FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

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

The End of the Rebellion. At no period of our four years of war has there been so much unity of sentiment as now among intelligent men North and Routh. The point of agreement is that the rebellion is doomed, and cannot last many weeks, and probably not many days. Our reasons for this observation do not depend upon rumor. They are based upon facts. Enough is known to the general public to induce the confident expectation of the speedy triumph of the Government. But exclusive of the admissions of the Northern press and politicians who have sympathized with secession, and of the letters written from abroad exposing the despondent spirit of the rebel emissaries, and of the published confessions of JEFFERSON DAYIS, the conspirators in Congress, and many of the soldiers and politicians in the insurgent section themselves, there is a deep secret element, more powerful than either or than all of these agencies, which is doing the work with fatal and ordained precision. This instrumentality is a silent process-working like the seed in its rapid germination in the spring time; like the still yet wonderful life of the trees; like the ever-growing and never-dying vitalities in the mould of the grave itself. And when it bursts into flower and into fruit, into vindication of principle and into vengeance upon Treason, we shall admit how far more potent it has been than the louder public manifestations of this

wonderful and warlike epoch. Defences of Canada. The recent discussion in the British House of Commons, on the relations between the United States and Canada, reveals the fact that, after all, England is not much disposed to go to any considerable expense to retain British North America. Mr. Lowe, who has successively been Indian Secretary and Vice President of the Board of Trade and Education, and will probably soon re-enter the Government, frankly declared that it would be better to part with Canada than heavily tax England for making defences there which would be indefensible against American monitors. The cost of providing such defences would be immense, and, while the peril to Canada is supposed by some shortsighted politicians across the water to be imminent and immediate, it would take years to complete them. To spend a comparatively small amount, such as fifteen to twenty million dollars, in colonial defences on a small scale, would be merely throwing money away. To expend large sums on what may never be of any use, would be to burden the tax-payers of England for what they feel little or no interest in. If England were polled this day, nine hundred and ninety-nine persons out of a thousand would ask "what is Canada to us, that | "Mon Ami!"—well, this is pleasant. We our hard earnings should go to protect it?" Mr. CARDWELL, the Colonial Secretary, raised a Government cheer in the Com- amity, by inducing England to join with mons when he exclaimed, during the de- him in espousing the cause of Turkey, the bate in question, "war with Canada is war L Czar's "sick man," whence sprang the with England!" We do not know that any person or party here wants to war with Canada, though her spasmodic and intermitting sympathy with the rebels cannot go far to make her popular here, but if war were carried thither, who can doubt that Canada would be conquered before a single red-coat from England could arrive to resist us? We do not want war. We seek amity, if we can obtain the genuine article. But we repeat with Mr. IOWE, Mr. FORSTER, and other British statesmen, that the defences of Canada

against our arms. The best defence of Canada is the American principle that the increase of territory by conquest is not right. Our forbearance is a stronger defence of Canada than an army of Vic-TORIA's red-coated, pipe clayed, and stiffnecked armed mercenaries. The knowledge of this fact probably induced Mr. LowE to recommend, on the ground of imperial policy and as a means of extinguishing all pretext for hostilities on the part of the United States, the entire abandonment of Canada to self-defence in time of war, and as the best indication of that policy, the withdrawal now, in time of peace, of all the British troops from that polony. So, too, thought Mr. BRIGHT.

Humiliation of the British Tory Press. The assured and palpable ascendency of the Government of the United States, and the gigantic forces it has evoked and the wonderful inventions it has originated and organized to overthrow its rebellious children, having had their due effect upon the statesmen of Great Britain, as shown by the recent debates in the British Parliament, we may now look for a responsive repentance on the part of the Tory newspapers and periodicals. As long as calumny, falsehood, and ridicule could be indulged, when our struggle was undecided, these were the choice morceaux set before the British public: but when the Titanic blows of the Federal Government struck the beast of slavery in the forehead, and brought him bleeding to his knees, there was no time for the cheers and jeers of the aristocratic classes, who, in their eagerness for the murder of a great nation, resembled the insensate crowds in the seats of an ancient amphitheatre, who were regaled at the death of brave and holy men. As these humanitarian Sybarites cannot laugh at what is serious fact, nor deny what is passing before their eyes, lest they may rouse the contempt of their audience, or rather their readers, they must change front, and meekly unsay their slanders and their lies. To this most humiliating work such papers as the London Times, such periodicals as Blackwood and the Edinburg Review, and their echoes and followers, must now reduce themselves. We could wish our worst enemies no severer punishment than to see them forced, as the writers of these foul and shameless falsehoods will now be constrained to do, to admit their own shame and to beg pardon for their own debasement, in order to save themselves from desertion and ruin.

A Loyal French Newspaper. Of two French daily journals, published in New York, the Messager Franco Ams. gicain is distinguished not only for the va riety and value of its foreign news, its special Paris correspondence being particu-Jarly full and reliable, but for the honorable part it has taken, in its report and discussion of American events, since the war begun. It has not trusted alone to the statements which it found in our leading journals, but has established correspond ents at New Orleans and other important places, from whom it frequently receives exclusive details. Its comments upon public events and characters are always in masses, he says: "Now, mark me! Davis, good taste, and it has no sympathy with HUNTER, COBB, and the rest, will call Rebellion or its leaders. We think it only upon our armies, the Union armies, when right to point out to the public here, whose | peace has been conquered, to save them business or inclination may make it desi rable to take a paper in the French language, that the Messager Franco Ameri cain is loyal to the cause of Order, Truth, and Humanity. Its agents here are John PENINGTON & Son, South Seventh street.

As WE WATCH the pulsations of the popular heart in the South, we must not forget that if they are feeble it is because the patient is much depressed and has been very ill. Our knowledge of the anatomy of the people of the seceded section is that when they are permitted to act for themselves they soon show vigor and courage. Let them once feel that their limbs are free, and they will seek for the "gentle butchers" who have been hacking and haling them with a fierce zeal that will contrast strangely with their dogged submission to the crime of secession.

Victoria and Maximilian. Queen VICTORIA has followed up her recognition of MAXIMILIAN, as Emperor of Mexico, by sending him an Ambassador, in the portly person of PETER SCARLETT, third son of the late Lord Abinger, (better known as Sir James Scarlett, the ablest advocate at the English bar, than in his later position of Chief Baron of the Exchequer), who is a regularly bred diplomatist, having commenced his career as attaché at Constantinople, in 1825, and having been employed as attaché, Secretary of Legation, and Envoy, at Paris, Rio Janeiro, Florence, again at Rio, and Tuscany. He is a steady rather than an able

new Emperor was not only an adventurer

and a parvenu, but also a profligate and an

idealist. At all events, Nicholas, when

acknowledging Louis Napoleon's letter,

wrote "Mon Ami" (my friend) instead of

the usual "Mon Frère" (my brother),

which monarchs use in terms of perfect

equality. NAPOLEON, it is said, turned

this off with a very bitter joke, saying,

cannot help brotherhood, but we choose

our friends." He soon manifested his

When Queen Victoria sends an auto-

bered that her despatch to President Bu-

CHANAN, over the Atlantic Cable, in Sep-

tember, 1858, commenced "My Good

Friend." In the late Mr. Ruen's very

amusing and instructive "Memoranda of a

Residence at the Court of London," the

first, in 1817, Mr. Rusn's letter of credence

as Ambassador, and the other, in 1818,

a reply to the Prince's announcement that

three of his brothers (the Dukes of Cam-

Besides the two letters by VICTORIA to

SCARLETT. As the lady addressed is

daughter of LEOPOLD of Belgium, and

first cousin of VICTORIA, the mention of

the real as well as the imaginary relation-

It is the belief among a large and power

ful section of the Parliamentary politician

of England, that Queen Victoria was pre-

cipitate in this acknowledgment of the

new Empire and Emperor of Mexico, and,

early during the present session, notice

was given, in both Houses of Parliament,

that motions would be made and debates

raised upon the question. They maintain

that Maximilian ought not have been ac-

knowledged by England until he was un-

doubted ruler of the whole of Mexico.

reigning over that country by the free

choice and with the good will of its entire

population. On the contrary, MAXIMILIAN

has possession of a comparatively small

portion of Mexico, and would not be able

of Napoleon's troops, Juanez being un-

conquered, and, with a large force under

MAXIMILIAN is playing Emperor after

has not sufficient money to pay his troops,

he has ordered (and it is to be presumed

paid for) a service of plate from a Parisian

thousands of curious persons flocked to

shipped off for Vera Cruz. Moreover,

following the example of his predecessor,

ITURBIDE, of most unhappy memory,

de Gaudaloupe, in 1822, remodelled

by Santa Anna in 1853, suppressed in

1855, and revived by the Provisional

Government in 1863.) Maximilian has

created a new Order of Knighthood, that of

the Mexican Eagle, and has conferred its

Grand Cross on the Emperors Napoleon,

FRANCIS JOSEPH Of Austria, ALEXANDER

of Russia, and Pedro of Brazil. and also

upon VICTOR EMMANUEL of Italy, and

CHARLES of Sweden. The nominal chief

of a new Empire, who employs his money

and time in getting up such a trifle as a

pseudo-chivalric Order of Knighthood, is

not precisely "the right man in the right

place." It may turn out, ere long, that

England and some other Powers were a

trifle too hasty in acknowledging the crea-

tion of the Imperial Frankenstein of the

WE HAVE SEEN a private letter from

one of the most illustrious military men

of the times, in which, after speaking with

much humanity of the betrayed Southern

WHENEVER you hear it said that the

American Government cannot conquer the

rebellion and bring back the South to its

allegiance, remind the objector of the fact

that foreign nations not only admit that we

can do and are doing these very things,

but fear that we shall have enough surplus

of muscle and money left to look after their

concerns, even before the war is entirely

WE ARE indebted to Hon. JAMES N.

KERNS, the officient member of the Legis-

lature from the Eighth district, for valu-

-A book on "Vagabonds," by M. Mario Proth,

has been published in Paris. The first "vagabond" mentioned in the book is the Wandering Jew. Humboldt is included as "a scientific vagabond."

from their own people."

able public documents.

over!

(who founded the Order of Notre Dame

his command, a troublesome customer.

ship may be accounted for.

War in the Crimea.

Friend."

and Hancock, Stoneman supporting or coming to them,) are closing and consolidating around the enemy, it will compensate you to look at the other portions of the military theatre. You realize almost at a glance the grandeur of the system of Lieutenant General Grant and the boundless resources and energies of the American Government. It is believed that Sherman will have, if he man, somewhat more of a bon vivant than has not now, ninety thousand fighting men the Mexicans are accustomed to entertain, "in the field," in his immediate comand is now in his sixty-first year. mand, and this without stripping Grant According to custom, he was accredited or borrowing from Sheridan. The to MAXIMILIAN in letters written by Vicsquadron in the James and in Hampton TORIA'S own hand. There are two letters. Roads is itself a large navy, and yet it is The first, dated October, 1864, acknowledgone of the most inconsiderable of the coing the receipt of a missive from MAXI operating elements of this demonstration. MILIAN announcing his having personal But, as I have said, "Look elsewhere!" cossession of the Mexican throne, on the We may gather light sometimes in the 12th of last June, and the second, written darkness; we may learn at intervals from on the last ninth of November, (Lord our enemies. The rebel newspapers tell Mayor's day, of all days in the year!) inus that the Yankees are preparing a formitroducing Mr. Scarlett as her Envoy Exdable simultaneous invasion of Texas, via traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Galveston, Sabine Pass, and Arkansas; and beseeching him (MAX.) to place entire Thomas holds Tennessee in his grasp, confidence in all that Mr. SCARLETT and laughs at the rebel ragged battalions; should communicate to the Emperor in her General Vogdes, of the Regulars, (a name. Each letter is addressed "To my Philadelphian, and a descendant of the good brother, the Emperor of Mexico, Revolutionary Vogdes,) takes command concludes "I am, brother, your Imperial in Florida with a splendid body of Majesty's good sister, VICTORIA, ' and bemen; Washburne is in strength at Memgins "My Brother." This is the etiquette among Sovereigns, the idea being that they phis, holding that important key to the interior; Dana has the Department constitute one great (and somewhat exclusive) family. It will be remembered of Arkansas and the State of Mississippi, watching the rebels under Price and Kirby that the Crimean War is popularly be-Smith; Pope and Dodge have Missouri in lieved, by European politicians, to have charge, and have completely overawed the originated with a deviation from the stereotyped style of the late Czar. Early in traitors, reorganized the civil courts, ex-1853, (so runs the story,) Louis Napoleon | pelled guerillas, and disciplined the militia, the best defenders, when loyal, of the hosent an autograph letter to all the rulers, nor and property of a State; Canby has European and foreign, with whom the French Government had diplomatic rela- an army and a navy in co-operation at Mobile and around New Orleans (and both tions, and addressed each of them, except very large), and we daily look for news of those who were elected for limited periods, the capture of Mobile; and Wilson's caas "My Brother." This circular anvalry, 10,000 strong, was reported at nounced that Louis Napoleon had been Chickasaw, Ala., on the 21st instant, to elected "Emperor by the Grace of God cut off the retreating column of the enemy and the will of the French people," and from the chief city of the State. In this elicited the usual complimentary response look beyond the immediate operations in from all who received it-Nicholas of Virginia, you must not avoid the fall and Russia excepted. Intolerable pride was occupation of Charleston, Savannah, and the chief drawback on his personal character, otherwise very amiable, and, strongholds of New Orleans, Vicksburg, besides, remembering how the elder Natchez, &c., each demanding the pre-NAPOLBON invaded Russia in 1812, which sence of an army and the aid of vessels of made the surrender of Moscow, the "Holy war. And these numerous parts of the City" of the Muscovites, a stern necessity, great science of war, each essential to the he had no great liking for the Frenchother, and all acting in easy yet gigantic least of all, for a new Napoleon at the harmony, are understood and moved by head of a renewed Empire. Probably, too, the great mind at the head of the army, he had fallen into the vulgar error (not who watches them with a solicitude that is quite exploded in this country) that the as sleepless as the vigor and rapidity with

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

As the main armies of the rebels, under

the command of their two boasted Gene-

rals, is steadily pressed within narrower

man (with Sheridan, Schofield, Kilpatrick,

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1865.

WASHINGTON.

which he uses them are tremendous.

WASHINGTON, March 30. Special Despatches to The Press. 1 R125 WILL THERE BE A CALLED SESSION OF CONGRESS?

OCCASIONAL.

This is one of the questions of the hour. It is discussed by our best thinkers. One class insist that Mr. Lincoln cannot make peace with the rebs without first consulting Congress. Others contend that there are examples where peace was the Treaty of Ghent in 1814-15, and the Treaty of Guadaloupe Midalgo, made over graph letter to our President she ad- the head of President Polk's Administration by N. P. TRIST and General Scott, by which the dresses him, not as "My brother," but as "My Good Friend." It may be remem- Mexican war was closed and the golden bands of California wound round the Union, making it richer and stronger. The Senate must ratify, however, and the House must furnish the money. If LEE is whipped and forced to surrender, the substantial terms will be dictated by the conqueror; and it may be that the President will be on the ground to sanction what is then done form of a letter from the President of the There will be no time to call Congress to take part United States to the regal authority is while, and I advise your readers to watch and pray. Especially let politicians beware how they make up their records just now. Should the defeat be a grand smash, we will get our own conditions; and the party chiefs who oppose peace, when all that bridge, Kent, and Clarence) had been is reasonable is obtained, will be quietly folded married. In these Presidential letters the away, like mummies in some old crypt, where Prince is addressed as "Our Great and baffled theorists have gone to sleep with their dead Good Friend," and the conclusion states theories. Do not worry about JEFF DAVIS and the wretched he-witches who contrived, cooked that it was written "by your Good stirred, and heated this hell-broth of Treason. Leave them to their victims. The best that MAXIMILIAN, she addressed a third "To can be hoped for by these infamous men is to be allowed to go to Europe and bury themselves, with my good Sister and dear Cousin, the changed names, in unbroken solitude and unre-Empress of Mexico," also accrediting Mr.

> ple, and with them we can leave them. THE OWL. IMPORTANT DECISION. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the instalments of bounties under general orders of June 25, 1863, are payable on regular pay-days, with an alternative founded on time of service since enlistment. In fact, the instalments are intended to indicate the time for which they were everally made payable. If an enlisted man, entitled to bounty, be discharged after a service, from date of muster-in, of two months, six months, one year, eighteen months, &c., he is entitled to the par-ticular instalment based upon each of these respecive periods of time, although the regular pay-day eferred to in the general orders has not occurred In regard to deserters, paragraph 153 of Revised Army Regulations has been amended to read as folows: Deserters shall make good the time lost by desertion, unless discharged by competent au-thority. Non-commissioned officers or soldiers who have absented themselves without authority from their companies, regiments, or posts of duty, shall also, in fulfilment of their contract of enlistment make good the time lost by reason of their u

spected exile. But they belong to the Southern peo-

by a court martial. A soldier deserted January 28, 1863 : returned to to maintain its occupation without the aid regiment April 4, 1863; last paid to October 31, 1862. He was restored to duty without trial, with less of pay and allowances only during peri absence, and claimed pay, &c., from date of last payment to date of desertion. The Second Comp-troller decided as follows: "When it is clear that the old "legitimate" fashion. Though he | a man intended to desert, an order from a genera officer cannot give to a deserter money belonging by of this man up to the time of his return were for feited, and cannot be paid, except in violation of regulations having the force of law, he having been silversmith, so beautiful and costly that so long absent as to show that he was a deserter both look at it before it was packed up and

n fact and in intent." MEDICAL CHANGES. The order assigning Assistant Surgeon Morris J. Asch, U. S. A., of Phliadelphia, to duty as Chief Medical Director of the 24th Army Corps, with rank and pay of lieutenant colonel, under the act of February 25th, 1865, has been countermanded by the War Department. Surgeon J. D. STRAWBRIDGE, U. S. V., has been ordered to report to the Medical Director at Phili delphia, for temporary duty.

ACCEPTING THE EVIDENT. confidence of the commercial men of the Vorth in the speedy success of Gen. Grant's com st Richmond is exhibited in the fact that already Philadelphia and New York mer chants are soliciting permission to take goods to DEATHS OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS IN Within the last three days the following Penns vania soldiers have died in hospital here : PATRICK ROSERS, CO. E, 48th Penns. TROMPSON BILLS, CO. D, 4th Penns. Cavalry. NICHOLAS FRY, Co. A, 11th Penns. D. TITUS, CO. M, 198th Penns.

D. TITUS, Co. M, 198th Penns. THOMAS M. TANTLINGER, Co. C, 105th Penna. [By Associated Press.] THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW. It has been ascertained at the Currency Depart ment that the State banks of Massachusetts and New York are rapidly being converted into nationa banks. Those of Rhode Island have commenced availing themselves of the enabling act recently similar disposition. The law authorizes the na-tional banks to issue one sixth of their circulation n notes of less denomination than five dollar

The Currency Bureau has received some of such ourrency, which will be issued to the banks in the order of their organization THE TAX ON TOBACCO. officers to morrow to the effect that after the 1st of April cigarettes will be taxed as follows: 35 cents April digarettes will be taxed as follows: 35 cents per pound upon the smoking tobacco of which they are made, and on the completed digarettes 5 per centum, ad valorem. Cut tobacco may be inspected in boxes before packing at the place of its manufactories.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT FORT STEAD-MAN. General HALLECK has decided that one hundred and forty-six rebel prisoners, a portion of those cap-tured on Saturday at Fort Steadman, who claimed that they surrendered on the condition that they should be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to this Government, shall be held for the present, but that they shall not be exchanged against their will. In obedience to this decision the prisoners were returned to Point Lookout to day. THE NEGRO TROOPS IN DEFENCE OF RICH-

A deserter from the rebel army, who arrived here yesterday, and who was an Alabama planter, reorts that the rebel authorities have already placed Arrived, barks Peter, Rio; Evening Star, St. a number of negro troops in the entrenchments sur-

rounding Richmond, but says they are afraid to net them in large bodies, and, as a precautionary nessure, the negroes are simply formed into bat

THE CASE OF MISS MARY HARRIS. This afternoon Miss Mary Harris, who, it will be remembered, shot Judson Burrousus, a clerk n the Treasury Department, in one of the halls o limits, and as the forces of Grant and Sherthe building, on the 30th of January last, was ar aigned in the Criminal Court on an indictment charging her with the crime, found by the Grand Jury on Tuesday last. THE PROVOST MARSHALSHIP OF GRANT'S ARMY.

> In view of the early addition of General SHEE MAR'S army to those of Generals Means and OED, under the administration of Provost Marshal Gene al PATRICK, it has been found necessary to relieve General PATRICK of the details of the marshal ffice connected with the Army of the Potomac, by transferring them to Brevet Brigadier General MA CEY, who was some time ago appointed provos marshal of General Meadle's army. Gen. PATRICE has had charge of these duties since September 1862, and to him is due great credit for the admire ble discipline and esprit du corps of that army during the campaign through the Wilderness. All business, such as trade permits, transports tion for goods, &c., connected with the armies operating against Richmond, is made subject to his ap proval, at General GRANT's headquarters, and, with the addition of the armies now in North Carolina the provest marshal's department becomes secon to none in the organizations created by the necessi-

THE CAPTURED SAVANNAH COTTON. Collector Simbon Drapes has made an elaborate official report of all the facts concerning the cotton taken at Savannah by Gen. Sherman. The total number of bales was 38,500, six thousand of which were of "Sea Island." It had been gathered in from various Confederate States, partly to prevent its falling into the possession of Union raiding forces, but mainly to enable it to be easily shipped by the blockade-runners. The greater portion of it belonged to the so-called Confederate Government. It was found stored in different sections of the city. Scon after General SHRRMAN took possession of the cotton many persons went into the warehous on their own account, in Savannah, and marked a large number of bales. Many of these marks re-presented persons who were dead. The persons who thus marked the bales and professed to be nuine claimants of the cotton were not the legitimate living representatives of the former owners. These facts being known, an order was immediately issued to prevent persons entering the warehouses where the cotton was stored. The statement that te marks have been obliterated since the coton referred to has come into the possession of the Rovernment is pronounced untrue. The rebel Go. ernment brand was removed from a large number bales by the rebels at the time of the evacuation with the intention of claiming the colton them

Many such persons are undoubtedly among the bogus claimants. In removing those brands a great portion of the bagging was destroyed, and new bag-ging was necessary, which was furnished under the uperintendence of Gen. Muices, quartermaster general. The United States agents or officers did not obliterate any private mark upon a single bale of the Savannah cotton. The order forbid persons from going into the warehouses where the cotton was stored, besides the reason sta Wilmington, and the important Mississippi | ted above, was to prevent the rebal Government agents from destroying it by fire, which was several times attempted by them. Mr. DRAPER, in a public notice, announced that any statement that any party desired to make concerng the cotton taken at Savannah would be re elved by an agent designated for that purpose Many statements were made and have been care fully filed by Mr. Draper, and at the proposed time will receive due consideration by the Secretary of the Treasury. Within the next ten days a part of this cotton will be advertised for sale in New York.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. Official notification has been received of the folwing exchanges of prisoners of war: All United States officers and men, prisoners of war, not heretofore declared exchanged, who were delivered on parole at Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina, during the months of November and December, 1864; and all not hereto-fore declared exchanged, delivered on parole on the James river, Virginia, from the 25th of November, 1864, to the 25th of March, 1865, both days included and all naval prisoners delivered at any point up to

March 10th, 1868.

CONDENSED ALE is among the latest discoveries. It is the invention of a citizen of Rochester, and he claims by this method the ordinary extract of maltand hopes is reduced, sever-eighths in quantity, and to the consistency of sugar-house syrups, without throwing off any of the volatile matter or arom which brewers seek to retain, if possible, not always with success. The heat applied in cooking the extract is steam, and burning of the liquor is entirely tract is steam, and burning of the indoor is that of avoided, so that, by the peculiar method of brewerage and condensation, the ale is allowed to retain all the finer qualities that impart to it the rare spirit that "cheers but not ineoriates." The condensed product is put up in ale casks, and may be shipped to any part of the world unspoiled by head of climate. It is is the greatest advantage which is claimed for it.

The following orders have been issued by the Navy Rear Admiral H. Paulding, detached from navy yard at New York and waiting orders. Order to go into effect on the 1st of May next. Commodore Charles H. Bell, ordered to the com mand of the navy yard, New York, vice Rear Admand of the Keratone State, and ordered to ten Commander J. B. Creighton, detached from con nand of the Mingoe, and ordered to temporary duty at navy yard, Boston. Order to go into effect the Lieutenant Commander O. F. Stanton, detached

rom ordnance duty at New York, and ordered to the Powhatan. Lieutenant Commander S. P. Quackenbush ordered to command the Mingoe, vice Commande Lieutenant Commander J. C. Chaplin, detache rom command of the Dai Ohing, and waiting or-

Lieutenant J. P. Robinson, detached from Keystone State, and waiting orders. Lieutenant R. S. McCook, detached from the Canious, and waiting orders. Lieutenant N. W. Thomas, detached from ordnance duty at Boston, and ordered to the Susquehanna. Surgeon B. F. Gibbs, detached from the Ossipee, and ordered home. Passed Assistant Surgeon W. K. Schoffeld de-

tached from the naval hospital at Norfolk, and or dered to the Bienville, vice Surgeon A. C. Rhodes, detached and ordered to the Ossipee. Assistant Surgeon F. M. Dearborne, detache from receiving ship at Boston, and ordered to the Octorara, vice Assistant Surgeon L. Zengen, detached and ordered home. Assistant Surgeon Samuel F. Shaw, detached from the Sonoma, and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Boundlett, ordered to receiving ship at Boston. Assistant Paymaster Charles F. Guild, detache to the Frolic.

The following appointments have been made in the Naval Bureau : Francis H. Swan to be assistan paymaster, Edgar C. Merryman lieut hn R. Eastman professor of mathematics.

We report the following promotions in the United States naval service: Commander John J. Young, promoted to captain on reserve list; Lieutenan Commander Richmond Aulick, promoted to com mander on retired list; Assistant Paymasters Ar. thur Pritchard and Albert S. Kennedy, promote to paymasters.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1865 THE SCARCITY OF DWELLINGS. and the enormous rents which are demanded for the few which are offered on short leases, excite much attention, and, indeed, no little solicitude. Wellto-do people, who a year or so ago would never have anticipated a possibility of being forced down town among the shabby old streets of the southwester districts, are now esteeming themselves fortunate is opportunities are offered even there. In these districts two story-and-attic houses are eagerly snapped up at rents of \$800 and \$900, while up-town resi ences, if to be had at all, command rents absoormous. House owners, indeed, do not care to lease at all, preferring to sell at once. And in the former case they are rigidly exacting; in many instances requiring not only rent in advance, but security. Now that the fatal first of May looms up, the crush and elbowing of frantic house hunte filled to the overflow despite the high prices now asked. Our room seems to be exhausted. We are

crease to a fearful extent. Boarding houses are full inside. THE NEGRO JUBILEE promises to be a most notable affair, and one in some degree worthy of the great events it is intended to celebrate. A monster meeting at the Cooper Institute, and prayers in the Zion (colored) Church, together with expected speeches from Gen. Butler and other friends of the cause, are upon the pro-DISHONEST DIVIDENDS.

The somewhat singular manner in which some of r petroleum companies have suddenly paid one large dividend, and then forever held their peace, has excited harsh comment, and at length legislaive interference. A bill will soon be passed prodding that no company shall pay dividends " out of moneys paid in as subscriptions for shares of the capital stock," or from "any other source than the actual earnings of the company." Fine and im-prisonment are the penalties imposed. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keau are now in the city.

They arrived from Havana by steamer Eagle. (By Telegraph.) THE STATE CAPITOL.

against the removal of the State Capitol from Albany, with a bill providing for the erection of new PAID PIRE DEPARTMENT. The paid fire department bill passed the State Assembly to-day, having previously passed the

THE CANALS. The canals of the State will be opened on the first day of May next. THE EVENING GOLD AND EXCHANGE BOARD. At Gallagher's Exchange, this evening, the following were the quotations: Gold 151%; N. Y. Gentral 84%; Erio 46%; Hudson River 98%; Readng 88%; Michigan Southern 50%; Illinois Central 2%; Pittsburg 52; Chicago and Rock Island 88%; Northwestern 22%; do. preferred 49; Fort Wayne 81%; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 20%; Capon 28%; Cumberland 34%; Quicksilver 61; Mariposs 12%. Stocks and gold were very firm on call. Gold, after call, was quoted at 151%. SHIP NEWS.

THE WAR. THE CONFERENCE AT CITY POINT. A CARNIVAL OF RUMORS IN WASHINGTON.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF SECRETARY SEWARD TO THE FRONT. GEN. GRANT'S EFFORTS TOWARDS PRACE

Sheridan already at Work on Lee's Las Line of Supplies.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

Grant's Hosts Moving in Co-operation.—A Great Battle to be Daily Expected.

Special Despatch to The Press.]

You have already been apprised of Sherman's visit to City Point, and of the fact that he met there, in council, the President and Generals Grant, Meade, Ord, and Sheridan. The object of this conference has been the excuse for numberless rumors, of every kind, varying widely from each other, and undoubtedly just as widely from the truth. The one usually accepted was that Lee, finding his supplies cut off in a great measure by Sheridan's destruction of the James River Canal, oresaw that his tenure of Richmond could not be engthy, and asked of General Grant an interview ider ways and means for a termination of the ear. With the combinations now in operation against him, the works of Richmond were of but little use. To march out in the open field would be certain defeat and a wholesale murder of his men. There is no reason, just now, to say that this is true; but some consistency is given to the idea of a peace conference being in session by the fact that Secretary Seward left this afternoon for City Point, in company with the British and Spanish minis. lers. This departure, like that of the President, and the unexpected arrival of Sherman, has given new impetus to rumor, and what was before a hub bub has now become a storm. Although, of course, the precise object of his departure is not known, the precise object of his departure is not known, yet most people believe, very naturally, that it has something to do with the conference and its supposed object—peace negotiation. Meantime the emost improbable stories find eager listeners and

ready believers. SHERIDAN HEARD PROM.

If a conference between the President and the deputies of the Confederacy is not in session, it very oon will be necessarily. A despatch has come here rom New York announcing that Sheridan had started on another raid on the 27th. That is three lays ago, and the object of the march can be reached n much less time. The despatch, when it was sent to New York, was contraband; now it is old, for the blow has been struck, and persons in authority assure me he has been heard from, as well here as, with sad emphasis, in Richmond. When every end of his expedition is carried out Richmond will be led, and Lee, as he knows, must fight or surrender. Then, if not now, for a peace conference and rebel submission.

THE CONDITION OF JOHNSTON. And while the coils are being drawn around Lee, Johnston lies at the mercy of the combined armies of Sherman and Schofield. Johnston's line of supplies can be cut by either Sheridan or Sherman and they will be before many suns have set. Another reason for the peace conference. GRANT MOVING-A BATTLE IMMINENT. News from the front this morning announces that

Grant has moved—his movement a little subsequent to but in unison with that of Sheridan. The soldiers are marching light, for the work for them to do is near. Every pound of surplus baggage has been left behind. You may receive news of a severe battle at any moment. GRANT'S MOVEMENT AND THE ALLEGED CONFE-

PROUGH the movement of Grant at the very moment that an alleged peace conference is in session msy seem to throw doubt on its existence, yet there is really nothing conflicting. Our peace terms are unconditional; they have been stated many times, and it is well for the benefit of the rebei leaders that while argument is being employed and the dictates of duty indicated to them, our bayonets and our cannon should additionally indoctrinate both them and their generals, and give new birth to lovalty in the minds of their followers. Before the present combination Richmond must fall, and with t crumble the armies and the power of the Con-

GENERAL GRANT'S ABMY. SHERIDAN ON ANOTHER RAID.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Information received in this city states that Sheridan started on the 27th on a new expedition, and is by this time well on the way toward giving the finishing stroke to the remunications of Richm

FORTRESS MONROE. WRECK OF A BRIG.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 29.—The steamer President Fillmore, from New York, arrived to-day, and reports having experienced head winds and leavy gale from the southwest, in latitude 38 deg. N., long. 73 deg. 45 min. W. She came in collision with the British brig Gold Hunter, of Yarmouth, from Philadelphia for Clenfuegos, sinking her in a few moments. The captain and all hands were saved. PLEASURE PARTY TO THE FORTERSS.

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The steam revenue tier Northerner left the navy yard yesterday ish minister ad interim, and lady, and several other ivited lady guests, bound down to Fortress Monrod, on a pleasure trip. The party will be absent from Washington three or Mur days, and during that time may pay a visit to General Grant, a

INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLERS—EXTENSION OF CONTRACT—HIGH STAGE OF WATER. SAN FRANCISCO, March 29 .- Nicaragua advice to the 11th inst., by the steamship Moses Taylor. eleven days from San Juan del Sur, have been re acres of land to actual white settlers in Nicaraous President Martinez has recommended the Legisla-ture to extend the term of contract of the Central nerican Transit Company to 50 years. The steam tug which went from New York to replace the prononths ago, had not arrived. The spring rains in ountains around Lake Nicaragua promise good boating stage of water this season. The crop generally will prove very abundant. There is 14 feet of water on the bar at the mouth of the Colo-

ado river of San Juan. Explosion of Powder Mills HARTFORD, Conn., March 30.—Three powder mills of Hazard & Co., at Centon, blew up at two o'clock this morning. Six tons of powder exploded

The New Jersey Legislature. TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—Both houses of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn on the 6th of April. The bill making it an offence punishable by ne and imprisonment to retain or appropriate the both houses by a unanimous vote.

Exploring Expedition.

ISCOVERIES IN ARIZONA—A CIVILIZED PROPLE ONCE DWELLERS ON ITS SOIL—REMNANTS OF THEIR LIPH—DISCOVERY OF A PASS FOR THE PA-CIPIO RAILROAD. On the 23d of December, 1863, an expedition, called he "Willing Mining and Exploring Expedition." oft New York, arriving at San Franci nonths later. After recruiting a little the expediion left for Arizona, where it has been ever since in the midst of the wildness and solitude of nature A letter in the St. Louis Republican says that it has nade important discoveries, among them a natural ne Sierra Nevada entirely. The line of this pass, easy grade, thence up that river to the Big Pine. thence east to Deep Spring Valley, on the trail of the expedition to Providence Springs, thence across he Great Death Valley to Santa Clara, Los Vegas, Parowan, Provo Lake, Berthond's Pass by way of Central City, Denver to Junction City, Fort Riley. Between the Big Pine Creek and Owens river and Los Angelos there is, not a hill to cross. The grade into over twenty feet to the mile. The resources of the country through which the road passes are not entiting. ignot over twenty feet to the mile. The resources of the country through which the road passes are not enticing.

Aburing the trip of the expedition numerous rains of ancient settlements of the country have been met with. Broken pottery is found strewn over all the parts travelled over. Ancient forts, situated on the highest peaks of hills and mountains, are numerous, and towns of considerable size are seen in almost every valley of note throughout the entire region of Arizona, proving that the country was settled in former times by a better and more industricts race than the present tribes of thieving, murderous indians called Apacheria. It is not much a matter of speculation to define the causes which annihilated the people who have left such marks of civilization behind them. Volcances of more force than Stromboll or Vesuvins existed here, and it is probable that the bread and lengthy volcanic meass, the surface of which is covered with lupa, may concess in their great depths cities of greater magnitude in Arizona, to say the least of the fumences ruins left visible. Here, from all the appearances of former settlement of the country, lived and perished a wise, proud, and semi-civilized race of people, rich in the great recourses of a country, which, perhaps, in a month was made desolate by the throes of volcances whose huge craters make a large gap in the centour of the earth's face. These volcanic eruptions happening at different periods, and loosening the earth's crust, together with the upheaval of the igneous rocks, have created immense seams in the rocks, and the disintegration of the rocks so upheaved formed a light porous soil. Consequently one-reasen for the non-existence of flowing streams outside of the great Colorado basin, the majority of the water heling carried off by underground rivers. The task of boring atteriam walls will produce an abundance of water whorever needed on desort, plans, or valley.

The Armies Concentrating Agains Bickmond and Around the Remnants of Rebel Power-Rebel Estimate of Sherman's Strength - His Congratulatory Address.

The spring campaign, which is mot

pected to open, will be not only the final, and, therefore, most important one of the war, but the one which has evidenced the superforakili and resources of the generals and people of the North. The last campaign—the first in which Grant controlled and our armies moved in obedience to one will-was merely preparatory to the one which is about to open. Now all our great armies are moving towards one centre, enclosing the weakened rebel armies within the great circle, and the centre is nd. There are at least five combination against Richmond, all powerful. These are the armies of Grant, under Meade and Ord, and the armies of Thomas, Sheridan, and Stoneman. The latter, as the despatches this morning inform us, started on the 27th on a new expedition with that well-equipped, well-drilled cavalry which ruined Early's army in the Valley. We will hear from him soon, perhaps on the hitherto-unap proachable Southside Railroad. On the success o this raid and Sherman's movements will undoubted ly depend an early and successful movement of the Armies of the Potomac and the James. While four great armies are menacing the whole available military power of the Confederacy from Raleigh and the line of the James and Appomattox, from another point is advancing the victorious army of General Thomas. The Richmond papers of March

27 say:

"General Thomas is preparing a formidable advance either into Southwestern Virginia or Western North Carolina; as the requirements of the opening campaign shall seem to indicate. He is now reported to be at Knoxville, with fifteen thousand men, while a portion of his force is thrown forward as far east as Morristown. He has repaired the East Tennessee Rallroad to Bull's Gap, and is still engaged in putting it in running order in the direction of Bristol." General Stoneman is also moving towards the east with large and well appointed bodies of caval-

ry. A despatch from Wautuga bridge, Tennessee says: "The forces under Stoneman are rapidly says: "The lorces under Stoneman are rapidly advancing. They have recovered one hundred miles of railroad, and are driving the scattered troops of the enemy in confusion before them. Gen. Stoneman will soon strike the enemy where they least expect it. Probably when this despatch roaches Philadelphia the Richmond papers will have chronicled the advance." The rebels have now no coast line. Mobile is as olated city, and will fall when we choose to strike General Sherman is not yet ready to move, as the ollowing field order, dated near Bentonville, on

following field-order, dated near Bentonville, on the 22d, testifies:

"The General commanding announces to the army that yesterday it beat, on its chosen ground, the concentrated armies of our enemy, who has fled in disorder, leaving his dead, wounded, and prisoners in our hands, and burning his bridges on his retreat.

"On the same day Major General Schofield, frem Newbern, entered and complet Goldsboro, and Major General Terry, from Wilmington, secured Cox's Bridge Crossing and laid a pontoon bridge soroes the Neuez river, so that our campaign has resulted in a glorious success. After a march of the most extraordinary character, nearly five hundred miles, over Iwamps and rivers deemed impassable to others, at the most inclement season of the year, and drawing our chief supplies from a poor and wasted country, we reach our destination in good health and condition.

"I thank the army, and assure it that our Government and people honor them for this new display of the holysical and moral qualities which reflect honor upon the whole nation.

"You shall now have rest, and all the supplies that can be brought from the rich grainsries and storehouses of our magnificent country before again embarking on new ard untried dangers."

But his army will rest and be ready when the

But his army will rest and be ready when the time for striking comes. The rebels admit their defeat at Averysboro, bu

contend that the main object of the battle was achieved when Hardee joined with Johnston at Raleigh. He opposed two divisions of Slocum's army, the whole of Kilpatrick's army, and an immense amount of artillery, and retreated with honor, after having placed 4,000 of our men hors du comba and only 500 of his own. A victory is claimed, however, at Bentonville, for Johnston over She man. The rebel papers are endeavoring to keep up the confidence of the rebel people and soldiery etting Sherman's army at low figures. The Rich mond Dispetch of the 27th says:

mond Dispatch of the 27th says:

The following statement of the strength of Sherman's army was found in the headquarters of one of his generals after its owner had left. This represents its strength without Schofield's troops, which have since joined it:

No. fieldpicees over 22-pounders; aggregate of fieldpicees, 98

Corps Commanders,—14th Corps, Jeff Davis; 15th Corps, Logan; 17th Corps, Blair; 20th Corps, Williams. Right wing, Howard; left wing, Slocum.
20th Corps.—10,000 strong; six 4-gun batteries, in small fieldpicees. 14th Corps—9,000 strong; six 4-gun batteries. 15th Corps—13,000 strong; six 4-gun batteries.

17th Corps—10,000 strong; six 4 gun batteries.
Each regiment averages 200 men; each brigade
500 men; each division 3,000; each/corps 12,000; the
whole army 42,000. If this statement was left by a "general" it was one as a blind. There are too many undoubted evidences that Sherman is at least stronger than Tehnston, weak as the above-quoted figures may

make him out to be. PERSONAL

- A question was proposed in Parliament, recently, whether it was not in the power of the Government either to remove or repair a mutilate statue of George II., standing in Leicester Square, onden. Mr. Cowper replied that the Square wa private, not that certainly the person of his Majesty George 11. was Dissented to statue had only one leg, and that a crooked one, an only one arm, which was quite distorted. [A laugh.] An act, however, was soon to go into operation sailed the Gardens in Towns Act, intended emedy this disastrous and disgraceful state

- An elopement of a painfully sensational charac ter has taken place in London in high life. The brother of a noble marguis, bordering upon three score years, himself the father of a numerous family is one of the parties, and the lady, who is nearly re lated to him by marriage, is the wife of a noble lord but one degree removed from the heirship of one o the oldest and wealthiest marquisates in the kingreached her thirtieth year, leaves behind her several nteresting children, but she has taken with her the title deeds of an attractive feature, in the shape o - Mr. John Timbs is said to be preparing as

autobiography containing recollections of his literary life during the past half century. It will tell us much about Sir Richard Phillips, the eccentric ablisher, of Bridge street, Blackfriars, for whom . Timbs labored many years. Particulars of the old Mirror, which the editor of "Things not Generally Known" conducted for a long time, will be given. Mr. Timbs more recently became joint editor of the Illustrated London News, and his book, like Mr. Knight's "Autobiography of a Working Life," will abound in anecdotes of literary cotes poraries, and of the various publishing schemes ace the old days of the Penny Magazine - The green-houses attached to the residence of Mrs. Samuel Colt at Hartford are probably the most extensive in this country. There is, in all, over a uarter of a mile of glass houses; and under their aind roofs may now be seen all varieties of summer vegetables fully ripe—tomatoes, peas, string-beans, peets, radishes, lettuce, &c.—peaches and grapes far advanced towards perfection, pine-apples, and plants

rowth. The whole is a fairy land of beauty and - A London correspondent says: The Prince of Wales' receptions at Marlborough House have com menced. Mr Adams was present at the first of them. The Prince has just issued a circular to his rades people, informing them that he has an obies tion to be robbed by their complicity with his ser vants, in offering the latter per centages upon the amount of his bills. It is a common and almos universal system at the West End of this metropo succeed in stopping it. - The Newburyport Herald lately had an article about an old editor named Mycall, who kept schoo on the banks of the Merrimac, and built an organ on which the celebrated Dr. Jackson played. He was born in Worcester, England, and came early to this country. He edited and published the Esse Jawnal and Merrimack Packet, from 1783 to 1798 and in that paper appeared, for the first time on this side of the Atlantic, the amusing ballad o John Gilpin. -The pirate Shenandoah, having destroyed

her return westward, somewhere in the neighbo hood of the neutral ports of Cape Colony, South Africa. - Mr. Rumble, the English Government Inspactor of Machinery Afloat, who was recently acquitted on the charge of complicity in the case of the rebel steamer Rappahannock, has been placed upon halfpay, on the ground of his being no longer deserving of the confidence of the Government. - Signor Picolni, who is not a singer but a whistler, has created a sensation in Vienna, where, at his début, he gave them, in his peculiar fashion, Schubert's "Serenade" and "Casta Diva." He is said to whistle much better than an Æolis

harp, while a jewsharp is not to be compared to

has turned up for refitment and provisioning at Mel-

ourne, Australia. We shall hear of her noon, or

intermediate on the control of the carth's face. These voice and carthy crust, together with the upheaval of the igneous rocks, have created immense seams in the rocks, and the distutegration of the rocks outpleaved formed a light porous soil. Consequently one reason for the non-existence of flowing streams outside of the great Colorado bash, the majority of the water being carted off by underground rivers. The task of boring artisels, wellowing produce as abundance of water wherever needed on desort, plath, or valley.

Acquirity that Phosphote At the Wast.—A gentleman who has travelled extensively in the west Southwest reports that in the States of Illinois; Indiana, and Ohio fuller crops will be planted this spring than perhaps during any of the past three years. The places of culisted men are fast being supplied by young persons growing up, and the refugees from the South are very numerous, and will furnish much labor, which has been as an average for the whele, State. Farmers svince a disposition rather to hire out their lands for a year or two than to plant for themselves, and are more ready to sow grasses than grains. Labor is necessarily "demoralized;" though, persons growing the solid poetition rather to hire out their lands for a year or two than to plant for themselves, and are more ready to sow grasses than grains. Labor is necessarily "demoralized;" though, perhaps, less so than might have been expected. In some parts iramers and planters offor their late. "servants" regular from the North will be imported during the statistic from the North will be imported during the spring months, and a beginning be make the produced the ensuing summer, and the supply will have to come dutely from the North will be imported to the result of or the repetution of outsets when the numbers of cauth from the North will be imported out of the counties below Nashville, where the soil is of the first quality and the demand endance of the counties below Nashville, where the soil is of the first quality and the demand of t

M'LLE DE KATOW and Mr. Wehli were greeted eciative sudi by a large and appreciative audience of the pearance at the Musical Fund Hall last eveniu pearance at the Musical Fund Hall last eveniu The concert was a delightful one, fully satisfying anticipations which had been formed. Mr Wehli's rendition of Beethoven's "Sonate Patheique" gave conclusive proof of his fine taste, pro ound study, and exquisite execution. The audienc eceived this, and all his pieces, with great applause. Every one regretted the lameness un Wehli is laboring from the result of a recent acci

ient, but at the same time rejoiced that his arms and bands had been left uninjured and capable of producing such beautiful music. Mile De Katow played with great brilliancy and fine expression, and was enthusiastically encored.
In addition to the music assigned to her on the programme, she gave, in response to one of the calls (the audience, a perfect gem of melody, rendered peculiarly plaintive by the strings of the violoncel

Signor Paulicehi and Mrs. Bohrens, in the voca portion of the concert, were well received. In the course of the evening Mrs. Behrens sang a pleasing and melodious serenade, composed by her husband who acted as conductor to the ente played the various accompaniments with skill and

indgment.
The second concert will take place this evening with an attractive and entirely different programme THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA WILL perform the

llowing music at the public rehearsal on Saturday afternoon: Lanne

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 800 LOTS HOSIERY GLOVES, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, &C., THIS DAY.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the extensive and valuable assortment of 15,000 dozen cotton hosiery of a favorite importation, kid, silk, lisle, and cot loves and gauntlets, shirts and drawers, suspenders, patent thread, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by John

B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Mar-Mossis. Birch & Son. No. 1110 Chestnut street, will sell this morning over 600 lots of superior household urniture, comprising every variety of parlor, dining-

THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT GALENA. The United States gunboat Galena has been put in complete repair at the Navy Yard, and is now ready for sea. She is expected to leave this week.

CITY ITEMS.

Millinery Openings—Prevailing Styles, de. de. The semi-annual "Opening Day" of our city milnery establishments has become so regular and stereotyped an event, that to pass it by unnotice would be a newspaper misdemeanor scarcely less lagrant than a failure to chronicle a Union victory or a panic in the gold market. There was a time when the success of these openings was largely dependent upon the state of the weather-when the absence of old Sol's smile was to milliners an omiestablished by the war, shoddy fortunes, and spece lations in oil, a more auspicious day has dawned upon the fashionable caterers in this department of male attire. Multitudes, who had formerly only to choose between a walk and a ride in a rickety omnibus (both decidedly unpleasant to a lady in the rain), have attained the luxury of a private carriage, and our complete net-work of city railways has made all points of the city so accessible to all others, with comparative comfort, regardless of the weather, that the latter may be said to have been superseded, at least so far as regards millinery penings. We infer this from what took place ves terday—the Spring Millinery Opening Day for 1865. Although the streets were sombre, and the heavens unpropitious, the ladies thronged the various bon at emporiums at high noon as bees beset flower gardens in June. At the several establishments of Mrs. Nichols, No. 102 South Eighth street Mrs. R. Dillon, 333 and 331 South street Miss S. T. Morgan, 408 Arch street; J. P.

Gill & Co., 720 Arch street, and the Misses O'Bryan, 1107 Walnut street, there were novelties exhibited evincing taste and eliciting admiration and in many instances orders were given for dupliwas, however, at the leading house in this line, the Retail Warercoms of Messrs. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street, that the tide of fashion for the ay reached its flood. The attendance of lady visitors during several hours was very large, and the whole tout ensemble of the opening must have been in the highest degree satisfactory to the proprietors. The excellent taste indicated in their variety of nev nets and Hats was endorsed by the most accurate critics, and, in the matter of trimmings, we doubt if there has ever been a more successful open-ing in this country. Many of the Bonnets shown were superb specimens of the milinery art. MS Thompson, old City
Geo W Blacksom, Ohio
NS Brinton, U S A.
Capt & Mrs Steedman
Jas Lawless, Washington
Chas Bughes, New York
K Msrshall, Pittsburg
Capt T Stevens. Lancaster
J Harrimsn, Lancaster
D Luther, Reading The change in the shape of Bonnets has been radical, being little more now, in substance, than a very small, triangular piece of material, with two corners drawn down on the sides of the head, in half-hand-The American

crawn down on the sides of the head, in half hand-kerchief style, and some light, tasteful trimming descending from the crown, or the place where the crown ought to be. The new Spring covering for ladies, in fact, is more an ornament for the head than a pest of their apparel, yet their light and graceful appearance more than atones for the Scantiness of material. But oh! ye fathers, husbands, and members of the sterner sex generally who are pri-vileged to indulge in the luxury of buying bonnets Baltimere 1, USA ler, New York i. e., paying for them-do not flatter your purses with the mistaken notion that because the bonnets are so small the prices must necessarily be ditto.

Quality, not quantity, is the prevailing idea. The good taste of this is certainly unimpeachable. The arrangement of the various styles of bonnets presented by Messrs. W. & C. yesterday rendered their spacious reoms, for the time being, a gallery of nillinery art, to describe which in detail, would, we fear, extend this article to the exclusion of much matter which, though less important to the ladies, is necessary to the making up of a daily paper. We

will therefore content ourselves with a brief description of a few novelties that may be regarded as Wilm, Del types of the exhibition:
No. 1. A white French chip bonnet, one of the most elegant in the collection, trimmed with a su-perb bonquet of straw-colored flowers on the crown, and a fall of real lace, and long ends of narrow ribbon hanging down the back nearly to the feet, the color of these flowing ends, or streamers, matching the ribbons of the bonnet. Over the ribbons, to a rans, Baltimore
t J A Snyder, U S A
Paxton, Marietta, O
cimayer, Ohio
ock, Lorberry
Phillips, Newcastle
hop burg, Edenburg
Hämilten, Newcastle
canna Newcastle considerable depth, there fell a barb of real lace, greatly enriching the effect. The face flowers were of scarlet and buff, dotted with delicate red berries of green across the crown, and covered on the back with a black veil coiffure, the ends forming-the u, washington sigh, Washington

strings, the inside trimming being of buff roses, astened by a knot of green ribbon. No. 3. A puffed illusion bonnet, ornamented with pearl beads, and an exquisite bunch of white flowers mingled with leaves of fern, the whole being sprinkled with a shower of pearls. No. 4. A white French Neapolitan bonnet, ornamented with a profusion of coral and glittering eads of cut glass. No. 5. A black silk bonnet covered with a French traw soifure, and trimmed with an elegant scarlet

mcciymonas, Massilon las Moth, Patterson Pa las Biswart, Wellsville, O Jeo Somardika, Birdsboro las E Humphreys, U S A I W Carman, Potbylle lao Gunlefinger, Ohio and black flower—a decided novelty. While we have spoken thus freely of bonnets which struck our fancy as protty, it must not be magined that we did not see any in the exhibition that struck us as being decidedly the reverse. We hope the "house" will excuse us for not expatiating nore fully upon the merits of the latter. We may remark that in colors, maize or light straw color, together with pearl and green, will constitute the predominating shades this season For early spring a very light straw, poetically designated "moon-on-the-lake," will be much in fa-vor. The ornamentation is rich and expensive steel ornaments, out glass, coral, real lace, fringed ribbon, grasses, and the finest flowers be without stint, but in a manner to retain the light and airy character of the bonnet itself. The variety f face trimmings in the "opening" fully sustained the reputation of Messrs. W. & C. in this peculiar line, and attracted much attention. We would also add that, in addition to the fine connets above referred to, the house displayed a good assortment of a less costly character, embraing a variety of colored straws, brown and grayhair, very neat, for hack and travelling purposes. In Hats the "opening" was also large and complete, though in these the elegance of trimming ore than the novelty of shape attracted our notice

In point of age, Hats will in the main only be worn by misses under twelve, the present style of eing quite as well adapted for misses over that age as for ladies. In the Trimming department this house displayed its usual superior assortment of flowers, feath elera, at prices conforming to the current rates of THE LION IN THE PATH.—The Hon in the path of General Sherman seems to be something of a Bully Bottom" in his way of performing his role of the king of beasts. If he does roar a little loud

The shapes, however, are varied and pretty, and

with their tinsel, in the form of glittering steel and

glass beads, fine laces, flowers, grasses, birds, and

ibbons, are an improvement upon former seasons

he at least fights as gently as a sucking dove, and he shows a good deal more aptness at running away than at giving or taking hard knocks. The rebs had better all stop playing the lion, come back into the Union, and enjoy the high privilege of procuring their wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chest nut street, above Sixth. THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS WITH improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arri-

son, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. Work done by hand, in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices corresponding with the decline in gold. FINE CLOTHING AND MERCHANT TAILORING Eștablishment. Granville Stokes' Old Stand

No. 609 Chestnut street, above Sixth. Every Article Got up in the very best style, and sold at prices to correspond with the fall in gold. Offices of Cameron Petroleum Company of

PENNSYLVANIA, No. 191 Walnut street, E. G. smes, and southeast corner Seventh and Ches A. Douglas, where full particulars can be obtained and subscriptions received. Books open but few and subscriptions received.

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