THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts AP Voluntary.correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

THE SITUATION.

As the crisis approaches, it is highly in teresting to consider what may be the next moves on the board which will checkmate the commanders and the politicians of the rebellion. It is not difficult, on a fair consideration of the position of the contending armies, to conceive what may next occur. JOHNSTON, the rebel General, has from 40,000 to 45,000 men in North Carolina, including reinforcements sent from Richmond. We may assume that he does not ntend to defend Raleigh, but will try to hold it temporarily, as a point of occupation. He will probably retire in the direction of Greensboro, the point of junction of the North Carolina and Danville railroads. The main portion of his stores, supplies, and machinery, which he must carry with him, or abandon or destroy, will be sent, or already has been sent, to Danville, a town on the river Dan, a branch of the Roanoke.

Three lines of railway unite at Burkesville (the Southside Railroad, from Petersburg to Danville, the road from Richmond to Danville, and the line from Lynchburg to Danville), but from this junction, at Burkesville to Danville, there is only a single track. All of these lines are upon the narrow gauge, but the railroads from Danville down South are upon the broad gauge. It will readily be understood that this break of gauge, highly inconvenient for ordinary travel and traffic, must be dangerously, if not disastrously inconvenient for military purposes. It will compel Johnston to transfer every article of freight that he has to fresh cars at Danville; and the trouble, expense, cost, delay, and inconvenience of this cannot be evaded by the foe, nor sufficiently estimated by those who do not know the country. Danville is a place of primary importance to the enemy, whose main object, no doubt, will be to hold the line of the Roanoke, so as to prevent Gene ral SHERMAN's march to Richmond.

It may be estimated, as a close approximation to the fact, that LEE now commands about 60,000 men, and it may be assumed as highly probable that he intends to contract his lines about Richmond, and may even evacuate Petersburg, so as to be able to detach reinforcements to his friend Johnston, to enable him to hold the line already indicated. But we have good reasons for believing that LEE cannot strengthen Johnston sufficiently to enable him to contend with SHERMAN. It is probable that General SHERMAN will

execute a movement, by his right and centre, so as to separate Danville and Richmond, and with his present forces, to say nothing of reinforcements by which he will be strengthened, he will be well able to contend with the utmost force which LEE and Johnston now have, or can expect to have. It may be safely conjectured, too, that General GRANT will manœuvre to cut the roads, so as to cut off LEE's communications, to prevent his receiving reinforcements, and, in a word, to occupy Richmond with Union troops.

The State Legislature.

It had become so much of a duty for the people and the newspapers to suspect and scold the several Pennsylvania Legislatures in past years, that when a chance is presented to say a good word for one of these assemblages we hasten to print it. It is a fact that jobbery had become sadly fashionable at Harrisburg, and that good men, instead of trying to reform the evil, contented themselves with the poor satisfaction of finding fault with it. A very marked exception was the Legislature of Pennsylvania which, after a session of fifty-one days, adjourned on Friday last. We have seen and conversed with a number of the members of both Houses since the close of their deliberations, and they concur in the opinion we have here expressed Eome very pernicious schemes were throttled and killed, and some most wholesome and practical measures were consummated. Of these last we propose a general review when we obtain the official list. But we cannot avoid a word in congratulation of the adoption of the great act of henevolence and gratitude for the education and care of the orphans of the heroes who have fallen for the sacred cause of the Union. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad deserves the credit of originating this noble idea and of giving it vitality by a royal contribution; and the good men in the Legislature should be honored for placing so glorious an institution upon so firm a foundation. Thus it is that, as the American flag leads to victory, the American Government follows and cares for the children who are left fatherless by the fate of war, until they are fitted for the hard experience of life. No other nation on earth is actuated by these sublime emotions. In distributing the credit due by the people to those who have advocated this fine measure, we must not forget Governor Currin's opportune suggestions, nor the active and able manner in which these suggestions were advocated by a number of the Democratic Senators and Representatives. It makes us feel as if the love of country had weakened and loosened the harsh, tight cords of party, and that in helping to serve those who had saved that country we had forgotten everything but the fact that we are brother Americans. And when we see that in such a work as this the best men participated, and gave dignity to our legislation, we recall the days when our most worthy and influential citizens sat in our

THE COMMENTS of some of the newspapers upon the suggestions of the New York Tribune, and other Union journals, on the question of peace, are very curious. The rabid anti-war writers, who have always steadily insisted that GREELEY was "for war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," now denounce him as insincere when he is giving the whole weight of his character to the good work. On the other hand, some of those who once hailed him and his paper as entitled to saintship and canonization now upbraid him as false to his party (!), or to what is their idea of orthodoxy. The anti-war commentators, professing to be the exclusive Peace party, are not willing that anybody should advocate peace but themselves; and the newspaper fire eaters are ready to crucify every Union man who is not willing to yell "Havoc!" and keep the dogs of war forever on the scent. The angry gentlemen in the last category should go and talk to GRANT and SHERMAN before abusing everybody who thinks President Lincoln's efforts at reconciliation and his offers of amnesty entired to all honor and worthy of repetition on all occasions. We think they would find that the fighting generals of the Union army, even as they strike at the rebellion, wish God speed to the President's policy. It is notorious that both these great chiefs frequently express, and have repeatedly published, their commiseration of the sufferings of the Southern people; and this while proclaiming their scorn and indignaluct of the leaders. Indeed.

men who do fight. A GOOD thing is attributed to HUGH MC-Culloch, the new Secretary of the Treaafraid they won't oblige you,"

the men who have given the hardest blows

at these leaders have spoken the kindest

words for the betrayed masses of the South.

We submit that it would not be a bad

investment if the War men who don't fight

Peace men as GRANT and SHERMAN, the

Slave Labor and Free Labor. Those who are looking forward to the probable future, when the question of free abor upon the plantations of the South will be brought to the test, may look with interest on the statistical tables of the British West Indies, where slavery was abolished on the 1st of August, 1834. From that period to the present time the improvement in the leading staples has been signal. The Port of Spain Gazette publishes an official return of produce from the Island of Trinidad, which shows, in the following results, the advantage of free over slave labor. During five years succeeding 1841 the quantity of sugar was 104,092 hhds., 7,427 tcs., and 17,607 bbls, as contrasted with the five years preceding 1864, in which the produce had increased to 182,710 hhds., 83,104 tcs., and 19,963 bbls. In molasses there was a decided increase, the year 1841 giving 6,772 puncheons, which in 1864 was raised to 15,227-more than double. Rum in 1841 showed but 22, and in 1863 2,547 puncheons. Cocoa, in the five years succeeding 1841, amounted to 16,393,933 lbs.,

The following tabular statement exhibits in each year the amount of produce in three principal articles—sugar, molasses,

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previous to the first date of our table. but notwithstanding the annihilation of the 'peculiar institution," the productions of the island have greatly increased under the free-labor system. From these statistics alone, keeping in view the area of territory and the number of inhabitants of the Island of Trinidad, a slight idea may be formed of the immense loss to the United States because of the infernal curse of slavery. The philosophical commentator may find the above statistics approximate to the great good that will assuredly accrue to the United States when the black, hideous spot of slavery is illumined with the pure gushing sunlight of freedom. Another important gain, in addition to the produce of labor, in Trinidad, is the health of the laborers, it being officially stated that of the 14,140 Indian laborers employed there only 339 died during the past year, a mortality of but 2.4 per cent., which is less than the rate in the population of English towns. The coolies are spoken of as well satisfied. industrious, and quiet. There is evidently a better system of management here than in some other localities. The whole question is one of vast importance in our own scrutiny. There is evidently no system of labor yet realized but what is susceptible of improvement, and the great future of country, deserving of the most careful of improvement, and the great future of son, resigned.

the United States demands the best which At Thompsontown, Pa., William Y. Smith, in human wisdom can possibly devise.

NOWHERE RISE in the world is agriculture so great a blessing to rich and poor. to Government and society, as in the United States. In England the lands are owned by the nobility and the wealthy commoners, and rented out at enormous rates to those who gladly do their master's bidding. In Ireland absenteeism eats out the substance of the soil and dissipates it in foreign countries, till emigration is the only rescue and refuge of the impoverished people. But here, with small farms, generally tilled by those who own them, or worked on a liberal system of sharing the proceeds between landlord and tenant, competency, comfort, and health are the gratifying consequences. The fall in gold does not affect the American farmer His gold is in his granary, his labor, his economy, and his patriotism, and, never living beyond his means, he is not elated by high or depressed by low prices.

Our Claims against Great Britain. The friends of the United States in England quote with great effect the following passage from a recent despatch of the American Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, to Mr. Adams, American Minister to London:

London:

"It is not to be understood that the United States intend to act dogmatically or in a litigious spirit. They are seriously and earnestly desirous to maintain not only peace, but even amity, with Great Britain. * * * This Government confesses very freely that it does not regard the present hour as one that is entirely favorable to a calm and candid examination of either the facts or the principles involved in such cases as the Alabama. It looks forward to a period when our intestine war shall have cased, and the interests and passion which it has awakened, abroad as well as at home, shall have subsided and disappeared. Though in dulging in a confident belief in the correctness of our positions in regard to the claims in question, and others, we shall be willing at all times hereafter, as well as now, to consider the evidence and the arguments which her Majesty's Government may offer, to show that they are invalid; and if we shall not be convinced, there is no fair and just form of conventional arbitrament or reference to which we shall not be willing to submit them."

THE MEMBERS of the Bar of Bradford county, in this State, paid a deserved compliment to Hon. ULYSSES MERCUR, President Judge of the Judicial District of which Bradford is a part, on the occasion of his retirement from the Bench. The affair took place at the Ward House, in Towanda, on the 11th of March. Gentlemen of differing political sentiments participated in this testimonial to one of the most independent and impartial Jurists in our State. Judge Mercur's retirement was caused by his election, last October, as the representative of the people of the Bradford district in the Congress of the United States. As he was qualified to wear the robes worn by John Bannister Gibson, who first presided in the Bradford district, so is he fitted to be the successor of WIL-MOT and Grow in the National Legislature. Like these two gentlemen, Judge MERCUR was for many years an active Democrat. Governor Cuntin, we are glad to see, has appointed Hon. F. B. STREETER, of Susquehanna county, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge MER-CUR. Mr. STREETER has occupied a number of important public posts, and has always exhibited firmness, ability, and energy. He will, of course, be nominated by the Union men of the district, and tri-

umphantly elected. THE Richmond Enquirer pays a reluctant but very just compliment to "Cavalry SHERIDAN" and his horsemen. Speaking of a recent review of rebel infantry in that

city it says:

"Our regiments should pay more attention to drill, and, above all things, in this campaign, battalion manceuvers against cavalry cannot be toe much studied and practiced. It is folly to deny or disguise the fact that the enemy, after four years of trial, have perfeated a most efficient and well-drilled cavalry arm. The campaign in the Valley, where that cavalry rode over the infantry without an effort being made to form column or square against cavalry, broke and routed, pursued and sabred the infantry, has given great confidence to the enemy, and rendered the infantry thus sabred very uneasy about their flanks and rear. This success has rendered that cavalry so impudent that they boasted that one brigade would whip Plokett's division; and unless a division is able to manceuvre quickly and avail itself of the formations provided against cavalry, this vain boast may yet bring disgrace upon Virginia." city it says:

THE PRESIDENT of the United States shows his anxious solicitude for the cause, and for those who are fighting for it, by remaining in the field at the side of Gen. would borrow a little wisdom from such | GRANT. His presence adds to the enthusiasm of the troops and to the confidence of their great leader.

THE REBEL Secretary of War authorizes Majors Pegram and Turner to raise a sury. A frightened speculator was asking | company or companies of negro soldiers, him to arrest the downward tendency of and the two Majors, in a card in the Rich. gold. "Well, my good friend," was the | mond Enquirer, of the 18th inst., ask Secretary's reply, "if you can get Grant, persons of color, free and slave," to vo-during the present war. He speaks of us as having persisted in this strife "with more than pharaonic "persons of color, free and slave," to vowhip them, you will be gratified; but I am eminently characteristic. The free blacks in the recent re election of Lincoln, that man of are to fight that they may be made slaves | blood and of tears."

to a despotism : the slave blacks that they may continue slaves! What sort of rap ture there will be in so disinterested a sac rifice remains to be seen; but we suspect there will be some very high firing when

the slaves of the South are asked to kill the freemen of the North. Fine Arts in Philadelphia.

There have lately been two sales of good, original pictures in this city, at which the prices realized must have been very satisfactory to the vendors. Mr. Thomas F Bell's collection consisted almost exclusively of paintings by American artists, executed on commission for himself, and prought, on the average, at least twice as much as it had originally cost. Messrs. KARLE's sale, on Thursday and Friday, was of first-class paintings, largely by the Dussel dorf artists, with some Italian, French. English, and American pictures. The sum realized was over \$40,000. This indicates that purchasers are numerous, money olentiful, and the taste for superior works of art on the increase. In point of fact, money judiciously expended upon good and the five years preceding 1864 it reached pictures is money well invested, and our 29,727,418 lbs., showing an increase of over picture-buyers have generally got the cor-13,000,000 lbs. Coffee shows a falling off, rect idea that the works of living artists are but cotton runs up from 11 bales in 1841 to of accumulative or increasing value. Thus the patronage of such artists, and especially of those "to the manor born" in this country, has a treble action: it encourages them, it affords the patrons a great deal of pleasure (for a fine work of art is a thing of pride and pleasure), and it is one of the best investments, in a business point of view, that can be made.

WE have two meagre despatches from Montreal, one stating that the St. Albans raiders had been discharged, and the other that they have been rearrested on another warrant. We know nothing of the details. but the fact of the rearrest would show that the Provincial authorities, under the direction of the Home Government, are desirous of maintaining friendly and neighborly relations with our country.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.] THE GREAT CONFERENCE ON THE JAMES The result of the conference between the President, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, and Ord, is not known here, many rumors to the contrary. The story that Lies has asked for an in terview, reported by an afternoon paper, is a canard. There is good authority for making this

GREAT MAIL-LETTINGS. Three o'clock Thursday afternoon (80th) is the time fixed for the final reception of proposals at the Post Office Department, at Washington, for the mail service in New England and New York, du ring the next four years, from the 1st of July next. There are in Vermont 97 routes, Massachuset 129, Rhode Island 17, Connecticut 71, Maine 159, New Hampshire 187, and in New York 460 routes. Beside these, miscellaneous routes are to be let in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigap, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Total, i,120 routes. Assuming that to each route there will be five proposals the clark will have been account. posals, the clerks will have to open, examine, brief, compare, and record sixty-two hundred blds within the space of sixteen days, for the awards are to be ced on Wednesday, the 19th of April. This is the first important letting under Postmaster General Dennison's administration, and we have no doubt it will prove highly satisfactory to the States concerned immediately, as well as the whole POST OFFICE APPAIRS

Hon. A. W. RANDALL, Acting Postmaster General, yesterday made the following appoint-ments in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey. The following mail messengers have been

At Clarks, Pa., from Eris and Pittsburg Rail-coad, Seth Fruit, from date of commencement. At Albs, Pa., William H. Ashley, in place of At Ana, Fa., William H. Ashley, in place of James A. Thompson.
At Windsor Castle, Pa., Samuel R. Smith—service from Hamburg.
At New Castle, Pa., from E. and P. and M. O. and B. Valley Rallroads, David L. Norris.
At Seaville, N. J., John M. Hildreth, from July, 1864. At Pittsgrove, N. J., Frank Sinbert—service om Salem Railroad. six times a week.
At Allowaystown, N. J., William F. Reeve, from alem Railroad.

At Corry, Pa., from Atlantic and Great Western and Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads, William S. Nutting, in place W. A. Farnsworth. To fill vacancies created by resignations, the Acting ostmaster General yesterday appointed the fol owing postmasters: Isaac Parker, Jr., at Peach Bottom, York county, John P. Nesle, at Lewisville, Chester county,

Joshus K. Sharpless, at Fairville, Chester county, Pa., vice John D. Sharpless.
Dr. Levi Rook, at Winfield, Union county, Pa., vice Samuel A. Walters.
Isaac Freese, at Middle Creek, Union county, Pa., vice Isaac R. Ulsh.
Jeremiah B. Long. vice Isaac R. Ulsh.
Jeremiah B. Jones, at Amberson's Valley, Franklin county, Pa, vice John Greamer.
Elijah H. Horton, at Liberty Corners, Bradford
county, Pa, vice Asa W. Dimmock.
James W. Harvey, at Conshohocken, Montgomery
county, Pa., vice D. W. Harvey.
Thomas McReynolds, at Whitehallville, Bucks
county, Pa., vice Albert G. Hendricks.
Mis. O. B. Watson, at Pleasantville, Venango
county, Pa, vice Alex. W. Brown.

[By Associated Press.] THE MAILS FOR NORTHWESTERN MEXICO. All letters mailed in the United States for the northwest coast of Mexico, embracing the States of Sinalos, Sonora, and Lower California, should be endorsed "Via San Francisco," as letters for those States forwarded by way of San Francisco reach their destination much earlier than by other routes. PROTECTION TO EMIGRANTS ON THE PLAINS. Troops have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth or duty on the overland mail route, to protect the trains from incursions by bands of hostile Indians.

OFFICERS' WHISKY LIMITED. In an order regulating the drawing of supplies from the Commissary Department, Major General HANCOCK, commanding the Middle Military Di-vision, requires commissaries to limit their sales of whisky to an amount not exceeding an average of one gallon per month for each officer in the command which they are attached.

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON. It seems that the full quota of troops for the District of Columbia is to be exacted by a supplemen tary draft to supply large deficiencies, which will take place as soon as the necessary arrangements can be

RELEASE OF PAROLED CITIZEN PRISONERS. By a general order of the War Department reparole from the rebel authorities, delivered to the United States authorities at whatever place on or before the 15th day of March, 1865, are declared re-DEMORALIZATION OF ARMY OFFICERS

The records of courts martial show that one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one surgeon, twelve captains, and sixteen lieutenants were recently onvioted of various offences, and nearly all of them dismissed the service. A lieutenant colonel of colored infantry appro-priated to his own use the bounties of seventeen recruits to his regiment. Eight were found guilty of drunkenness, and one, for aiding a soldier in an attempt to desert, was cashiered and forever incapacitated from holding any office of trust profit, or honor under the United States Govern' ment, and confined at hard labor in a peniten-

tiary for two years. THE INDIAN BURRAU. It has heretofore been stated that Congress passed a resolution directing inquiry into the condi-tion of the Indian tribes and their treatment by the civil and military authorities, and also into the management of the Indian Bureau at Washington; and to report at the next session such legislat as may be necessary for the better administration of Indian affairs. This resolution, it is now understood, was introduced on the suggestion of Mr. Dole, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who will be continued in that office. The committee have divided their duties—Senator Nesmith and Representative Highy to investigate affairs on the Pacific Coast; Senators DooLITTLE and Fos-TER, and Representative Ross, those in Kansas Nebraska, Utah, and the Indian Territory; and Representatives Windom and Hubbard, of Iowa the affairs in other Indian localities. The Indian Bureau has recently concluded treatles with the Winnebagoes, of Dacotah, and the Omahas, of Ne-braska, by which the former have agreed to remove

to the reserve of the latter, the Omahas selling their land for that purpose. LETTERS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND. Letters for Newfoundland intended for transmis-sion by the Ofinerd packets from Boston to Halifax, N.S., should be specially addressed "Via Boston by Cunard packet," and prepaid the United States and postage of five cents per single rate of half

THE CONCERT at the Musical Fund Hall this evening will be a fine entertainment. The former performances of M'lle Katow and Mr. Wehli in our city verified the reputation for artistic merit which an opportunity of hearing Mr. Webli in one of Beethoyen's sonatas. Classical compositions are be-coming every day more appreciated in Philadelphia, and it will be interesting to amateurs to hear Mr. Wehll's interpretation of the music of the great maestro. The vocal performances of Mrs. Behrons and Signor Paolicchi will give pleasing variety to

the concert. THE FIRE ARTS .- Messrs. Birch & Sons will this evening sell the balance of the collection of valuable oil paintings now on exhibition at their gallery, No. 1110 Chestnut street.

- It is well to know who are our friends and ene mies in Europe. Professor Hengstenberg, one of the great theologians of Germany, has been ex-ceedingly bitter in his remarks about our country obduracy." This obduracy shows itself. "especially

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

GENERAL MOVEMENT COMMENCED.

SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY TO TAKE PART. THE ARMY OF THE JAMES UNDER MARCHING ORDERS.

Under Arms.

The President and Generals Grant. Sherman Sheridan, and Liggett have an Interview

STIBBING NEWS SOON TO BE HEARD. OBDER OF GENERAL MEADE.

THE VICTORIES ON SATURDAY—CONGRATULATORY LIST OF WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS

-C. E. School.ondence of The Press. 1 CITY POINT, Va., March 28, A. M. At length we are upon the eve of the long expected and anxiously awaited forward movement of the Army of the Potomac. For several weeks the army has been in readiness for a move. The hospitals at the front have all been cleared, the superfluous baggage has all been shipped to this point intous naggage has all been shipped to this point, and the army has been stripping and girding up its loins for perhaps the last great engagement of the war on the soil of Virginia. As matters now stand, that engagement cannot be postponed by the enemy for many days longer, and it is likely that my next despatch will contain tidings of an exciting and important nature.

At 12 o'clock last night the whole army of the Potomac, in obedience to general orders, was placed under arms and held in readiness for a movement at moment's notice. It is, of course, unknown in what direction General Grant will strike, but it-seems to be an accepted conclusion here that the Southside Railroad will be his first objective point. But while swinging his left still further round in that direction, neither his right nor centre will be further weakened. This fact, of course, implies the obtaining of reinforcements from another quarter, which it would be imprudent to indicate by even so much as a hint.
But a few facts may be stated that the enemy will derive very little comfort from. General Sherldan's command, as I wrote yesterday, has made a june.

command, he I wrote yesterday, and make a June-tion with this army, and will abide with it for better or worse, in the coming campaign. Just about half of Sheridan's bold troopers are dismounted; but this matter is being attended to as rapidly as possible by the post commandant, General Collis, who yes-terday mounted 2,000 of them. There are at the present writing about — thousand of them nounted, and ready and eager for a dash anywhere: This is, of course, quite a formidable force, and will be of immense assistance in operating on the ene my's flank. The rebels have no such number o cavalrymen to oppose us, and their horses, besides are more skeletons. Last night Sheridan's mounted men "camped out" on the Bare ground, without woing to the trouble of putting up tents, and with no covering but their blankets. This would indicate that they do not intend to stop very long in their present location. They crossed the James river at Deep Bottom several days ago on the pontoon bridge. Yesterday they crossed the Appenatox, and took a good fifteen mile ride thereafter. Prudence forbids me to mention their present location. But, as they are a very volatile set of men, and never step long in one spot, it can do no harm to state that they are so situated in the rear of this army that they can move with equal facility reinforce either the right, left, or centre. Yesterday afternoon General Sherman arrived about dark from Fortress Monroe, which point he left at twelve. He had an interview with the President and with Generals Grant, Sheridan, and Liggett. A salute was fired in honor of his arrival He is not to remain here any length of time. Major General Liggett, just mentioned, command: a division of the 10th Corps, Army of the Tennes

see. He is here on a ten days' visit to General Grant. Senator McDougall, of California, is likewise here on a visit to the Lieutenant General. The victories on Saturday were a most auspici pening for the campaign, and have damaged the rebels more than they will like to own. Richmond papers of yesterday claim a "glorious victory" for the rebels, in the assault on Fort Steadman. The ollowing congratulatory order of General Meade HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAG, March 26, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 18.

GENERAL OEDERS, NO. 18.

The Major General commanding announces to the army the success of the operations of yesterday.

The enemy, with a temerity for which he has paid dearly, massed his forces and succeeded, through the reprehensible want of vigilance of the 3d Brigada, ist Division, she Corps, in breaking through our lines, capturing Fort Steadman and Batteries 9, 10, and 11.

The prompt measures taken by Major General Parke, the firm bearing of the troops of the 9th Corps in the adjacent portions of the line held by the enemy, and the conspicuous gallantry of the 3d Division of this corps, for the first time under fire, together with the energy and skill displayed by Brigadier General Hartranft, its leader, quickly repaired this disaster; and the chemy were driven from Fort Steadman and our lines with heavy losses in killed and wounded, leaving in our hands eight battle flags and ever nineteen hundred prisoners.

The enemy being driven from the front of the 9th Corps, the offensive was assumed by the 6th and 2d Corps; the enemy by night was driven from his entrefiched picket line; and all his efforts to recover the same, which were flatticularly determined and repulsed with heavy losses, leaving with the 6th Corps over four hundred prisoners, and with the 2d Corps two battle flags and over three hundred prisoners, and with the 2d Corps two battle flags and over three hundred prisoners.

soners.

The troops of the 6th Corps, reported by Major General Wright as engaged in these operations, were Getty's division, Kelfer's brigade, Seymour's division, and Hamblin's and Edwards' brigades of Wheaton's division.
Of the 2d Corps, Major General Humphreys men-tions Miles' and Mott's divisions, and Smythe's bri-gade of Hays' division, supported by Griffin's division, 5th Corps.

The result of the day was the thorough defeat of the enemy's plans, the capture of his strongly-entrenched picket line, under the artiliery fire of his main works, and the capture of ten battle flazs' and about twenty-eight hundred prisoners; a result on which the Major General commanding heartily convertibles the army.

which the major General commanding heartly congratulates the army.

Two-lessons can be learned from these operations]: one, that no fortified line, however strong, will protect an army from an intrepld and audacious enemy, unless vigilantly guarded; the other, that no disaster or misfortune is irreparable where energy and brayery are displayed in the determination to recover what is lost, and to promptly assume the offeneive.

cover what is lost, and to promptly assume the offeneive.

The Major General commanding trusts these lessons will not be lost on this army.

In conclusion, the Major General commanding desires to return his thanks to those commands of the army not specially mentioned in this order for the promptitude displayed by all, in their movements to different parts of the lines, under the exigencies of the hour. In connection with this subject, the promptitude of Major General Warren, and of Brevet Major General Hunt, chief of artillery, in the early part of the operations, during the accidental absence of the Vajor General commanding, deserves commendation and thanks.

Major General Commanding.

In the coming movement the Army of the James

In the coming movement the Army of the James is not to remain inactive. A considerable portion of work has been mapped out for it. As in the case ders, and are all packed up ready to move. Whether any of the army has moved, and in what direction, your correspondent there will inform you. It may e said, however, that the two armies will be a uni in the offensive operations. If necessary, the Army of the James could be thrown across to this side of the river in half a day; but it does not follow that The following is a list of the wounded in the 2d Corps in Saturday's fight : LIST OF WOUNDED IN SECOND CORPS—PENNSYL. VANIA REGIMENTS.

Corps in Saturday's fight:

LIST OF WOUNDED IN SECOND CORPS—PENNSYL YANIA REGIMENTS.

Private Amos Burr, Company C, 99th.

Private Wm. M. Wallas. Company K, 69th.

Private John McMann, Company A, 99th.

Private John R. Desoy, Company I, 105th.

Private Wm. V. Huffmaster, Company D, 148th Issac T. Hamilton, musician, 110th.

Private Archie Jones, Company H, 150th.

Private John Smith, Company A, 57th.

Private John Smith, Company A, 57th.

Private John Smith, Company B, 15th.

Private John Serik, Company H, 15th.

Private Johnes Ersik, Company H, 57th.

Private Robert Jordan, Company A, 57th.

Private Hobert Jordan, Company A, 57th.

Private Hobert Jordan, Company A, 57th.

Private Michael Schalcsky, Company B, 188th.

Private Andrew North, Company E, 105th.

Private Michael Schalcsky, Company B, 188th.

Private Edward Steinbeck, Company C, 57th.

Private Edward Steinbeck, Company C, 57th.

Private Bennerville Tschob, Company C, 57th.

Private Bennerville Tschob, Company C, 57th.

Private Ohas. Crouse, Company C, 188d.

Private John Miller, Company B, 188d.

Private John Miller, Company B, 188d.

Private John B. Miller, Company B, 188d.

Private John B. Miller, Company E, 58d.

Private John B. Dehaven, Company F, 188th.

Private John B. Dehaven, Company F, 188th.

Private Henry J. Gossert, Company E, 188d.

Private John B. Dehaven, Company E, 188d.

Private John Hasson, Company E, 188d.

Private John H. Many E, 100mpany E, 188d.

Private Hugh Kelly, Company E, 188d.

Private Hugh Kelly, Company E, 188d.

Private Hugh Kelly, Company E, 188d.

Private Barney Mullen, Company E, 188d.

Private Barney Mullen, Company E, 188d.

Private Barney Mullen, Company E, 188d.

Priva Corporal Francis Devous, Company (F. Stat., Private James S. McLumply, Company G., 140th. Private John Welsh, Company F., 106th. Private Thomas H. Fenton, Company F., 188d. Private George Boyd, Company K., 60th. Private Connell McCluchey, Company C., 69th. Private James Brown, Company C., 53d. Private Mark J. Scull, Company J., 99th. Private James Firel, Company G., 99th. Washingron, March 25.—Information from City

Corps are much larger than heretofore reported the newspaper accounts. The 1st Division have in the hospital 166 wound and 20 are known to have been killed.
In the 3d Division hospital there are 166 wounded and about 82 were killed. The 2d Division were not engaged, but in their hospital they have 130 rebel wounded. Ploket firing was kept up all last night, yesterday, and all the day before. The killed on both sides were exchanged, the enemy showing more courtesy than heretofore. A HUNGRY DWARF DESERTS THE REBEL CAUSE WASHINGTON, March 29 - Another defender of the Confederacy has just come in. He is eighteen

Point, dated yesterday, says the losses in the 9th

years of age, but looks several years younger, being a dwarf, about 3% feet high, and slender. His father is reported to be wealthy. He says he en-listed to be sent to the front, so to escape, and thus

get something to est. GENERAL PHERMAN'S VISIT TO CITY POINT. WARRINGTON, March 29.—Major General Sherman arrived at City Point, together with some of the efficers of his staff, on Monday evening, March Everything Packed Up and the Troops 27th, and left to return to his army on the following day, after an interview on board the River Queen with the President of the United States, Lieutenant General Grant, Major General Meade, Major General Ord, Major General Sheridan, and others

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

THE EVE OF GREAT EVENTS ACCOUNTS OF THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

- Rollin. -

ndence of The Press.] ARMY OF THE JAMES,

BEFORE RICHMOND, March 28, 1865.

"Now, by St. Paul the work goes bravely on." At last there is something tangible to allay our conjectures, and give an insight into movements which are in motion to open the spring campaign. Com-mands have put the war paint on, and are now upon the war path, and before this reaches you you may learn more thrilling information through official sources. Operations in this department may be re-

garded as commenced, the nature of which I deem prudent to withhold for the present. The rebels are hardly prepared for the strategy which is at this moment effectually checkmating them, though heir manifest uneasiness indicate that they hav ome forebodings of the approaching retribution Upon the eve of a great battle there has generally cen some anxiety as to the result, but in this case there is an unswerving confidence in the ability of the moveable columns, the thunders of whose artil lery will be heard before many hours have past, to accomplish all that General Grant has undertaken. The evacuation of Richmond for some weeks has frequently been announced in The Press as being actually in progress. It is now credited in the best military circles to such an extent as to make a disposition of the forces to meet such a contingency. The authorities obtain their information from scouts and reliable persons, which is to the effect that all cumbersome munitions of war and contraband property are being removed from the city. Lee must either assault curworks, and what is more difficult, defeat our armies, or vacate his stronghold, if he would save his hordes from immediate capture. It is more than probable that he

will give up Richmond with accumulated regrets and fall back to some point where he can best defend himself and receive supplies for his army. His decision upon this matter will, no doubt, depend considerably upon the combined movements of Lieutenant General Grant, who has, no doubt, aused the said Lee the most unpleasant anxiety o is uppatural life. The weather, that necessary concomitant to al martial movements, is in a most excellent condi-tion, with not even a cloud to dampen our spirits or

lelsy the operations. The protracted stay of Sheridan and his forces a the White House gave his men abundant time to rest, and on their junction with the united armies confronting Richmond and Petersburg they were ready to undertake, in co-operation with Meade and Ord, such plans as the commander in chief vished executed.

THE SOUTH.

THE FIGHT OF SATURDAY. REBEL ADMISSION OF DEFEAT GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT. SHERMAN SAID TO BE ENTRENCHING.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Richmond papers of fonday, March 27, fully admit their defeat in Saturday's fight, and add that their loss was heavy. They claim to have a large number of prisoners. From North Carolina and the Valley they con ain but little that is new. The Raleigh Confederate save that Ice Tohnston has set Sherman to entrench ing, and that his campaign is up for the present.

The Petersburg papers mention that a heavy column is moving from Grant's left toward Weldon, N. O, being, they add, a diversion in favor of Military matters beyond the Mississippi are entirely at a stand-still. Our forces hold the lower portion of Arkansas, along the Washita river, and

command the greater portion of the line of the Red Gen. Lee, in his official despatch on Saturday night, says that Gordon's troops were unable to old Fort Steadman, owing to the cross-fire from Grant's forts, and resumed their original lines bringing off from four to six hundred prisoners, in-cluding Gen. McLaughlin, but abandoning all of the artillery and mortars which they had taken in the fort. Lee adds that later on Saturday Grant held a portion of his (Lee's) original posi who led the rebel assault, was wounded.

SHERMAN.

The Two Battles with Johnston SEVEN UNSUCCESSFUL CHARGES BY THE REBELS.

Interview between Grant and Sherman

ENCOURAGING BUT CONTRABAND NEWS New York, March 29 .- The steam transpor United States, from Beaufort, brings dates from

Goldsboro to the 24th, one day later than before re The correspondent of the Newbern Times give letails of General Sherman's two battles. Both pattles on the part of the rebels were planned by General Johnston, and in both cases he took the precaution to rest each of his flanks on a stream. the made seven charges en masse in his desperate endeavor to force our lines, but they all falled to nove our men. His loss was severe in each

charge. A Newbern letter of the 25th states that General Sherman has gone to Fortress Monroe, probably to have an interview with General Grant. FORTBESS MONROE, March 28.-The steamer Perit and Trade Wind arrived here to-day from Vilmington, N. C., with 200 refugees from Colum bia. S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C. The news from our forces in North Carolina is exceedingly encouraging, but for the present every-thing pertaining to their movements has been judged o be strictly contraband. Suffice it to say that they occupy firmly the posi-

tion at Goldsboro, N. C., and, while very strong in numbers, are confident of perfect success. No active novement of importance had taken place since the ast news brought from Goldsboro. MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., March 26 .- The member of the North Carolina Legislature, from Pas-quotank county, Mr. Grundy, has just reached his home from Raleigh, for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. He says that Gen. Johnston's forces, all told, will not num. ber more than half of General Sherman's army, and that the combined armies of Lee and Johnston will not outnumber the joint armies of Generals Shernan and Schofield. He also states that the present Legislature of this State openly admit that there is no possible hope for the Confederacy to succeed, and that they have met for the last time under the rebel auspices. He thinks that if Johnston makes a stand it will be at Rotisville, six miles northeast of Ra. eigh, as that place, though it does not cover Raleigh, is a position of great natural strength. The people from all sections of North Carolina were bringing a great pressure to bear upon the State authorities in favor of immediate submission and a return to the Union, which a majority of the Legislature assent to, if Governor Vance can be brought over, who now manifests a disposition to yield. Releigh to be surrendered to General Sherman with this nderstanding. Mr. Grundy says the Legislature

and the people are reconciled to the aband of alavery, and that the first act of the Legislatur vill be to ratify the constitutional amendment abo The proposition of Lee and Davis to arm the slaves, thereby demoralizing them and making them a dangerous element, has made slavery odious to its ormer supporters, who generally concede that they nust be made free in order to be made soldiers. It now appears that the rebel President is endea-voring to obtain peace through the State authorities of North Carolina. A general pardon and re-storation of property by President Lincoln is an offet which Davis requires for the abandonment of clavery. On these conditions he is willing to unite with the North in a foreign war under one flag. The Raleigh Standard Intimates that terms will be effered which both parties can accept with honor, which will bring them under one flag in a foreign war of conquest, avenging the joint injuries both parties have received.

Most of Sherman's men are each in possession of

a captured horse, which makes this material very cheap at Goldsboro, where this great army is now resting for a short time in strong positions wall ortified. The country is very rich, and supplies are very abundant. General Sherman came through from Goldsboro to Newbern yesterday in four hours, on his way to Fortress Monroe. When he comes back, thich will be before the enemy miss him. Governor Vance and Jeff Davis will ascertain what kind of eace they are to have. The trains are running through from Newbern to

General Sherman's men, who consider him the

greatest man in the world, say that they intend to

ave the honor of taking Richmond the There never was an army so proud of their leader or so happy and confident. Generals Terry's and Schofield's men claim that they are also members of General Sherman's grand army, and that the armies of England, and France combined would be powerless against them.
The chief topic of conversation in General Sherman's army is in regard to a foreign war. The robel prisoners all say that their armies are equally as desirous of such an event as our armies. They readily shake hands and cheer each other over this mode of settling their grievances. They have it all planned out that Generals Sherman and Lee are to lead the two armies, with General Grant for DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

EXPEDITION TO CUT OFF RETREAT FROM MOBILE. Sr. Louis, March 20.-Private advices from Chicksaw, Ala., say that a body of 10,000 cavalry, under Major General Wilson, was at that point under marching orders. It is supposed that they

from Mobile. HAVANA AND TEXAS. New York, March 29.—By the steamer Eagle we have Havana dates to the 26th. The blockade runner Denbeigh, from Gal rrived there on the 25th. The rebel General Chalmers is dead.

A meeting was held at San Antonio, Texas, on the

will go south to cut off the retreat of the rebeli

2d, to take into consideration a proposition to occupy the Western territory and open communication with California. It was said that ten thousand recruit for the rebel army could thus be secured. A committee was appointed to confer with the rebel commander in the trans-Mississippi Department on the There was a mutiny in the garrison at Galveston on the 26th ult., resulting in the death and wound

ing of several.

More French troops have passed through Havan: More French troops have passed through Havans on their way from Mexico to France.

The blockade-runners Mexico and R. S. Wood have arrived at Havans, the former with cotton from Matamoros, and the latter with a quantity of naval equipments from Nassau.

The following blockade runners were lying in port: the Col. Lamb, Fox, Juno, Banshee, Pelican, and Fanny.

A large number of schooners had arrived at Havans and cleared for Matamoros.

CALIFORNIA. FINANCIAL AND COMMBROIAL AFFAIRS—DETAILOR OF THE MOSES TAYLOR. SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Advices from the East have advanced greenbacks to 65@62. Of the remainder of the 7.30 bonds in the hands of the subtreasurer, \$400,000 have been taken. Gold is unusually coarse now, owing to the closing of the mint for the settlement of the deceased melter and remer's accounts. Large quantities of silver bullion are coming into market, and is mostly shipped to China. Arrived, steamhip Moses Taylor, San Juan del Sur, with the passengers who left New York February 20th. She was detained fourteen days waiting for the passengers who were delayed by the low water in the San Juan river and the loss of one transport. reasport.

The company is negotiating with the Costa Rica Sovernment for the right to navigate the Colorade lver, which is navigable at all seasons, and has good harbor at its mouth.

CANADA. RELEASE AND REARERST OF THE ST. ALBAMS BAIDERS. BAIDERS.

MONTREAL, March 29.—The rebel raiders who robbed the St. Albans banks and committed other depredations said who have been on trial for so long a time, have been discharged from custody, and are now at theerty. Their acts are fully sustained.

MONTREAL, March 29.—The rebel raiders have just been arrested again on another warrant.

Departure of the Steamer Africa. Boston, March 29.—The steamer Africa salled his morning, with 31 passengers for Halifax and 50 or Liverpool. She takes out no specie. Sailing of the Asia. HALIFAX, March 29.—The steamship Asia sailed or Boston at 11 o'clock this morning.

Fast Day in Maine. Augusta, Me., March 29.—Governor Cony has appointed Thursday, April 20th, for a fast day in Maine. A Governor's Veto. Boston, March 29 — Governor Andrew to day vetoed the bill to exclude liquor dealers from serving as jurors.

The U. S. Steamer Stettin. Boston, March 29.—The U. S. steamer Stettin, from St. Helena Sound, S. C., arrived here to-day. NEW YORK CITY.

Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 New York, March 29, 1865. DEATH OF JACOB LITTLE. Jacob Little, the "Napoleon" of Wall street, died at his residence, in Union Square, yesterday. He was in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Probably no man, the country throughout, has been the sul ject of more commercial gossip and interesting sto-ries. In fact, his history has been nearly coincident with that of Wall street itself, and but a few years ago it was almost safe to prophesy, when Wall street was "blue," that Jacob Little was poor, and, when Wall street was "bright," that Jacob Little was wealthy. He was, in fact, the foot-ball of Finance—now up, now down—a human being oscilla ing periodically between Crossus and Job's turkey. Whoever shall hereafter write a history of the spe culative mania in America must, nolens volens make Jacob Little his hero; He was once a clerk in the house of the scarcely less notable financier,

Jacob Barker. Mr. Little had scarcely been heard of since the rather as a "legitimate worker" than as a Napoleon among Bulls and Bears. His fatal sickness was not of great duration. The funeral is announced for Friday. ANOTHER CAPITAL OFFER.

The Brooklyn Common Council have decided to

tender one of their city parks to the Senatorial committee which is "looking round" for a site on which to pitch the new Capitol. This park contains me ten acres not suitable for a Zoological Garden, but a wholesome spot for a State Senate. The idea proffering the Spring-street burying-ground has MISCHLLANY.

McDonald, who was recently arrested in this city harged with complicity with Kennedy and other rebel hotel-burners, has been honorably discharged by General Dix upon proof of his innocence.
Gottschall's good old-tathioned "farewell" concerts are being repeated here under the direction of Muzio, the well-known impressario.
Major Martin R. Delaney, the first colored man who ever held military rank in the United States, is lecturing on the history of Anglo-Saxon Progres³ The small-nex is abating in the city. The number

of deaths arising therefrom, according to the City Inspector's last weekly report, was but twenty. Stocks steady. Gold 150½; atter call 151; New York Central 85; Erie 45%; Hudson River 99½; Reading 91; Michigan Southern 51%; Illinois Central 94; Pittsburg and Gleveland 51%; Rock flaind 87%; Northwestern 21%; Fort Wayne 80½; Cumberiand 34; Quicksilver 60%; Marlposa 11%.

Ship News.

Arrived, schr James A. Barron, Sagua. THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL compares and ontrasts the Federal and Confederate forces in the

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAK—
TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, March 29.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst., via Queenstown on the 19th inst., arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning.
The Asia has 48 passengers for Halifax and 29 for Boston, and her dates are two days later than those per the Damaccus at Portland.

The elemship City of Dublin left Liverpool for New York on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times editorially reviews President Lincoln's inaugural address, and says it reveals his disposition and opinions more completely than many verboes compositions which have proceeded from his predecessors. The Times admits that he has fulfilled the duties which destiny imposed on him with firmness and conscientiousness, but without any feeling of exhilaration at success or sanguine expectations of coming prosperity. His address appears to be intended to repress the more sanguine expectations of the Northern people, and to intimate to them that fresh exertions and savice will be necessary for the attainment of their object.

The London Daily News says that the address is humane modest, and firm in tone.

The Times has an editorial on the arrival of the Shenandosh at Melbourne, and says that her commander does not appear to have asked any indugence which can properly be refused him, and the Governor has but one course open—that of strict adherence to the spirit of the instructions given by the British Cabiret.

The Army and Navy Gazette says it has much better hopes of peace now between Great Britain and the Fower or Powers which may represent the istill very near at hand, in all human probability. In truth, the spirit of the South is giving way everywhere except in Virginia, and it is maintained there only because all the bold and determined men of the South are concentrated in Virginia.

The Index bolsters up the drooping spirits of its party by declaring that if Lee, with a hundred thousand men. retreats into the mountainou llowing paragraphs. By a careful perusal of these statements the reader will be able to judge intelli-gently of the superiority of the former, and the statements the reader will be able to judge intelligently of the superiority of the former, and the almost certain success that awaits them:

The critical moment approaches. All our great Eastern armies are within communicating distance; all the enemy's are in direct co-operation, and, by means of railroads within actual supporting distance in case of battle. We possess the advantage of men. Our effective armies are more than 200,000 strong. The enemy can hardly be reckoned above 130,000, and probably falls below that estimate. He has once more, and unavoidably, secured the advantage of interior lines and faelle communications. In one sense, therefore, he may be said to have the advantage of position. In another, and an important sense, he has not, because we rest upon impregnable sea bases, with heavy neets of gunboats and transports, while he has none. For a single battle, he is in good position; for a series, we are in a better. The gradual narrowing of the field of conflict increases this temporary advantage of the enemy, but it relatively increases our own superiority, provided the first shock of arms be in our favor. In direct communication between his two columns, the enemy is more fortunate than we. But his railroad lines are slender, and the rails and rolling stock in such condition as to limit materially their capacity in the transportation of men or material.

In supplies we are immeasurably his superior—so much so that the question of food and forage would decide the contest, if it were net that the advantage is with us, because our men are equally brave, and better disciplined, more vigorous, better fed, better clothed and shod, better armed and equipped. In morale, we have the prestige of the whole year on our side, and earry banners covered all over with fresh inscriptions of victory; but the enemy has a dwindling army and an unprosperous cause to drag upon his spirits. In generalship, we can safely trust our savairament of first or lines, that is entirely overmatched by two very important consid lmost certain success that awaits them: Lord Russell explained, and said he believed the negotiations would be concluded by the end of the present month.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston, in reply to inquiries, said he believed there was no farced labor now on the Suez Canal works.

Marquis Hartington introduced the army estimates already published. The total reduction is 4,000 men. The principal vote was agreed to, Mr. Gregory gave notice that he should, at an early day, ask what steps Government had taken to protect the property of British subjects in the Confederate States, prior to the closing of the war.

FRANCE. The Memorial Diplomatique of Paris, the organ of the Mexican Government, asserts that President Lincoln will immediately recognize the Empire of Mexico.

famous. He is, in any event, pressing on Johnston's resr, or can carry Weldon on the right, or Danville on the left.

The second important consideration is our vast superiority in cavalry. Sheridan's powerful column—two full divisions and a brigade—will soon connect with the division of Gregs. Sherman has all Kilpatrick's division with him, which has everywhere ridden down the Confederate cavalry in a march of more than a thousand miles. The enemy has dismounted a great part of his cavalry for the want of horses, and the remnant is in bad condition. We venture the statement that our efficient cavalry now outcumbers threefold that of the enemy. What splendid advantage, even in spite of the impracticable country, this surplus will give us in the outting off of communications and in the annoying of the enemy a decisive route, it is easy to predict. Under such auspices the great campaign proceeds. Schofield has rejoined Sherman; Sheridan has rejoined Grant. Each has accomplished invaluable results in the movement for junction; the one at Wilmington and Kinston, the other on the James River Canal. Grant watches Lee at Richmond, and threatens to detail Sheridan by a wide detour to cut the Southside Railroad. Sherman marches on Raleigh, threatening, on his left fiank, Danville, and, on his right, Weldon. Both cities are of vital importance. Johnston, lying on the headwaters of the Neuse, doubtless holds Hills borough as the point of retreat from Raleigh, covering Danville with his right fiank. His left, not improbably, he estretches over to the Tar river, in the region of Rocky Mount, to protect the city of Weldon. Decisive battle or disastrous retreat must soon follow these dispositions.

CONGRESS AFTER THE LAWYERS.—Congress is determined that disloyal attorneys shall not practice in the Federal courts, if it can be avoided. The following act was approved January 22th, 1895, and is now in force. The Federal judges will see that the cath is administered to the lawyers at each term of their courts who may present themselves to practice, provided they construe the law as the law-makers did:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person, after the date of this act, shall be admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, or any time after the 4th day of March next shall be admitted to the bar of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, or of two Court, or shall be allowed to appear and be heard in any such court, by virtue of any previous admission, unless he shall have first taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in "an act to prescribe an oath of, office and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862, according to the forms and in the manner in said act provided, which said oath, so taken and subscribed shall be preserved amony; the files of such court, and any person who shall, falsely take the said oath shall be eguilty of perjuty, and on conviction shall be liable to the pains and penalties in the said act provided.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE DAMASCUS AND ASIA Rebel Congressman's Account Blair Mission.

President Lincoln's inavoural complimented BY THE LONDON JOURNALS.

Australia

PORTLAND, March 29.—The steamship Damascus Capt. Watts, from Liverpool on the 16th, via Lou-donderry on the 17th inst., arrived here at seven o'clock this morning. Her dates are one day later o'clock this morning. Her dates are one day later than those already received.

The steamship Nova Scotian, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst.

The steamship Oity of Dublin, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.

The steamship Saxonia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

The steamship Oity of Boston, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst.

The steamship Oity of Boston, from New York, also arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst.

Purser Newlands reports as follows: On the 27th inst. parsed the steamship Peruvian, in lat. 42 57, long. 61 02, bound east.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Owl says that the impression conveyed by Mr. Seward's despatch that the proposition for an alliance between the North and South, for a foreign war, eriginated with the Confederates, for a loreign war, originated wan the countries false.

The Cool then gives the following in regard to Mr. Blair's mission on the authority of a member of the Confederate Congress, just arrived in England, who received the information from Secretary Benjamin, in the following words:

The object of the mission was to assure Prest dent Davis that his commissioners would be received at Washington to open negotiations on the following basis;

All questions in dispute to be left undecided and considered as open questions. All questions in dispute to be left undecided and considered as open questions.

An armistice to be granted, and a league, offensive and defensive, to be made to drive the French out of Mexico.

Letters from Australia say that the rebel cruiser Shenandeah only arrived at Melbourne just before the departure of the mails. Several lady prisoners were on board, occupying the best cabin. Captain Waddell said that they were free to land and go where they pleased. where they pleased.

Parliamentary proceedings of the 15th are unim-

portant.

A Parliamentary paper shows that the French and Linglish Governments have sent identical instructions to their naval commanders on the South American station. They are required to use every friendly effort to secure the free navigation of rivers, but not to use force without reference to the home Government. Merchant vessels are warned against carrying munitions of war to the belligerents. The trial of the Belfast rioters is progressing quietly. Some of the rioters have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from three months to two years. months to two years.

American Securities.—Satterthwaite's circu-

lar of the evening of the lith says the news by the Europa of a new loan of six hundred million dollars caused the 5-20 bonds to decline from 5- to 52%, and the continental markets appearing to be fully supplied by recent shipments, the bonds have not found ready buyers even at the reduced quotations. Illinois and Eries also declined one dollar from the blocks noint. highest point. The English funds on the 15th exhibited a marked improvement.
The Daily News says a better feeling is evidently caused by Palmerston's remarks in the House of Commons on American affairs. Money is easier.

AUSTRALIA. AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Jan. 25.—The captain of the Shenandoah has formally requested leave of Sir Charles Darling to land his prisoners and take in coal and repair machinery. He promises to observe neutrality and get to sea again as quickly as possible. The application is under consideration by the Governor and the Executive Council.

The Melbourne Argus says: "The Shenandoah was thought to be too late to do much mischief, as there was scarcely an American ship trading there. Six vessels were one in the course of a few weeks from New York and Boston; but American merchants said they were likely to be under the English or Dutch flags."

FRANCE.

Ish or Dutch flags."

FRANCE.

The Senate continued the debate on the religious questions involved in the Address. M. Boujean eulogized Boulaud's speech, and demonstrated the validity of organic laws. He denounced the Society of Jesuits, and demanded their suppression by the Government.

The Archbishop of Paris made a conciliatory speech, and recommended an understanding between the Emperor and the Pope.

Bourse flat, 67.65.

AUSTRIA.

The reported reply of Austria to the Prussian de-mand for annexation of the duchies leaves room for further negotiations.

A Berlin derpatch says it was believed there that Austria would after all consent to the annexation of the duchies, provided she receives a guarantee from the Germanic Confederation of all her present possessions.

It is said that Russia decidedly opposes annexa-tion, while France encourages it with the intention of subsequently putting in a claim for compensa-LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LONDON, March 17.—The Times' "city article says: The discount market is without alteration and the character of the Bank returns does not discourage the expectation of a possible reduction of the rate of discount to four per cent. early in April. The King of the Belgians is expected to visit Queen Victoria in a rew days.

There were no expectations at present of a termination of the struggle between the masters and operatives in the iron trade in South Staffordshire. The masters believe that all the assistance the trade societies can furnish will not be sufficient to maintain the vast numbers of men they have thrown out of employment for striking for higher wages. THE LATEST NEWS, VIA QUEENSTOWN

LIVERPOOL, March 18—Evening.—There is no political news of importance to-day.

The appointment of Sir Frederick Bruce, Minister to Washington, as a Knight of the Order of the Bath, and of Mr. E. M. Archibald, consult New York, as Companion of the Bath, are officially gazetted. ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALTFAX— TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

or normern virginia and Eastern Tennessee, he can defy the Federals and carry on the war for twenty years.

The failure is announced of Thomas Sterling Bigble, merchant in London, with liabilities of about £180 000; and of Burstall & Co., of Hull and Bombay, with liabilities of from £200,000 to £300,000. These failures are said to have been chiefly caused by losses in blockade-running at rebel ports. Sinister runors are affoat as to other firms. David Li. Lewis, merchant of London, has also suspended for large amounts. Drafts for large amounts by the Confederate Government at Richmond, on their financial agents at Liverpool, Frazer, Trenholm, & Co., were, after three days? delay, refused acceptance, and allowed to be protested. One draft alone is for £27,000. The alleged cause is want of advice, and it is asserted that the drafts are not expected to lie over beyond a few days.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th, Lord Stratford of Recollific drew attention to the protracted negotiations respecting the boundaries of Turkey and Persia, and the risks of a disturbance of peace therefrom.

Lord Russell explained, and said he believed the herefrom.

Lord Russell explained, and said he believed the negotiations would be concluded by the end of the

Mexico.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash on band of ever fourteen millions francs.

The Senate, on the 16th, adopted paragraphs 13 and 14 of the address, and commenced a debate on the September convention between France and Italy. Speeches were made in defence of the temporal power of Papacy and the maintenance of the Pope of Rome, while some distrust of the Italian Government was evinced. Bourse firm, 67.15.

AUSTRIA, AUSTRIA,

A Vienna paper published a note presented by
the English ambassadors to the Austrian Government, in which England recognizes the provisional
state of things in the Duchles, provided the rights
of the Diet of Schleswig-Holstein and of the Germen Diet are respected by Austria and Prussia.

The debate on the Budget is progressing in the
Chamber of Deputies. Chamber of Deputies.

The Minister of Finance contended that no reduction in the Budget could take place if at present rejected.

The Administration was being carried on without a regular Budget being voted, but the Administration could not be stopped if the House refused to vote the Budget. He threw the blame of the mis understanding on the former ministry.

The editors of twenty-two Madrid journals signs protest against the new press law. PORTUGAE. The new ministry received a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies.

Sundry changes in the Cabinet are announced, including the Presidency of the Council. INDIA. IBy Telegraph Direct 1

Bombay, March 9.—Business here and at Calcutta is still suspended, owing to native holidays, and unfavorable advices from Liverpool and Manchester. Octon and piece goods were nominal.

The rate of interest at Beembay was 14 per cent.

A Calcutta telegram of the 10th of March announces that the Indian Government has reduced the export duty on salipatre by one half.

London Money Marker—Funds figmer and advancing. There is a moderate demand for discount.

Commercial Intelligence.

[Per Steamer Damascus.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, BRIDAY, March
15—Evening.—The Brokers' Circular reports: The sales
of Cotton for the week have been 75,000 bales including
15,000 bales to appeniators and 9,500 bales to approved.
The market is firm, with an advance of 16,000 dales
The market is firm, with an advance of 16,000 dales
American descriptions, and 260 db in on all others.
Middling Orleans is quoted at 116; do. Upland, 163,d;
fair, 186. The sales to day (Friday) were 10,000 bales,
the market closing quiet and unchanged.
Stock of Cotton in port, 672,00 bales, including 65,000
bales of american.
TRADB REFORT.—The Manchester market opened
active, and closed quiet and firm.
LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPES MARKET.—The breadsinfic market is quiet and steady. Richardson, Speace,
d Co., Wakefield, Mash, & Qo., and others reporting.

. Commercial Intelligence.

quarter. DOOL PROVISIONS MARKET SLOWS MARKET SLOWS MAY SEE ILL. CO. and G. vrdon. Bruce, & Co. report call and caster. Been steady 12 25 56 66 56. Land steady at 50 56 66 51s. Tall wards. Tell wards of PRODUCE MARKET To LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET To Circular reports: Ashes quiet and steady and steady Coffee steady Rice Quiet Linseed dull and 6d lo wer. Linseed collections of the Committee o Kosh hat and nominas. Spins of Tartive at 65.

Meegrs. Foult, Firsheh, & Brandon reposted y at lod@le 11%1.

LOBDON MARKETS—Baring's Circ Breadsings quiet and steady; Iron steady, and 6d lower; Coffee firm: Tex quiet at mon Congou; Eco firm: Tallow steady; Itend downwards; Ipitits Tarpenting tend downwards; Ipitits Tarpenting tesles at 56e; Petroleum steady at 185 for for refined. LONDON MOKEY MARKET. -Consols lay at 50% @ 80% for money.
The builton in the Bank of England has E121;100.

Baring quotes Illinois Central shares, 5;
thates, 55@24; United States ave twenties, 5;
LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN

Floa Tquiet and steady. Wheat i Weste rn 7s 9d@8s 4d. Corn firm.

Liverpoot, March 18-Evening Cotton to day were 6,000 bales, incorporations and exporters. The market of cotton to tall and exporters. The market is an changed. Breadstuffs quiet and steady Provisions inactive, except Pork, which Provisions inactive, except Pork, which though quiet Produce quiet and steady.

I cornor, March 18—Evening.—Consols. (SMCSS). Illinois Central share 514.9%; chares 324. U. S. free twenties 5365; Paris. March 18—Evening.—The Bourg, Rentes 67f 20c for money. Marine Intelligence. Arrived from New York, January R. 6 siparaiso; 21st. Lord Charendon, at change, the Beonora, at Gottenburg; 1sth, Garillo, Arrived from San Francisco, Peb. 5th, Bortellan, Carrived from San Franci

Callac.

Salied for New York 14th. Augustus from 18th. Bord Salied for New York 14th. Augustus from 18th. Bith. Southern Bights, from Shields; 17th. 15th. Minnehala. from Bith. Minnehala. Solip Minnehala. from Bith. Beautert, has again been abandoned, and the world of the salies from 18th. PRESENT CONDITION OF IRELAND.
TION TO THIS COUNTRY.—Mr. Maguin
British Parliament, thus speaks of Irelan
He solemnly and sincerely declared
was in Ireland discontent and discontent

ressed his deep regret that the pe the country in such numbers, and can a feeling of hostility to the Britisi Let them look at the case straight; not shrink from a consideration of The feeling carried to America by have an influence upon the polic statesmen. The Irish emigrants and born in the States outnumbered th Ircland. They were active and many of them commanded the premany of them: commanded the pre-form. They were animated by hat and he asked them into what calami not precipitate the two countries. He hoped that the Government, inste-themselves about complications in c Europe, would endeavor to heal the a ed in the heart of the empire. Roys not meet the wants of Ireland. The he a court-plaster over a deep-seate Irish people would be glad to see her h member of her family; but the staying persaw the utter hopelessness of any effort is there was no reward, did not want the surroyalty or the glitter of pagestary. We wanted was just laws, that would liber; armies and give them a field for their en (Hear, hear.]

EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF 725 P AND LOTS OF BETTIER, FRENCH, GERYA AMERICAN DRY GOODS, &C., THIS DAY,—[1] particular attention of dealers is requested valuable and desirable assortment of Britis man, Swiss, French, and American dry goo bracing about 725 packages and lots of stap fancy articles in cottons, woolens, linens, we and silks, including 350 pieces cithts, one satinets, &c., 450 pieces mohairs, Italians and Chines. Also, Saxony dress goods, but and 136 pieces black and fancy silks. Also, ready made clothing. Also, 120 packages & goods, for each, to be peremptorily sold, by logue, on four months' credit, comment (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock, to be c all day without intermission, by John R. Jo., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market S On Friday, March 31, large sale of 15,00 German cotton hosiery, gloves, suspen

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL -The Paris correspondent of the London

ing Star publishes some interesting facts can with the last hours of the Duke de Morny. the Emperor and Empress of the French Par to the Palace of the Corps Legislatif to to the dying Duke, the Emperor, it is said to the dying links, the Emperor, it is all laboring under an attack of rheumatism, we subsequently became greatly aggravated, added to the mental suffering occasioned by the of so valued a friend provented his Imperial jesty leaving his room for some days. Then writer says that "the Empress, overcome by scene of sorrow around her, knelt at the bei the dying man and burst into an agony of The Emperor grasped the hand of his lovel h fore consciousness could be restored." Wita to the political sentiments of the late Discurrently reported in Paris that shortly bear decease he told M. Girardin that he was given the time had arrived when liberty s peratively required by France that he was per ready to give up the presidency of the Channel resume the Portfolio of the Interior! and resume the Portfolio of the Interior in considered necessary to the completion of policy. It is mentioned, as a curious fact, the of the French papers agree as to the character the disease which resulted in the death of the Professor Agassiz, whom the Emperor N on has vainly attempted to induce to ret France, in a speech at-the Agricultural st Springfield, Mass., gave the rea this country for his home. He said: "I said habit of looking into the condition of things, analyzing the facts which I witness, and I myself one day what was the difference American and European civilization; and careful and conscientious and sometimes trying survey of the case, I came to the clusion: that the characteristic feature of ropean society was, that there the institu were all calculated to crush down every effort night interfere with the privileges of the few here everything was organized to foster the advi-ment of every one. The American institution such that they will allow a man to becomes: who possesses the elements of true manhood upon that result of my consideration, I said self, having children, here should be my home: their home. I could not but enjoy those private of the boundless resources of the country ?. established its social organization upon such ciples."

— The Charleston Courier has an accoun exit of the Charleston Mercury, given by a who travelled several days in company with pressman who had been in charge of the frelet chartered specially for conveying the press-iles, and material of the Mercury establishs few days previous to the evacua a number of others, was at the junction of the lotte and Columbia Railroad on the evacuation Columbia. In the confusion which followed impossible to procure a locomotive to remote train, and the whole of the ears, together with buildings, &c., at the junction depot, were contained the private and official corresponds Hon, R. B. Rhett, from the commencement war, with a large amount of money, notes be and other valuable papers, all of which were stroyed by fire. The pressman did not come? Charleston, but remained with his family a -A Spanish Directory has been published

first time in Spain, at the city of Barceloss Messrs. Vinas & Campy, for the years 1864 and inclusive. It is a volume of over 1,000 pages the names of all the business men of forty-nivinces in Spain, besides persons engaged in at industry. In the same volume is included a tory for the island of Cuba, Porto Rico, 25 Philippine Islands; also, the custom house the Spain, and full information in regard to rails raveling, &c. There have been sold of this we Spain, France, and England over 200,000 coples

— The costly contents of Meyerbear's libr which hitherto were scattered and imperfect, now been gathered, and are to be assigned Royal Library, Berlin, according to the the late owner. The collection contains able treasure, namely old, rare, and in cases long lost scores from the earliest days of as well as many costly prints and manuscript onging to all ages of music. Only so assist antiquarian as Meyerbeer, and one of equal accould ever have collected these valuable works. -The Delaware County Republican 5275 The Delaware County Republican 31:
Strange N. Palmer, who at one time cited Weekly Visitor, published in this borough did week, at his residence in Pottsville, in the fits of his age. He was connected with the pressure of did not succeed well as an editor. About to years ago, he removed to Schuylkill county. was appointed an associate judge, which office good citizen and an upright man. - Mr. Garrison, in the last Liberator, 2022 the report that he intends to discontinue that F at the end of the present year, which will com

its thirty-fifth volume. He says, however: this will not necessarily sunder our connection the press, nor prevent our publishing a rother al, under a new title, and for other reforms purposes. Whether we shall retire altogether commence anew in the manner suggested, well it to Divine Providence to determine."

George H. Hoyt, the young lawyer of Barrense of Ba zial, is now, says the St. Louis Westlicks ientenant colonel of the 15th Kansas Carair, uses his sword to uphold the same cause whith -A singular dramatic company, consisting twenty hunchbacks of both sexes, are, it is by the Entr' Acte, performing at the Tearro nes at Turin ; their line is tragedy and laid

but the tragedy is very ludicrous and the bal - Hugh W. Hoyles, Esq., has been sppchite the English Government Chief Justice of preme Court of Newfoundland. Mr. Hof tive to so high a position is unprecedented

- In the library of San Marco, in Vanive sen songs written by Stradella have been covared. They have been put into Haler) who has written a piano-forte accompl them. - It is stated that, from an inspection of the ford Register, is is found that Shakspeare's subsequently married a shoemaker of the named Richard James.

-It is stated that the Queen of Eng. conferred the title of Knight of the Or Bath on Mr. Archibald, the British consule in New York.

—It is understood that the Hon. H. G.S. of New York, who goes to Europe April 6, entrusted with some very important Gove business. —Ristori has been making quite a 52222 Athens, and has gone through her whole reof classical impersonations, beginning with

and ending with Pyrrha.

— The Empress Engenie is endeave

a-restoration of the holy copulate a: Jerus