ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Mails of the America and Bohemian.

English Lessons from the Repulse at Charleston.

REBEL DIPLOMACY IN ENGLAND.

FOREIGN OPINION OF HOOKER AND ROSECRANS.

Earl Russell on the Russian Amnesty.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN SWEDEN.

FASHIONS FOR MAY, &c., &c., &c.

The mails of the America reached this city from Boston yesterday evening.

Our European files by the Bohemian, at Portland, were delivered soon afterwards.

The papers are dated in London and Paris on the 2d of May, and contain the following interesting details of our telegraphic news report from Halifax:—

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, writing on the 30th of April, says:—

We get to-day some official news of importance from Mexico. I had informed your readers that the plan of the French general was to invest Puebla, and take the garrison prisoners. That first operation is completed, says the *Moniteur*; some slight engagements had already taken place, and no doubt next mail will bring yet more important news, as the latest despatch says:—"We are *à cheval sur toutes les routes.*"

In the course of the month of May the Emperor Napoleon will go to Cherbourg to inspect the steel clad ships Magenta and Solferino, and witness their manœuvres.

The British steamship Orlando, 46, 1,000 horse power, Captain G. G. Randolph, arrived at Chatham from the Nore. She is reported to be very leaky, and will require extensive repairs. It was stated in the dockyard that the mechanics to be employed on her are to work night and day, without cessation, by a system of reliefs, in order that she may be completed in the least possible time, and again despatched to join the North American squadron.

The Chinese gunboat Tien-sain, Captain Nicholas, had sailed for China from Falmouth.

A letter received at Plymouth (England) from the English steam gun-vessel Penguin, 5, Lieutenant John G. G. McHardy, states that she left Port Royal on February 3 for a cruise. On the 27th of March, when off St. Lucas wharf Lighthouse, she fell in with the screw steamer Ariadne, 26, Captain Edward W. Vansittart, [illegible] the ship's company a m[illegible] chart, which brought provisions [illegible] bag, and supplied the ship with [illegible] and coal. Both ships then put on full steam after a slave vessel. During the former cruise the Penguin had two North American paddle wheel steamships of war in chase, and, as Lieutenant McHardy did not like to leave to, one of the ships fired a shot across the Penguin's bows. She then sent a boat to the stranger, the officers of which stated that they thought the gun-vessel was the Confederate war steamer Alabama.

A Union and emancipation meeting was held at Smallbridge, England, and was attended by upwards of 1,500 persons. The Rev. J. Browne presided. A resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the North, condemning the illegal support given by Englishmen to the South, and calling upon the government to persevere in the course adopted with regard to the Alexandra. An amendment was proposed, but only seven persons voted in its favor.

A prospectus has been issued in England of the Ottoman Cotton Company, for purchasing, cleaning and packing cotton, in the districts of Karasi, Broussa and the Dardanelles, which are believed to afford ample area and abundant labor for a great extension of cotton cultivation, and where it is understood cotton can be profitably grown from either American or Egyptian seed.

The Prussian government is exercising the censorship over the telegraphs very strictly, so far as all news from Poland unfavorable to Russia is concerned. The journals in the eastern provinces are filled with complaints of the manner in which the telegraph officials treat them.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Iron-Clads at Charleston.

In the House of Lords, on the 30th of April, the Earl of HARDWICKE rose to put a question with regard to the continuation of the works on the forts at Spithead. He said that in a previous session of Parliament a very considerable sum of money was placed at the disposal of the Crown for the purpose of strengthening the defences of the United Kingdom, and last year the government had begun works of very considerable importance for this purpose. Among these works was one of great cost at Spithead; but after the expenditure of a very large sum of money, and when the work was nearly completed, a great difference of opinion arose in the public mind in respect to the expediency of carrying on the work, and the progress of the work was suspended. There was sunk under the water a very considerable sum of money—perhaps about £100,000, though he did not exactly know the amount—and the work was being acted on by time. Should it be suspended much longer the public money expended on it would certainly be lost. Recently there had taken place on the other side of the Atlantic, in the port of Charleston, an occurrence which had awakened public attention, and induced him to take the opportunity of pressing the government for a declaration as to their intentions in reference to the future progress of the work he had alluded to. A fortress had always had from the most ancient times the advantage over ships. He could cite an immense number of cases showing that, from the beginning to the end, fixed artillery and a fortress had the advantage over ships. They had a proof of this in what occurred the other day in America. Whether the attack was a *real attack or not he could not pretend to say*, and what was the true history of the attack and of the defence they none of them as yet exactly knew; but one or two points were unquestionable—namely, *that very heavy ships were completely beaten and obliged to retire.* Under these circumstances he ventured to bring under the notice of the government the position in which the question now stood with regard to the forts at Spithead. Both past and present events proved that the fortress was the master of the ship, and he therefore begged to ask whether it was the intention of the government to proceed with the plans previously arranged, or with any others, in regard to the fortifications at Portsmouth.

The Duke of SOMERSET said a bill passed through Parliament last year, by virtue of which certain works specified in the schedule, and no others, were to be carried on. After a good deal of discussion in the House of Commons it was agreed that the construction of the forts at Spithead were to be not entirely abandoned, but suspended for a time. In regard to what had occurred at Charleston it was a curious thing that *if the American government had intended to carry out an experiment for our benefit in connection with this subject they could not have done anything more to the point. The distance between our forts on the mainland and the sandbank was exactly two thousand yards, and measuring on the charts the distance between Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie it would be found to be two thousand yards also. In both cases there was a strong current, and in both cases certain facilities in approaching. In both cases the same means of obstructing the attack by means of floating nets and other similar contrivances were talked of. Therefore, if we had asked them to try the experiment they could not have selected a place more suitable than Charleston for that purpose.* With regard to the vessels employed in the attack it might be remembered that fourteen months ago we were told that they had built the Monitor *by way of warning to the British Admiralty. It certainly was a great warning, for the first moment she met with a gale she went to the bottom.* (Hear, hear.) They built more Monitors, and had they built them more strongly and of a better class we should have had a more interesting experiment, and should have known better what iron-plated vessels could do against forts. The experiment, therefore, was not quite satisfactory. We did not know exactly the sort of guns that were used—a very important thing in forming an opinion upon that experiment. It was quite clear, however, that those vessels *were completely defeated*, and that another Monitor was sunk. So far it had been very decidedly in favor of the forts. With regard to Spithead no money could be spent on the forts there at present. But it would be shortly necessary to come to Parliament for a grant of money, and that made it desirable that this question of the Spithead forts should be settled this year. If anything was to be done the summer months ought not to be allowed to be lost. He hoped in a short time the government would be able to inform Parliament what it should propose to do. (Hear.)

The Earl of DERBY said he understood the noble Duke to say that the circumstances at Charleston and Spithead were precisely similar, and to speak of the distance as two thousand yards. But he (the Earl of Derby) thought the injury which had been inflicted on the iron-plated vessels was inflicted after they entered the harbor, at a distance from the forts varying from three hundred to five hundred yards. That was an important element in considering the subject.

The Duke of SOMERSET said, as far as the charts went, and as far as he could make out, the vessels at the nearest point must have been very nearly six hundred yards from Fort Sumter, and the other forts must have been at a much greater distance. When he spoke of two thousand yards he meant the distance from one fort to another.

Earl GREY said he believed the iron plated ships employed at Charleston were *by all accounts inferior vessels*, and yet they so far protected the men that scarcely any one on board was injured by the tremendous fire. Was not that the case? Was it not true that Charleston was six or seven miles from the place where the action took place, and, if the iron-plated vessels had been at Portsmouth instead of Charleston, would they not have *been quite within range of the dockyard, so as to shell it while allowing the forts to play on them?*

The Duke of SOMERSET said he did not know exactly the amount of damage that had been done. His impression was that the ships were too far from the town to enable them to do much harm. Any one who looked at the chart would see that the town was six or seven miles distant. The position of the ships with regard to the forts would, he thought, make it very disagreeable for any vessels to have stayed to shell the town.

The Peterhoff.

In the House of Lords on the 30th of April Earl RUSSELL rose and said that as the question of the seizure of the Peterhoff and the detention of her Majesty's mails had been recently the subject of discussion in their lordships' house, it might be convenient to their lordships that he should state the substance of the information he had that day received from Lord Lyons. Lord Lyons stated that, in answer to his application, Mr. Seward had informed him that with regard to the vessel and her cargo, the government of the United States had determined not to release them, but to send them before a prize court; but with regard to the mails, he wished him to inform her Majesty's Postmaster General that, in conformity with his letter of the 31st of October, the mail would be forwarded to its destination. He also stated that *in every similar case the same course would be adopted, until some arrangement had been arrived at between her Majesty's* government and the government of the United States on the question. Mr. Seward said he did not think that the law of nations laid down any decisive or clear rule with regard to the somewhat novel practice of sending mail bags in private ships; and therefore he wished to make a communication to her Majesty's government on the subject at some future day.

Lord CHELMSFORD asked whether in every case it was the intention that the mail bag should be forwarded to its destination without the seal being broken?

Earl RUSSELL was understood to reply in the affirmative.

Confederate Agents in England.

A correspondence has taken place between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams as to the conduct of certain parties in England who, Mr. Adams says, "are bent on making this kingdom subservient to their purpose of conducting hostilities against a nation with which she is at peace." Mr. Adams forwarded, in proof of this statement, some correspondence which had been intercepted.

Earl Russell replied:—This correspondence does not appear to her Majesty's government to contain any sufficient evidence of "a system of action in direct hostility to the United States" on the part of any of her Majesty's subjects. It goes merely to show that agents of the so-styled Confederate States, resident in this country, have received instructions from their own government to endeavor to raise money on securies of that government in England, and to enter into contracts for the purchase of munitions of war and for the building of iron-clad vessels. But there is no proof in these papers that the agents referred to have as yet brought themselves within the reach of any criminal law of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Adams, on March 14, expresses his profound regret at having to transmit to Mr. Seward Earl Russell's reply, maintaining that the acts referred to in the correspondence, the appointment of agents in this country to fit out ships and raise money for the purpose, with the appointment of officers to superintend the construction, showed a "*deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of the kingdom a system of action in direct hostility to the government of the United States.*"

Some further correspondence ensued, and on the 20th of April Earl Russell wrote:—"With regard to the complaints which you have made from time to time of British sailors who have entered the Confederate service, I have to remark that no steps have hitherto been taken by the United States authorities to prevent British subjects from entering the military or naval service of the United States. Mr. Seward has, on the contrary, justified the means used—provided they were not bribery or intimidation—to induce British sailors to enter the federal service. You will readily perceive the justice of the request I am about to make, namely—that before you repeat your complaints that British sailors have entered the service of the so-called Confederate States [illegible] *that all British subjects serving in the federal army or navy have been discharged, and that orders have been given not to enlist or engage such persons to serve in arms contrary to the tenor of her Majesty's proclamation.*"

Foreign Opinion of Hooker and Rosecrans.

[From the Manchester Examiner, May 1.]

* * * * *

It is, however, *on the Rappahannock and around Nashville that we may look for the most important incidents of the campaign.* In presence of the great events which are to be decided there, all lesser matters are hushed. The Mississippi will roll along in peace for a time, and Charleston will be quiet, but from Tennessee and Virginia we may expect to hear the crash of arms and the cries of battle. Speculation on the chances of war are always unsafe, and the experience gained by the American struggle proves that the best founded calculations may go wrong. All that can be said is that the armies are brave and the leaders skilful. If on one side the federal army has been checked in its march to Richmond, no less has the Confederate force in its assaults on Nashville. Of the two positions it may be doubted which is the most valuable. It is highly questionable whether the capture of Richmond would compensate for the loss of Nashville, though judging from present prospects as well as past experience, there seems to be no reason to doubt that Rosecrans will hold what he has gained in Tennessee. The moral result of federal success before Richmond would be very great, but strategically Nashville seems to be the more important position. It stretches into the Southern boundaries as far as Richmond advances into those of the North. It is a sort of watch tower from which the South may be observed, and the possession of it guarantees to a considerable extent the possession of the border States. It is fortunate for the federal government that they have here *the most reliable and best tried general in their service.* His career has been one of almost unbroken success. He has done nothing rashly brilliant, but he has taught the Confederates to respect him, whilst his army has full confidence in him. His abilities are of the substantial order, and his qualifications eminently fit him to carry on a defensive war. *The commander of the Rappahannock army is not so well tried.* He has proved himself to be a bold leader, but he has now assumed the offensive against a most wary enemy, and he will need *some other qualification than courage to carry him safely to his journey's end.* Of the two commanders he has by far the most difficult task to perform, and probably in a few days we shall learn *whether he is worthy of the same degree of confidence which has been reposed in General Rosecrans.*

The War Feeling in France and England.

[Paris (April 30) correspondence of London Times.]

The ideas entertained a few days ago by official personages here, concerning the possibility of war, are in some measure modified; and it is now believed *that the rupture of England with the Northern States is for a time delayed, but only delayed.* His Excellency M. Drouyn de Lhuys does not approve of the conduct of Mr. Adams; and I think I may add *that France is with us in the defence of the maritime rights of nations.* Mr. Dayton, the United States Minister here, and the gentlemen of the North, have no more hopes of approaching peace now than before the late federal disasters at sea.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Earl Russell on the Amnesty.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 24, 1863.

MY LORD—I have received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's despatch of the 12th instant, enclosing a copy of a manifesto on Polish affairs issued by the Emperor of Russia on the 31st March (12th April). Her Majesty's government have carefully and anxiously considered the contents of this document, in the hope to find in it the germ of a restoration of peace and a hope of good government to Poland. I have to make to you the following remarks as the result of their deliberations:—

An amnesty may lay the foundation of peace in two cases.

1. *If the insurgents have been thoroughly defeated, and are only waiting for a promise of pardon to enable them to return to their homes.*

2. If the amnesty is accompanied with such ample promises of the redress of the grievances which gave occasion to the insurrection as to induce the insurgents to think that their object is attained.

It is clear that the first of these cases is not that of the present insurrection. It is not put down; it is, on the contrary, rather more extensive than it was a few weeks ago. Let us, then, examine the amnesty with reference to the second of the supposed cases. The Emperor, referring to the institutions which he has conferred (octroyees) on the kingdom of Poland, says:—

En maintenant encore aujourd'hui ces institutions dans leur integrite, nous nous reservons, lorsqu'elles auront ete eprouvees dans la pratique, de proceder a leur development ulterieur selon les besoins du temps et ceux du pays.*

This promise can hardly be satisfactory to the Poles. For it must be observed, with regard to the institutions already given, that it was during their existence that 2,000 young men were seized arbitrarily in the night and condemned to serve as soldiers in the Russian army in defiance of justice, and even in violation of the law of 1859, so recently enacted. So that it is evident no security would be obtained by submitting again to the same laws. With these institutions in full force and vigor innocent men might be imprisoned as criminals, or condemned to serve as soldiers, or banished to distant countries without a trial, without publicity, without any guarantee whatever. As to the promise held out for the future, it must be observed that it is made to depend on the practical working of these institutions, and on the wants of the time and of the country. The first of these conditions alone destroys all reasonable hope of the fulfilment of this promise. For the practical working of the institutions hitherto given depends on the co operation of native Poles of property and character as members of the Council of State, and of provincial and municipal assemblies. But the recent conduct of the Russian government in Poland has deprived them of the confidence of all Poles of this description, and forced all such Poles to withdraw from the bodies in which their functions were to be exercised. There are wanting, therefore, in this imperial manifesto the first elements of success—namely, a guarantee of security on the one side, and the feeling of trust and confidence on the other. In a despatch of Lord Durham, then ambassador at St. Petersburg, dated in August, 1832, Lord Durham says:—"There has long been a jealousy, nay, hatred, existing between the Russians and Poles. Her Majesty's government had hoped that the present Emperor, by raising the social position of his Russian and securing the political freedom of his Polish subjects, might have united both by the link of loyal attachment to the throne. This hope has been unfortunately disappointed, and it is with great pain that her Majesty's government observe that the feelings of hatred between Russians and Poles have not in the lapse of thirty years been softened or modified. The present amnesty does not appear likely to diminish the intensity of the insurrection, or give any solid security to the most moderate of Polish patriots. I am, &c.,

RUSSELL.

*TRANSLATION—in maintaining as this day these institutions in their integrity we reserve to ourselves whenever they shall have been practically tried, to proceed to their further development in accordance with the requirements of the age and of the country.

The Latest News.

CRACOW, April 28, 1863.

Intelligence received here from the Polish frontier says that upon the 24th of April four divisions of insurgents, numbering in all upwards of 8,000 men, under the command of Sarzynski, Jung Blankenheim, a French officer from Alsace, and von Seydewitz, an officer formerly in the Prussian service, were posted between Skalka and Rudzewo, in the government of Konin. The cavalry, well armed and excellently mounted, numbered nearly 150 men. The arms of the whole force are of good quality, particularly the rifles of the sharpshooters. Scythes for the peasants are manufactured in the camp. Recruits of this class arrive every night in parties of fifteen to twenty from the province of Posen. Provisions are plentiful, but there is a dearth of clothing, shoes and weapons; some divisions, indeed, are still entirely unarmed. Drill and military exercises are pursued with great diligence. On Sunday last Divine service was held in a field not far from Ruszkow, the chaplain of the force preaching an inspiring sermon after celebrating mass.

The corps of Jung-Blankenheim, which, similarly to that of Seyfried, consists of two divisions, was formerly stationed in Slupce. In this frontier town a new division is now being organized, which is strengthened daily by accessions from the province of Posen.

On the 24th a corps of 500 Russians, sent out to reconnoitre, nearly fell into an ambush laid by the insurgents not far from Biniczewo; but, being warned in time by a peasant, retreated in safety. The traitor was seized by the insurgents and hanged. It is rumored that the insurgents intend to make a combined attack upon the town of Konin.

From the western portion of the kingdom, the Woywodship of Kalish is reported to be in full revolt. The division of Urbanowski, recently disbanded, is in process of reorganization. The bands formed in the districts of Kalish, Konin and Wielun, which had been joined by numerous auxiliaries from the duchy of Posen, have compelled General Prince Wittgenstein to demand reinforcements from the Commander-in Chief at Warsaw. Wirballen is occupied by a Russian garrison of eight hundred men, among whom the German troops from Courland are especially noticeable as the most embittered enemies of the Poles.

In Samogitia and Lithuania firearms are almost totally wanting, yet the insurgents have gained victories armed with flails, shod with nails, or scythes, furnished with sharpened hooks.

The Russians, who moved against the Polish bands from Radom, Kielce and Opalon, on the 15th of April, had concentrated themselves upon the 17th at Lubinia two thousand strong, with three guns, and attacked Gielinski's division of five hundred men from two separate points. This leader brought his poorly armed raw levies for the first time into the field, and sustained with these untried troops a vehement fire of small arms and artillery for three hours. The Polish sharpshooters, led by Bogdan, an old artillery officer, distinguished themselves by especial daring. The loss of the Poles was inconsiderable. The dead and wounded of the Russians filled seven wagons. Grelinski succeeded in capturing a large portion of the enemy's baggage. In the meantime Czarkowski had received news of this engagement, and while the Russians were hastily retreating upon Kielce, attacked them near Bzin, on the 20th, and caused them further heavy losses.

The same day Kononowicz attacked another Russian detachment retiring upon Kielce, in the vicinity of Wonchock, put them to flight and captured one hundred and eighty muskets.

CRACOW, May 2, 1863.

The Russian troops, who were compelled to retreat into Prussian territory, were not only not disarmed, but were also provided with cantonments at Znowwelan. They were afterwards escorted to the kingdom by way of Thorn, as far as Alexandrowo.

WARSAW, April 28, 1863.

When the period appointed by the Czar of Russia for the amnesty to take effect, the kingdom [illegible] into two hundred districts. [illegible] to be divided [illegible] pied by a military column, whose chief will also have jurisdiction in all civil matters. The civil courts will be dissolved—the military chiefs superseding the President of every such court. No person will be permitted to leave the place of his domicil without special permission. All Poles in office will be replaced by Russians. The military chief will execute summary martial law upon rebels.

From all that one can gather, it appears pretty evident that the Marquis Wielopolski is only retained in office by the Emperor against his will, and further that after the 13th of May the Russian government will take up a much more energetic position in reference to the insurrection. The state of siege will be ruthlessly enforced.

Since General Berg's arrival and the almost simultaneous nomination of Lewszyon as Chief of Police, useless, arbitrary and illegal annoyances and arrests of citizens are noticeable in even a greater degree than before.

Last week the police arrested young people indiscriminately in the streets, without law or warrant, and carried them off to the Commissary of the district and had them examined. This was with the object of discovering the Central Committee.

In a similar outrageous manner the printing offices are now uselessly troubled. Last week a descent was made upon the printing office of the *Dziennik Powszeckney* and upon that of the *Warschauer Zeitung.*

One would really almost imagine the searches had been purposely commenced in quarters where it was certain no illicit pamphlets were to be found, so as to allow implicated parties to escape.

In nearly all the illegal and ridiculous measures of the authorities we are constantly in doubt whether treachery, tyranny or stupidity is their guiding motive.

The following passage translated from the secretly printed paper, "News from the Theatre of War," will doubtless tell its own story:—

General Bruszczen, Chief of the Lublin military district, is distributing to several landowners in his command a kind of "safe conduct," drawn up as follows:—

I request all officers who may pass through the village of —— to abstain from molesting the land owner ——, resident here; to offer him, in person, no sort of violence, and to leave his property undisturbed.

Adjutant General CHRUSZCZEW.
The Chief of the Lublin Military District.

It appears to us, says the secret journal, that this document, reminding one so vividly of the pillage practised by robber knights in the Middle ages, requires no further comment.

Sweden Preparing for War.

The following programme has (April 30) been adopted by the Swedish government, and the resources necessary for carrying it into execution will be shortly applied for in the Chambers:—

1. There shall be constructed for the protection of the coast vessels of war specially capable of defending it from the attacks of an enemy, and of preventing any landing that might be attempted on the most accessible points.

2. There shall be established in the islands and on the great lakes a system of defence conformable to the modern improvements and suited to the particular wants of each locality.

3. The Swedish fleet shall be put in a state to be able, for the future, to take part in *the great naval wars with the allied Powers, to maintain respect to the national flag in distant seas*, and to give assistance to merchant vessels when they stand in need of it.

4. There shall be built without delay iron-clad vessels of war, and the work shall be expedited in such a way that the Swedish navy may, at the beginning of the spring of 1864, possess six iron-clad frigates measuring two hundred and fifteen Swedish feet in length by forty-nine in breadth.

5. Immediate attention shall be devoted to the state of the war ports, of the naval arsenals, and of the supplies.

The Fashions for May.

[From Le Follet.]

One of the first inquiries just now with regard to fashion is, what will be the form for mantles this summer? We really cannot inform our readers of very much novelty in out-of-door garments. That called saute en barque last year, rather shorter and slightly more fitting, is in favor. Collets or camails to match the dress are also much seen. They are frequently trimmed like the skirt, and lined with white taffetas or foulard. The latter is an extremely suitable material for linings. A band of taffetas, trimmed with braid, or a wide greque of taffetas ribbon, is a style of trimming much used for the collet, when made of fancy material, alpaca or mohair.

It may be considered positive, too, that the thin materials, such as bareges or printed muslins, will be worn with straight scarfs of the same, trimmed, like the dress, either with ruches a la vieille, or fluted flounces, or sometimes with both. However, we may mention that no other mantle will supersede that made of black taffetas, which is always admissible and truly elegant. There are two styles in which it is more usually made—the collet and the paletot.

Mantelets, shawls, rotondes and burnous of Chantilly lace, and also of woollen lace, will be reserved for warmer weather.

We are tired of repeating that foulard is decidedly in as much favor as ever; but truth compels us to own that no other material has as yet taken its place. We may remark, in passing, that all striped materials this season have the stripes lengthways down the skirt. Taffetas dresses are trimmed with bands of guipure round the bottom, or with ruches or flounces waved above the hem.

There is nothing new in the form of sleeves. The bodies made with points are getting more and more generally worn—the robe polonaise, or body and skirt in one, being made of moire, or thick material, such as nankeen or pique. Small vestes, postillon, Figaro, &c., are fashionable.

The first on our list this month is a dinner dress. A robe of taffetas antique of a Mexican blue; the bottom of the skirt trimmed with a chicoree ruche festooned, and above that, about ten inches higher, another ruche. Between these are placed some insertions of black lace put on obliquely. Low body and short sleeves. A Figaro veste of black lace completes this toilette.

An Irish poplin dress, of the color known as cheveux de la Reine; the skirt is trimmed with three bands of black taffetas bouillonne; the bottom one about five inches wide, the second three and a half, and the upper one about two, edged round with a narrow black and cheveux de la Reine chicoree. The body is made high, with a sash of black taffetas tied behind; the sleeves a coudes, trimmed round the top close to the arm hole with a black bouillonnee.

A dress of violet poult de soie antique, trimmed round above the hem, with a black lace insertion, put on in festoons. Down each breadth, therefore, a little lower than the knee, are flat pieces of black taffetas, edged round with narrow black lace, and down the centre of each of these are arabesques, formed by black lace insertion, under which the taffetas is cut out, so that the violet of the dress shines through, producing a very good effect. The body, which is high, is completed by a sort of black Figaro veste, trimmed round with insertion of black lace, lined with violet and frill of black lace edging falling over the violet taffetas body. The sleeves are a coudes, with little straps of black taffetas to match those on the skirt, and round the bottom a lace insertion forms revers.

A robe of China blue taffetas. The body has a postillon basque; the sleeves, a coudes, are closed at the wrist. Body, sleeves and skirt are trimmed with chicorees of black taffetas, made in hollow plaits and piped with blue.

A silk grenadine, a white ground sprinkled with lilac flowers, with green and brown leaves. The skirt is trimmed with ruches of white taffetas pinked, and mixed with a cord of passementerie of the colors of the pattern on the dress. The ruches and the cord form a kind of check, covering about a third of the skirt, and is headed by a bouillon of the same material as the dress. The body, which is high, has a low body of white taffetas under it. The sleeves are wide, opened up the back of the arm, and trimmed to match the skirt.

A green and white taffetas, very narrow stripes; round the skirt medallions of lace are put in losenge shape, separated by ruches of green taffetas, crossed and recrossed in festoons. At the bottom of the skirt is placed a green plisse, about four inches wide. The body is half high, and the sleeves, a coudes, opened all the way up, are trimmed in a similar fashion; of course the trimming being made on a small scale.

The following two dresses for little girls will be found very stylish. The first is made of blue taffetas. The sleeves are short, and the body low, cut square. A Grecque guimpe of batiste in flat plaits, edged with a narrow Valenciennes is worn with it. The bottom of the skirt, the sleeves, and round the top of the body, are trimmed with a band of black taffetas, along the centre of which is a grecque, made in white cord. This band is put on in hollow plaits, fastened only in the middle. A sash of blue taffetas, of the Swiss form, in front, embroidered with black braid, and fastened behind.

The other dress is suitable for a little girl from seven to ten years of age. It is of white Irish poplin, with light blue threads running down it, rather far apart. Round the bottom of the skirt is a plisse of blue taffetas, and a row of medallions, edged round with narrow black lace. The body is covered with blue drapery, forming a berthe, and a sash, with points in front at the top and bottom; the whole trimmed with lace. The sleeves are long, and open at the wrist. A plaited chemisette completes this toilette. Out of doors, a small collet of blue cachemire, trimmed with chenille fringe, would look exceedingly pretty with this dress.

Longchamps has decided that which we have already hinted to our readers—that the spring bonnets would be less raised in front, and, consequently, in our opinion, much more becoming. The Marie Stuart gains favor daily, so that it is almost universal to arrange a small fanchon, so as to give the front an appearance, at least, of being lowered in the middle, which is very graceful. Crape bonnets are the most fashionable; above all, the Mexican blue crape, the favorite color for the season; green is also worn, but blue is in mode. Straw and crinoline cheveux de la Reine, and all colors approaching, are much worn. Black crinolines are only for toilettes negligees, and are trimmed quite simply with ribbon and a little lace. Drab and brown bonnets should be trimmed with ribbon of the same color, but may be relieved by a bright colored flower. Silk and crape soft crowns, with rice or fancy straw, are also much worn.

The following model is from one of our principal houses, and will be found exceedingly elegant:—The crown of white silk; curtain of the same, trimmed with blonde and fancy straw; front of fancy straw, lined with white crape. Bouquet of white feathers at the side of the curtain, and a bunch of fruit blossoms on the other side, veiled with tulle. A wreath of the same flowers, and small white feathers inside the front.

A rice-straw, in the same style, had the crown of white crape crossed with white ribbon. On the front was a bouquet of cherry-blossoms, with its foliage fastened by a ribbon of rice-straw—the inside of the front trimmed with bouillons of crape. Bow of rice-straw and cherry blossoms. The same style of bonnet is equally pretty with a colored crape crown and curtain, taking care that the flowers match well.

A very charming Marie Stuart bonnet, of rice straw, was trimmed with chains of straw, fastened to a wreath of mycosotis, pointed in front, and edged with fine grass, dried. In the middle of the wreath was a bouquet of pink roses, half blown. Curtain of white taffetas; a double bow of crape lisse under the point. A capote of pink tulle; round the front is rolled a pink ribbon. At the side of the crown, very backward, was placed some long hanging of pink tulle. Crown and curtain veiled by a deep marabout fringe. Blonde cap, with bouquets of white lilac, and moss rosebuds.

A white crinoline bonnet, lined with blue crape; curtain of blue crape, covered with blonde. The front trimmed with a drapery of blue crape, fastening a bunch of white lilac. A quilling of blue crape and bouquet of lilac inside the front.

A white tulle bonnet—the curtain also of tulle, trimmed with a wreath of violets, put very closely together. A bouquet of violets between the front and crown, and a second bouquet quite at the edge, where it is covered with a bouillonne of tulle, which is carried round the front. The inside of the front trimmed with bouillons of white and violet tulle.

An elegant Leghorn bonnet was edged with green ribbon. On this ribbon, which was quite flat, were placed here and there cherries, fastened together two by two, and falling so as to form a bunch. At the edge of the front a large bouquet of real corn. Bouquet of cherries, mixed with green crape and white tulle, inside the front. The curtain and strings of green taffetas.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

ASPINWALL—Steamship Ocean Queen—John Temple and lady, Mrs Temple and servant, Miss J D Baldwin, Mrs Bachelmans, friend and son; S W Coleman, Miss E H Garnett, Mrs Ord, five children and servant; Mrs Card, two children and servant; Mrs W G Wood, Mrs Alexander, Mrs H Hasket, Warren Hubbard and family, Mrs Maxon and four children, Mrs Coleman and son, Mrs Pease and two children, Mrs Henderson, Mrs Muller, Mrs Smith, Miss Card, S D Gilmore and family; P Baron, F Vion, P Cartery, W W Baugh, Mrs J Brackett and two children, Mr Davis, Mrs Shaefer and four children, C Sprickles and son, Mrs Haskell and three children, S D Gray, Wm Hoffman and family, Mrs Hazzard, Mrs Aylief and neice, Mrs Allenwood, Wm S Parrott, T A Kingsley and family, H L Hatch, Mrs Cunningworth, Mrs Hughes and child, Mrs W E Lowes, Mrs G W Cox, Mrs Moyle, child and servant; Wm Zoppinger and family, J W Austen and family, Mrs Filas and 3 children, Fred Lewis, E Rogers and family, W H Eaton, Mrs Forman, C A Purrington and wife; Mrs Todd and infant, M Lieut D V Gates, Mrs Kimball, Mrs Lovejoy and 2 children, S Dickerman and family, A Kohler, Mrs Lanseveine and daughter, A Privot and lady; Mrs G K Loughlin and child; Mrs Jacob Smith, Andrew Smith, Chas Cushman, Mrs J H Hiote and 2 children, Mrs Zeitzer and child, J R Goe, H W McCoy and wife, Mrs L Fowler, Mrs P A Singer, Mrs A F Gifford, Mrs R A Street, Sid Coleman, J Coleman, family and servant; A Sinklar, W H Snyder, E L Deane, 2 officers and 57 men of California cavalry.

NEWBERN, NC—Steamship Albany—Lieut Col Fellows, 17th Massachusetts; Lieut E Callar, 3d New York cavalry; Lieut H T Merill, Signal corps; O Jones and lady, J M Thompson, 175th Pennsylvania; Lieut L L Linnell, 8th Massachusetts; Lieut M O Malin, Marine artillery; Lieut W D Russell, 98th New York; Lieut R J Bush, 27th Maine; Lieut J L Skinner, 27th Massachusetts; Lieut B W McLaughlin, Marine artillery; Lieut A P Forbes, 25th Massachusetts; Captain Splain, 14th Massachusetts; Lieut Wm [illegible], 35th Massachusetts; E M Gurney, Capelle, W W Polin, 153d Pennsylvania; Lieut W E Miner, 3d New York artillery; Lieut J W Blossom do; Captain R L Brown, 55th Pennsylvania; Capt A Ripka, do; G C Hibbs, Lieut Gallagher, 158th New York; Capt L Harrington, 25th Massachusetts; Sur con P B Rice, 132d New York; Lieut J S Kenyon, 3d New York cavalry; W A Baker, L Brunies, W J Johnson, E R Fuller, E S Lowrey, Henry O Clark, Wm Strensteln—and 140 in the steerage.

HAVANA AND NASSAU—Steamship Corsica—Mrs Stotterfoht, infant and nurse; Mr and Mrs Salisbury, Mr and Mrs Gorham, Mr and Mrs G McKay, Mrs Jenkins, Miss Kenna, Mrs Gore and servant, Mr and Mrs T O Heindt, Mr and Mrs Gore, Mr and Mrs J Mather, Mrs Shower, Miss Lefleuste, Mr and Mrs Brander and servant, Mr and Mrs Ludevici, Mr and Mrs Martin, Mr and Mrs Cummins, Mrs Mazo and two daughters, Mrs Mitchell, R. G. Mitchell and brother, Mrs Lyons, Miss Buddenberg, Mrs Hearn and two sons, Miss Phelps and two servants, Mr and Mrs Webb, Miss E Webb, Miss A Webb, Mr and Mrs Schuchardt, Mr and Mrs Lewis, Miss Wetch, Colin B Dawes, N Richards, A L Clopsey, A Wolf, A G deVivanco, A Bassait, Peter Crerar, F Sage, A Rolz, A Marenjo, W Smith, R E Brown, John Kelly, Alfred Pell, Capt Drouet, H Hoyt, L S Brower, M B Browning, S Freeman, L Freeman, H Stetthemer, T Moseley, M R Buckley, Thos Kinseley, — Borrowman, C W Jarvis, James Wright, R Sweeting, F B Holmes, F A Holmes, H Saunders, John Hipwell, J Loss, — Fowler, Lieutenant Gardiner, R Raphael, A M Tulloh, Mr Umuna, Mr Cearns, Mr Fizuardo, Mr McDonald, Mr Ant umes, P Albatos, M A Anzelera, Mr Meiser, Mr Dimmick, Mr Murtin, Mr Flurst, Mr Clod, P M Azuelera, Mr Scott, Edmund Francis, W Foss, W Hopkins, E de l'Ouest, J E Bills, J W Darling, Mr Luce, G W Albury, B Tatum, Mr Shaw, B E Bowick, L Strauss, M Freidenberg, D Turner, Jas McLean, Mr Edwards, Capt Matzen, Capt Hooker, F Pizuardo, Mr and Mrs Webb, Mr Weech and 2 sons, and 29 deck passengers—Total, 187.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship City of Washington—N Denneken, J S Meuken, Mrs H de Zouche, Mrs Hall, Mrs E H Wright, Mrs W L Clarke, Miss M Clarke, Miss L Clarke, Mrs A Verala, Mrs M H Wolfe and child, Miss A Musina, Miss L Musina, Miss Mary Simpson, Mr Peters, Miss Peters, Mrs Cumingworth, Mrs Buchan, H Romert, Wm Rabbing, Mr Simpson and lady, Alex Boucher, J A Challender, Robert Cleland, R F Watson, Capt Stimson, Francis P O'Byrne, Rev Alex McKelvey, wife and infant; James Mayfield, Capt Bloomfield, L Henry, Mrs Parkenson, Mrs Ward, Miss Harriet Grant, Richard Bell, wife, two children and nurse; Mr Dyett, wife and son; Fred Mourgue, A S Mesmod, A Hubbell, Abe Houston, wife and two children; Mr Shannon, Wm Simons, Thomas Whiteside, Rev Geo A Fowler, wife and infant; C Pequeux, Fernius Arben, S R Kenway, J S Wolfenden, Capt Thompson, James Russell, wife and infant; V Dubrenig and lady, Edward Henzel, Capt Geo Grindle, Jose P Sjera, G Cassa, Herman Gralschedl, Rev Wm Henrion, Rev F Bartlett, Henry Brewer, John E Dawson, J Stimson, J M Buckley—with others in the steerage. Specie, $169 495.

NEW ORLEANS—Steamship Columbia—L G Thorp, W P Fay, C H Conant, M Romero, Mrs McManigle, Rev J Henderson and lady, J Facobae, E Carrollis, 6 Black, W P Russling, E W Smith, Mrs Fleischman, H Zuberbier, D Eddy, W Knox, J Kirkpatrick, F Fischer, Mrs A Pepper and son, J B Walsh, Hugh Livingston, Chas B Bacon.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4 42 | MOON RISES..... eve — —
SUN SETS..... 7 11 | HIGH WATER..... eve 8 16

Port of New York, May 16, 1863.

CLEARED

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana and New Orleans—Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamship Potomac, Hoffman, Portland—H B Cromwell & Co.
Ship J F Chapman, Miller, San Francisco—R M Cooley.
Ship John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Bark Clarence (Br), Jackson, Bristol, E—Hagemeyer & Brunn.
Bark Russia (Br), Campbell, Sligo.
Bark Ottilie (Br