recently at 35 cents, sold largely at 23½ cents. Flannels and woolen goods are greatly depressed. Foreign goods and fancies are held firmly, while choice articles are scarce, and with a reasonable demand, prices must advance.

This forenoon prices are slightly lower except in bleached goods, which are firm.

Situation Before Richmond.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Potomac special says the soldiers keep packed up ready to move at a moment's notice. The rebels also have their knapsacks all prepared for a tramp. General Grant is looking for them to fall back. The works are so set each other that it is impossible for the enemy to abandon theirs without the movement being detected immediately.

New York Paid Fire Department.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Paid Fire Department bill has passed the State Senate, and passed to the third reading in the Assembly by four majority.

STOCK AND MONEY MATTERS.

Further Decline in Stocks.

HEAVY LOSSES ON COTTON.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Railway speculation opened steady at the Stock Exchange on Erie, and as soon as Hudson was reached there was a break in the stock from 98 to 93½. This had a very depressing influence upon the market, and there was a rush to sell everything almost without regard to prices. The decline of Mining Stocks ranged from 3 to 6 ⅌ cent. There was a strong demand for Government Stocks on call, and a large business was transacted at a sharp advance in the prices. The demand was in part to cover short contracts. The recent decline brought in large orders from other cities, especially from the East, and the large amount of security on the market were ordered to be sold at the best prices. There is a great necessity of realizing by merchants and others. Many outside holders appear to think the speedy close of the war will make still lower prices.

The Bull interest is very much crippled by the fall to-day. The Bears have everything pretty much their own way. It was rumored during the day that some large operators were in trouble—this accelerated a downward movement. There is special caution in making contracts, owing to the prevalence of the rumors of the failures. Bank Shares and Railway mortgages were dull. Coal and Miscellaneous Stocks were steady on call, but lower afterwards. Gold fell this afternoon under the report that Sherman has arrived before Raleigh. It is rumored on the street that he had fought and defeated Johnston. It afterwards rallied slightly on a rumor that Johnston had defeated Sherman.

The money market is active but borrowers find difficulty in obtaining loans without the best of security. There was a general feeling of depression in commercial circles, in consequence of the fall in gold, and lower prices were made.

The losses in cotton have been frightful. One instance is reported where 896,000 was lost on 250 bales.

Produce and merchandise are very dull and cannot be sold freely at large concessions.

Petroleum Stocks steady and regular. The board was a pressure to sell. Buchanan Farm, 125; Empire City, 280; Everett, 49½; Frankline, 5; Germania, 35; Hope, 25; Maintown, 50; Noble, 5; Oceanic, 245; United States, 1350; Rynd Farm, 350; Tack, 305; Webster, 110.

The Petroleum market is entirely nominal; 35 for Crude; 60@63½ for refined, in bond; and 74@76 for free.

To-day has been the opening day at dry good stores. Fashionable establishments have been crowded. All articles of millinery except bonnets, are lower than last season.

The *Post* says there has been more decided change in millinery styles within the past year than during the same length of time for thirty years.

The *Commercial's* money article says the panic in the Stock markets continues. The market is overrun by sellers, and the prices are still falling heavily. The decline in Government, brought orders from other cities, and they rallied sharply, showing an advance of 1⅛@⅞ on some of the coupons, and 1½ on the five per cents. After the board, the demand slackened and prices were lower, principally. Stocks showed a heavy decline.

JEFF. DAVIS' REGENT MESSAGE.

REPLY OF THE REBEL SENATE

NEW YORK, March 23.—In the report of the rebel Senate on Jeff. Davis' recent message they say the President in no official communication to Congress has recommended the passage of a law putting slaves into the army as soldiers, and the message under consideration is the first official information that such law would meet his approval; and at what period of the session the President or Secretary of War considered an improbable contingency has not been made public; regarded a resort to slaves as an element of resistance does not appear by any official document within the knowledge of your committee. All measures recommended by the President have been simple sincerity of patriotism, and of free exertion and some measures not suggested by him, such as the creation of the office of General-in-Chief, were dictated by and tendered by Congress. It is true Congress failed to enact a General Militia law. Conscription laws have placed in the military service all able bodied citizens between seventeen and fifty. The whole military force gained by the conscription laws, and there is more left to which the militia laws can operate. The Impressment and tax laws are discussed. The committee say they would have preferred alliance, but a reply was unpleasant.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 20th, commenting on the quarrel between Jeff. Davis and the rebel Congress, says this: It is evidence that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones," is eminently illustrated in the special message of the President, and in the response of the Senate. It was a humiliating issue for the Executive to make whether the public interest had suffered or was likely to suffer most from defective legislation or from family administration. It invited scrutiny into the way legislation had been executed and enforced as, into the wisdom of the measures that had been adopted or rejected by the legislative department. The President could have had the last man to start such a question whatever culpability may be or do not lie at the door of the legislative department. Considerations of prudence and dignity repressed his disposition, and retort by setting forth the blunders and delinquencies of their accuser with their consequences.

River Opened to Kingston—Exchanged Prisoners.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent, March 19th, says navigation up the river has been opened, and the rebels cleared yesterday for Kingston. Supplies for the army are being gathered by this new channel. It is quite an assistance to the limited transportation by rail.

The *Times'* Washington special says an order is about to be issued declaring exchanged all prisoners of war delivered up to the 25th of March, except those delivered at Wilmington.

Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Subscriptions today to the 7-30 loan in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, amount to $3,031,720. The largest single Western subscription was $414,000, from Cincinnati. The largest single Eastern subscription was $150,000, from Philadelphia. The number of individual subscriptions by working men and women, making up portions of the above aggregate, was 2,145, for $50 and $100 each.

The Naval School at Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—The Maryland House of Delegates to-day passed a bill appropriating $70,000, to be advanced to the Navy Department, to enable them to prepare for the return of the Naval School to the Academy building at Annapolis. The appropriation made by Congress for the same purpose was lost, by the failure of the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

Gold Market.

NEW YORK, March 23.—There is less excitement in Gold, and operators appear inclined to make any large ventures for either a rise or fall. The military probabilities are against the bull operation, and the recent decline has been so severe as to discourage the combination for a further fall. The price has fluctuated between 167@165, and declined this evening to 151½.

The Late Fight near Kingston.

EDITORS MONROE, March 23.—Some of the inhabitants have admitted that Bragg was badly beaten on Friday the 10th inst., the day he attacked Schofield's forces, but others deny it. They generally think that the sudden evacuation of the town was caused by orders received by Bragg from his superiors.

Express Trains Resumed.

MEADVILLE, March 23.—The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad will resume the running of their Express trains on Thursday, 23d inst. The Erie road having recovered from the effects of the late freshet, passengers by this route will suffer no detention.

Another Rebel Pirate.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The *Herald* describes a new rebel pirate steamer named Confederate States, and says the authorities at Nassau have refused her the right of asylum, and she will therefore be unable to coal and continue her course.

Rhode Island Democratic Convention.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.,) March 21.—The Democratic State Convention is in session here to-day, and have nominated Charles S. Bradley, of Providence, for Governor, and H. Y. Butler Warwick for Lieutenant Governor.

Decline in Prices.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton declined 5@3 cents to-day; Flour, 50c; Butter, 2@3c; Whiskey, 5@8c; Petroleum, 1@2c; and most other articles in proportion. Corn and Oats were without material change.

Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The *Post* reports a disaster on the New York Central Railroad, by which five cars were thrown into water from three to five feet deep. Two persons were killed and four wounded.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

GOLDSBORO OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES.

Rebel Gen. Johnston Going to Richmond.

GEN. SHERIDAN ON ANOTHER RAID.

JUNCTION OF GENERALS SHERMAN AND SCHOFIELD.

Reported Repulse of Sherman Untrue.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Evening Telegraph*, says: A messenger arrived with news from Sherman on Monday, via. City Point. Goldsboro was occupied by our forces on Friday, and the army moved immediately, pursuing the enemy.

Refugees all report that Johnston is moving to Richmond to join Lee, and that his army is really unfit for heavy fighting and that Hoke's troops are the only men that can be relied upon.

Raleigh will be captured with but little if any fighting.

General Sheridan is off on another raid. It is said he will intercept Johnson in his retreat.

The army of the Potomac is believed to be advancing west. A great battle is expected soon.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The *Republican* has received intelligence that on Sunday last General Sherman's army entered Goldsboro, N. C. His march was unopposed. The two armies of Sherman and Schofield have formed a junction. The report further says, Sherman's present command is sufficiently formidable to confront Lee's whole army in the field, without the assistance of Grant, and no force that the rebels may raise can impede Sherman's triumphant march northward.

The story in the Richmond *Sentinel*, which we published yesterday, that four of Sherman's divisions were repulsed near Fayetteville, turns out to be a rebel lie, as we stated.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Crew of the Ram 'Neuse' Surrendered.

ARMY OF REBEL DESERTERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Activity in Front of the Fifth Corps.

RICHMOND BEING EVACUATED.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: An officer from Fayetteville reports that the column which the Raleigh papers mention as moving towards Hillsboro, is Sherman's left wing, moving toward the North Carolina railroad to destroy the bridge over Neuse river, between Raleigh and Goldsboro.

Thousands of refugees are on their way to Wilmington.

The wharves of all the landings between Fayetteville and Wilmington are filled with rosin, turpentine, cotton, &c. The value of property captured amounts to millions.

The *Herald's* Kingston correspondent says, the room Neuse destroyed by the rebels had a crew exclusive of officers of ninety men who surrendered. On the ram were twenty-one hermetically sealed cans of powder, two hundred pounds each, and two sixty-eight pounder rifled guns. The rebels, before leaving Kingston, placed torpedoes all about the place, some of which have been taken up by our troops.

The *Herald's* 2d corps correspondent of the 19th, says: There is a report that an army of rebel deserters are in Western North Carolina under Colonel Kirk. They are armed for protection against conscripting officers, and will in fact such injury on the rebel cause as will best contribute speedily to a termination of the war and enable them to return home.

The 5th corps correspondent, of the 20th, says: Heavy rumbling, as if trains were crossing pontoon bridges, is heard every night from within the enemy's lines, showing that they are actively engaged in some movement.

One of the *Tribune's* correspondents avers, that what he deems to be the best authority, that Richmond is now being evacuated as fast as possible, and that in a few days it will be occupied by the Union troops without a battle.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is believed by military men here that the rebels will evacuate Raleigh and make their stand at Danville, if they fight at all South of Richmond.

The *World's* special says Grant says that "these rebel Hon. S. S. Cox he believed Lee desired to evacuate Richmond, but did not think it could be done. It is very doubtful whether Lee could so much as begin a movement without Grant's knowledge, and once known, our armies would immediately move.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—From information received this morning it appears that the rebels have erected a new battery to fire on our railroad transports between City Point and Hatcher's Run. On Monday it opened, but the shells fell far short.

The winds are rapidly drying the roads. Our troops are ready, in case of emergency, to move at any hour.

It is said that several days ago a party of Sheridan's scouts were driven in from White Oak swamp.

As the mail steamer from Washington was coming down the James river, yesterday, immense columns of smoke were seen about ten miles below Jamestown Island, on rebel soil. It appeared to be a conflagration of timber.

INTERESTING FROM NEWBERN.

THE REBELS EVACUATING GOLDSBORO AND RALEIGH.

REBEL GEN. HOKE REPORTED KILLED.

Bragg's Army Reported at 40,000 Men.

NEWBERN, March 16, [*By Mail.*]—Large numbers of refugees came into our lines this afternoon. They say the enemy have evacuated both Goldsboro and Raleigh, and have fallen back to Hillsboro, with the view, they think, of joining Lee. They report that the enemy are much demoralized and panic-stricken, and are improving every opportunity presented to desert; that the rebel soldiers agree with the citizens generally in the belief that there is no chance for the Confederacy to succeed, and that they are fighting against hope; that the rebel officers are giving their opinions openly to the same effect, and in many cases they abandon the field with their men; and that these desertions are in such formidable bodies, and so open and frequent, that the enemy are powerless to oppose.

This states of things threatens to result in a general stampede of their entire army, so completely discouraged are their officers and men. They also report that Sherman will occupy Goldsboro to-morrow; that his army is in high spirits, well fed, and will drive the enemy in front of them at every point. Such are the concurrent reports brought in this afternoon and evening by these refugees, and they are generally credited here.

The enemy after burning their navy, abandoned Kingston in great haste, throwing all of their heavy guns into the Neuse river. They attempted to blow up their magazine, which contained several tons of powder, but failed. It fell into our hands, together with a large amount of ordnance and commissary stores.

Our forces now occupy Kingston, which was surrendered to them by the Mayor of the city.

A deserter, who came from the enemy the other day, says: The rebel General Hoke was killed in the battle of Friday week, this side of Kingston.

It is reported that Bragg had 40,000 men with him when he attempted to destroy the column that moved from here.

Bragg and Hoke gave their men the most solemn assurance that they would march triumphantly into Newbern.

FROM LATEST RICHMOND PAPERS.

DAVIS CHARGED WITH TARDINESS AND INEFFICIENCY.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Richmond papers contain a long reply made by a select Committee, concerning the accusations of Mr. Davis, in which his Senators charge that it was he who was guilty of tardiness, in efficiency and want of decision. They say that with very few exceptions every law that he suggested was speedily enacted, and all that he asked was speedily granted, and that on matters which he charges them with neglecting, he failed to give them the information requested and was necessary to enable them to act intelligently.

Mr. Hunter publishes a card to let the people know he is still opposed to the reconstruction of the Union.

Gen. Schofield Advancing from Kingston.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—The steamer Ajax, from Morehead City on Monday, has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and reports that all that was known of Schofield, was that he had advanced from Kingston. Just as the Ajax steamer put out to sea, all the war vessels in the harbor were observed to display flags in their rigging, and it was supposed that some good news had been received.

FROM GEN. THOMAS' DEPARTMENT.

Report of His Operations.

THE CAPTURES IN THE VARIOUS ACTIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Major General Thomas, in his official report of the operation of his army from September 7th, 1864, to January 20th, 1865, says:

There were captured from the enemy during the various actions 13,189 prisoners of war, including seven general officers and nearly 1,000 other officers of lesser grades. Also seventy-two pieces of serviceable artillery and battle flags. During the same period over 2,000 deserters from the enemy were received, to whom the oath was administered.

Our own losses will not exceed 10,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The larger number of ammunition chests captured were filled with ammunition in a good condition, and six wagons loaded with powder were captured before Nashville. Other important captures are mentioned.

Gold—Stocks—Money Recovered.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Gold opened stronger with no assignable reason beyond a natural reaction from the severe depression of the last few days, opening at 159, and steadily declined to 156.

The *Commercial* says the panic in the Stock market seems to have spent all its force. The reaction, however, is feeble, and although prices are recovering, there is still a general movement to sell.

Government Stocks are stronger, and Bank and Railroad Stocks better.

The $69,000 stolen from the Central Bank has been recovered.

Incendiary Fire.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The *Post* says an incendiary fire took place at Port au Prince on the 28th ult., by which 150 houses were destroyed, involving a loss of 7,000,000 Sonnels dollars; and an attempt was made subsequently, but the incendiaries were caught and shot.

Looking for Vengeance.

A guilty conscience needs no accuser; and as the English sympathizers with the rebels know that they have been guilty of giving aid and comfort to our enemies all through this rebellion, they naturally anticipate, now that the rebellion is nearly over, that the victors will next turn their armies against the perfidious English.

The London *Times* says:

"The signs of Confederate exhaustion have brought up to that turning point of the American war which places us within a sight of the final scene, and the part we shall be called on to play in it. If the combatants shake hands, the next victim may be an unconcerned spectator. As the Federal Government maintains that it has a quarrel with us in the shape of claims which we do not acknowledge, and as it has a great deal to gain by a successful war with us, the question to which we have to address ourselves is simply, whether they can go to war with us with a fair prospect of success. If they can, they certainly will. But both North and South are exhausted, and are not likely to find success easy by turning against a new foe with untouched strength and resources."

The *Times* concludes by observing: "Putting all things together, we are inclined to believe that the Government of Washington will not attack us immediately on the conclusion of this war, and that it will therein show its wisdom. It would, however, be most inconvenient, costly, and disagreeable to have the quarrel hanging over our heads, waiting for American convalescence and opportunity. When the time comes our statesmen will have to see that we are not placed under that pressure, if that indeed is to be our fate; and if we are to live in daily expectation of news that the United States have marched upon our provinces for the satisfaction of some old claims, vamped up for the purpose, then we may be excused if we are less anxious to see the present war over than we otherwise should be."

The President's Gettysburg Speech.

Professor Goldwin Smith has recalled to recollection the little speech which the President made at the dedication of the Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg. He says: "It may be doubted whether any King in Europe would have expressed himself more royally." The speech was the matchless gem among the speeches of that occasion. For apposite thought, tenderness of sympathy, lofty and pure patriotism, and felicity of diction, it is unsurpassed among all the utterances which the war has evoked. The President said:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow the ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave their last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Yosemite Gorge and Big Oak Grove, in California.

The General Land Office has just received the returns of the survey of these wonderful and world-famous spots, certainly the most ancient natural curiosities on the globe. The "Yosemite" is a cleft in one of the lateral spurs of the Sierra Nevada. By some volcanic convulsion the mountains have been torn asunder to the extent of some nine or ten miles in length and a width varying from three to five miles, forming stupendous walls of granite, with a valley at the base of the same, through which flows the "Merced river." By a wise and munificent act, Congress, by a special law, has granted this cleft to the State of California, to be forever dedicated as a public resort for health and recreation. By the same act there is also granted to the State what is known as the "Big Oak Grove," some thirteen or fourteen miles south of the cleft. The Grove contains 427 trees, from 275 to 400 feet in height, covering 2589 acres. These trees, with those are the cone-bearing evergreen of the redwood genus, and known as the sequoia gigantea, with the bark on the largest of them of 18 inch thickness, and bears two different kinds of leaves. One of the largest of the species which has been hewn down indicate an age of from two to three thousand years.—*National Intelligencer.*

Davis Prays for Time.

A single sentence in Davis' letter to Leon on the subject of the proposed interview with General Grant, shows that his sole object in these repeated peace conferences is to *gain time*. He clothes Lee with authority to "consider any proposal, or for a military convention, or the appointment of a commissioner, to enter into such an arrangement as will cause the cessation of *every suspension of hostilities.*" The exhaustion of the government, people and armies of the rebel States is now so great that *time* for recuperation is with them a matter of life and death. Hence the mission of Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, who insisted on an armistice before anything else; and hence the eagerness with which Davis clothes Lee with authority to do anything, to agree to anything that will cause at least a "temporary" cessation of hostilities. Nothing than we have seen more forcibly or conclusively proves the desperate strait into which the leaders of the rebellion are forced, than that eager expression in the letter of Davis.—*Phila. Ledger.*

From Sherman.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—General Sherman wrote several days ago from Fayetteville, to a friend that he had received his supplies from up the Cape Fear river, and was, at the time of writing, ready to move again, and that he had followed with slight exception the path laid out before he left Savannah.

He states that he had ordered the arsenal at Fayetteville to be blown up, as he hardly thought the Government would need an arsenal in future in either of the Carolinas.

Johnston's entire army was at or near Goldsboro. It is believed that he has not more than 40,000 men.

MAJOR THOMAS P. TOWNES, who has just received authority from Gen. Lee to raise a negro command in Richmond, is the same rebel officer who, as commandant of Libby Prison, has so long been achieving an envious notoriety. It is to be hoped that he may bring his command into the field before the war ends, as there are some thousands of our officers and men who would like to meet him in the front.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT of the five dollar notes of the Lafayette branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana is in circulation. The vignette is darker than the original, and somewhat blurred. The portraits are inferior. Although readily detected by good judges, it is a dangerous counterfeit, and the public are cautioned against it. The note may be filled with the name of other branches.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

An Imbroglio Among Firemen.

A hearing was held last evening in the case of David R. Hall, Captain of the Neptune Fire Company, charged on oath of Mr. Reese, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, with acting in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the department. It is alleged that at the fire yesterday in Barker's alley, he threw off an attachment made by the Eagle to one of the fire-plugs, and substituted the hose of the Neptune instead. When remonstrated with by the Chief Engineer, he replied that the Eagle had done the same thing with the Neptune on other occasions, and he had twice more to do it ere he would be even with that company. At the time of the occurrence neither engine had yet arrived, but they were both on the way, the Neptune in the advance. There did not appear to be any evidence of violence, nor any indication of a fight as the result of this act of Hall's, as the firemen had not yet come out, and but one or two others witnessed it.

The Captain of the Eagle testified in substance to the same effect as Mr. Reese, stating that the plug had been previously secured by the Eagle.

The Mayor, after hearing both sides, gave it as his opinion that the remark made by Hall contained a threat that the same act would be repeated, in which case a fend would spring up among the firemen and result in riot. To prevent any disturbance springing from the matter, he would bind Mr. Hall in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.

An Oil Romance.

Some ten or twelve years ago, a boy and girl, as is often the case, were among the scholars going to school in one of the townships a few miles east of Meadville. The boy, as boys always are, was rather dull and stupid, getting, as a natural consequence, many a scolding, while the girl was very bright, and helped him with his lessons, as girls always will. He was very grateful, of course, and promised to repay her some day, "when he got to be a man." Notwithstanding this strange promise, time passed on as usual, and when he got to be a man the war broke out and he enlisted.

In the meantime, the parents of the girl that was, the woman now, having become very poor, she was obliged to support herself by obtaining a place in good family, she came to Meadville to work. Last summer the young man was wounded and came home. Just before his return to the army, having re-enlisted, he told the parents who, on the other one had likewise went in their company, so that he is now left without any.

EXIT "TONY."—Owing to the additional tax on tobacco, levied by a late act of Congress, the cigar-makers of this city have determined to make no more "tobs" after the first of April, at which time the law goes into effect. This will be a sore disappointment to a large class of the denizens of "the Smoky City," with whom the "tobs" cigar has always been a stand by. This class of cigars, formerly selling at the low rate of "a cent a grab," has now become a luxury, and will soon become extinct in the market.

WAS HE CRAZY?—A man supposed to be insane, paid in a store the other day, a strangely modeled piece of white metal, which he had received in change. This strange coin, which he had lost in one of the finest houses in the upper end of town, having mentioned that he had been offered $10,000 for his property, was very much astonished when she made him the same offer, and said if the house was sold she wanted to buy it as a home for her parents. Thinking surely the man be "daft," he made some inquiries, when the facts were found out, as stated above.

If she doesn't "put on airs," and marries the soldier boy when he comes back from the war, the story will be finished in the good old-fashioned way, and we will duly notify our readers of the sequel.

NEW RAILROAD ON THE MONONGAHELA.—An act has passed the State Legislature incorporating the Turtle Creek Valley Railroad. The incorporators, with a capital of $300,000, are to have the right to build a railroad from Stewart's Station on the Pennsylvania