

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE No. 23, CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. Volume XXX, No. 93. AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING. ROBERT THEATRE, Bowery—HOLLY TOM'S CABIN. NILES'S GARDEN, Broadway—RICHMOND. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—DOZ. 66. THE GARDEN OF THE HEARTS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway—GOSPORT CHARLES. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—GARDIO QUEEN. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—GARD OF LIFE. GREEK THEATRE, Broadway—LONDON ASSURANCE. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway—TWO MANHOOD FAY WOODS. LITTLE THEATRE, 107 N. 3RD ST.—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. OPERA DAY AND EVENING. REVUE THEATRE, 477 BROADWAY. BOWERY THEATRE, 477 BROADWAY. WOODS MINSTREL HALL, 614 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN. HOLLY'S MINSTRELS, 130 AND 204 BOWERY—SONGS. SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 505 Broadway—MORRIS HILLMAN'S. HYPHONATHON, 477 Broadway—FANTASY. AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway—BALLETS. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

THE SITUATION.

The engagement of a portion of the Fifth corps, Army of the Potomac, with the rebels in the vicinity of Gravelly run, on last Wednesday, was fully described in yesterday's Herald. On the succeeding day the national troops continued to advance in that direction, notwithstanding the prevalence of a rain storm, but met with slight opposition, and had no severe fighting, the sounds of firing heard on that day at City Point proceeding from the immediate front of Petersburg, where the rebel batteries opened heavily for the purpose of ascertaining if General Grant's lines there had been weakened to strengthen his forces operating on the left. On Friday, however, the national column advancing on the left, consisting of the Second and Fifth corps, was again engaged with the enemy. The rebels, supposed to be directed by General Lee in person, made an attack early in the day, and succeeded in forcing back the national troops, who in turn subsequently assumed the offensive, drove the enemy and captured and held the works which he occupied in the morning. We have no particulars of these engagements, our only information regarding them yet received being contained in General Grant's brief despatches to the President. But it is evident from these that important advantages were gained; and, what is probably more important still, they served to distract General Lee's attention to a great extent from the work in which Sheridan's troops were engaged further on the left, in the direction of the Danville and Southside railroads. Nothing positive regarding the result of Sheridan's movements has yet been received; but when last heard from he was progressing finely and meeting with little opposition. We present to-day, as an illustrative accompaniment to our despatches, a map showing the battle field of last Friday and the position of the Second and Fifth corps in the vicinity of the Boydton and White Oak roads. The Petersburg Express says Admiral Porter now has in James river, in the vicinity of City Point, a fleet of fifteen monitors and forty iron-clads, besides innumerable other vessels of a less formidable character. Later positive intelligence of importance from the national army now advancing on Mobile is contained in the despatch of the Herald correspondent from headquarters in the field, dated on the 29th of March. On that day the Sixteenth corps, under General Andrew Jackson Smith, accompanied by General Canby and staff, was at Danby's Mills, on Fish river, on the east side of Mobile bay, and ten miles distant from it, twenty-five miles by water from Fort Gaines, whence it was conveyed on transports, and twenty-six miles by land from Mobile city. The entire Thirteenth corps, under General Gordon Granger, was expected to join the Sixteenth at Danby's Mills during the evening of the 30th. One brigade of it had already arrived when our correspondent transmitted his despatch. The Thirteenth corps moved by land from Navy Cove, at the lower end of the bay, a distance of forty miles, and in all this march not more than fifty rebel soldiers altogether were encountered. In fact, no opposition worthy of the name was made to the advance of either corps, and no rebel works were encountered, plainly showing, as the few inhabitants in the country traversed stated, that the movement in this direction was entirely unexpected by the rebel commander, and was a complete surprise to him. His reason for not expecting the national troops to advance by this route was probably the almost impassable nature of the country. The roads were found to be in a horrible condition, and had to be cut down. General Canby's movement of troops on the west side of Mobile bay is probably a feint. Our correspondent states that heavy firing in the direction of Mobile had been heard during the last twenty-four hours. This was supposed to proceed from an engagement between the Monitors and two of the rebel shore batteries. The national force which the rebels report to be moving from Knoxville on Lynchburg, Va., and which they estimate at six thousand infantry under Stoneman and fifteen to eighteen thousand cavalry under Stanley, is said by the Richmond Sentinel to have been as far east as Carter's station, within twenty miles of Bristol, Tenn., on last Sunday evening. The Lynchburg Virginian says the country through which these raiders will march contains abundance of provisions, and calls upon the inhabitants to destroy what they cannot use or send away. The economists in Montreal succeeded in striking up considerable sentiment in that naturally quiet city yesterday over the case of the St. Albans raiders. Their newspaper organ there issued an extra charging the Canadian government with having concocted a plan to have the raiders transferred to Toronto, to be tried before the same court which adjudicated the case of Burley, the Lake Erie pirate. In this court it is thought they will be ordered to be given up to the United States government under the Extradition treaty. The recent newspaper allusion to it is very violent in its abuse of the Canadian ministry, and its language is intended to incite a riot in the event of an attempt to remove the raiders from Montreal. It is announced from Montreal that the St. Albans banks have received the money voted by the Canadian Parliament to indemnify them for their losses by the rebel raid.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were passed relative to privilege in actions on promissory notes, bills of exchange and bank checks; to incorporate the New York Fidelity Insurance Company; to incorporate the Eastern District (Brooklyn) Mutual Association; to incorporate the Southern Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Society; and to

amend the Excise law, prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. The bill to amend the charter of the Manhattan Gaslight Company was also passed, so as to allow the company to charge three dollars and fifty cents per one thousand feet, instead of two dollars and fifty cents, and then advanced to a third reading. In the Assembly bills were passed making appropriations to repair the damage to the State canals caused by the late frosts; to amend the act relative to the registry of births, marriages and deaths in the city of New York; relative to the fees of the Clerk of Queens county; to legalize certain acts of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond county; and to incorporate Worth Lodge of Freemasons of New York. A bill was introduced to close North Third street, Brooklyn. The Soldiers' Voting bill was ordered to a third reading. A joint resolution was adopted authorizing the election of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction on Tuesday next.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The excitement among our firemen regarding the law for a paid department has to a great extent subsided and a disposition is now manifested by nearly all of them to submit to it quietly and in a manner worthy of the high reputation which they have heretofore sustained. A meeting of firemen was held last evening at Firemen's Hall, Chief Engineer Decker presiding. The call for the meeting was an informal one, and had not reached the knowledge of members until too late to make an effective turnout. This was not a matter of importance, however, as no special action had been taken by the Common Council in connection with the question which now interests the department. As nothing could be done by the department until the Common Council reported, the meeting was adjourned and a fresh call issued for Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock. In his call for this meeting Mr. Decker urged upon every member of the department to continue the performance of his duties until the new organization should be perfected. A fire occurred between nine and ten o'clock last night in the photograph rooms No. 123 Bowery, doing damage to the extent of about two thousand dollars. Another fire broke out in a stable on the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue, and was extinguished after doing trifling damage. At both fires the firemen were on the ground with their usual promptness, and labored with their accustomed energy to subdue the flames.

The Tone and Temper of the North and South.

This war will abolish all sectional ideas. Hereafter we shall be but one people, instead of two different people under one government. When the war is over we shall be all Americans, instead of being divided into Northerners and Southerners. Hard fighting has made us much better acquainted with each other than we ever were before. The mistakes and misrepresentations which have prevailed in the two sections have been washed away in blood and burned out in the camp fires. There can be no misapprehension of each other's character in future. Forty years ago John Randolph, of Roanoke, began to impress upon the Southern mind the idea that the Northern people were an inferior race. He persistently called them "pedlers and pedagogues," and as the Southern people saw only Yankee pedlers and pedagogues in their midst, they were soon induced to believe that all Northerners were of the same classes. When the Southern mind was once set in that direction, the Southern politicians pandered to it continually. From "pedlers and pedagogues" we came to be called "mud-sills and greasy mechanics." Those lordly Southerners, who were accustomed to bully their slaves, thought that they could bully all the rest of mankind in pretty much the same style. In the opinion of the Southern extremists there were four races in this country—the negro, the Indian, the Yankee and the Southerner—and the Southerner was, of course, the highest, the noblest, the most civilized and the most chivalric.

During all this time the Northerners went on about their business quietly and without bearing malice. They did not like the Southern bragadoocio, and they did not like the Southern slavering; but they remembered the glories of 1776, they respected the compromises of the constitution, and they fought gallantly, shoulder to shoulder, with Southerners in the war with Mexico. Through the old democratic party, the Southern politicians exclusively controlled the government of the country. They held all the offices, or if a Northern man held an office it was by their kind indulgence and permission. The national treasury supported the South. Just as Northern boys were trained to become carpenters or masons, Southern boys were trained to become politicians and officeholders. At the South to labor was disgraceful. The harder a man worked the nearer he resembled a nigger. So the North did the work and the South did the governing, and, on the whole, the country rolled along very smoothly.

But in 1856, after several spasmodic attempts of the same kind, the North resolved to try its hand at government, and the result was an immense amount of indignation on the part of our Southern brethren. Had Fremont been elected at that time the South would have undoubtedly rebelled, although few persons then suspected it. Such a rebellion, however, would have been as easily crushed as the nullification riot in South Carolina. Buchanan was chosen, by the aid of the Northern democracy, and the danger was over for the time. Nevertheless it was only for the time. The Southern leaders were shrewd enough to know that the "mud-sills and greasy mechanics" clung obstinately to their favorite ideas. These leaders saw from the strong republican vote that the power of the democratic party was on the wane. They surmised and expected that a republican President would be elected in 1860. Consequently they used their last four years of influence to prepare for rebellion, and when they were ready they threw Douglas overboard and deliberately conjoined at Lincoln's election, in order to use that election as a pretext for disunion.

Conceived in treason, nurtured by theft and strengthened by the basest betrayal of public confidence, this rebellion began hostilities in 1861. The Northern people were taken by surprise; they were totally unprepared; they found their small regular army far out of reach and their navy scattered to the four winds of Heaven. At the commencement of the war the tone of the Southern people was that of tremendous bragadoocio; but they were not bragadocios, since they really believed their own words. They had been educated to think that one Southerner could whip five Northerners, and it took some time to flog this conceit out of them. The temper of the Northern people was irresolute and conciliatory. They did not want to fight, and tried hard to find some way out of it; but, finding no such way, they commenced to fight steadily and coolly. They were like a man who has some disagreeable duty to perform. At first he endeavors to escape it; then to compromise with it; and finally he takes off his coat and does it. The tone and temper of the North and South have presented this contrast all through the war. The North has been cool, steady, patient, determined, generous, invincible; the South has been alternately blustering and cowardly, cautious and impulsive, liberal and revengeful, resolute and flighty. The North has represented the national feeling, and has warned all the rest of the world to keep out of the contest; while the South has represented the sectional feeling, and has repeatedly begged for a foreign prince or a foreign protectorate. It follows, therefore, that

as the greater includes the less, Canada will give us a strong government; a consolidated country, conducted on broad national principles, without the least trace of sectionalism, and holding the balance of power in the world. Political Prejudice and Practical Patriotism in this Heteropolis. We have observed with regret the existence and the steady increase of a bitter animosity towards New York city among prominent supporters of the present administration. This animosity is noticeable at Washington, where Secretary Seward publicly scolded this metropolis at the President's receptions. It is equally noticeable at Albany, where any measure which appears obnoxious to our citizens, or which seems calculated to annoy our municipal officials, is pretty sure of a strong partisan support. We believe that it requires but little argument to prove that this feeling, so prevalent among the republicans, is extremely unjust, and that New York city has displayed quite as much practical patriotism during this war as all the other cities in the country combined.

The only possible reasons which can be adduced to justify the animosity to which we refer, are the utterances of the New York rebel press and the large democratic majorities which this city always gives. It is true that we have a rebel press in this city; true that the utterances of these secession papers are treasonable; true that they could scarcely be more treasonable if the papers were published at Richmond. But, on the other hand, there are rebel papers at Washington, at Boston, at Philadelphia, at Chicago, and elsewhere throughout the North, and why should New York alone be blamed? It must be remembered, too, that we rather permit than encourage the publication of rebel papers here. Their encouragement and the vast majority of their subscriptions come from the rural districts—those very districts the representatives of which are so embittered against the metropolis. Here the rebel papers have not the slightest influence. They cannot hinder recruiting; they cannot prevent us from supplying the government with the shews of war; they are read by comparatively few of our people. Such papers are merely printed here and find their subscribers and supporters in the country. Besides, the loyal press of this city more than neutralizes the poison of the secession sympathizers, and leaves us with a large balance of loyalty in our favor.

That our large democratic majorities should cause the republican animosity against the metropolis we can hardly be induced to believe. The time has passed when any one could charge that to be a democrat was to be disloyal. The Tammany Hall democracy, which carried this city at the last election, is as loyal an organization and has done as much for the war as any number of Union Leagues in the land. Partisanship may run very high; but we cannot see how it can lead the friends of this administration to hate a city simply because its citizens prefer representatives of the opposite political faith. Indeed, we have been repeatedly assured by republican authorities that all mere partisanship ceased with the beginning of this war. The republicans changed their name to that of the Union party, in order to signify their abandonment of partisan issues. We have plenty of democrats in our army and navy. Many of them hold high places under government, and are part and parcel of the administration. They have forgotten their political prejudice, and have displayed their practical patriotism in rallying their friends and followers to save the country. Democratic as it is, this city has loaned more money to the government, has sent more men to the war, has been more steadfast and unwavering in its devotion to the Union, and has been of more real, earnest, valuable assistance to the present administration than any other community—the whole State of Massachusetts not excepted. Without New York the war could not have been successfully conducted. Upon more than one occasion this city has saved the national capital and the Union.

But the animosity to which we allude has been not less dangerous than unjust. It creates the very evils which it professes to deprecate. No doubt it is very absurd to say that this city is subjected to the draft because government officials wish to revenge themselves upon us; but really there is some foundation for the rumor when such men as Seward declare that New York is worse than Richmond. No doubt it is very foolish to suppose that Albany legislation in regard to this municipality is dictated by partisan malice; but the fact that leading republicans and leading republican organs in this State echo Seward's remarks is the basis for all such stories. New York is a proud city, apt to resent attacks and quick to retort upon those who insult her. After having done more than our share, it is naturally aggravating to be told that we have done nothing, and are a nest of secessionists. Nor is it less aggravating to be subjected to a draft, while Massachusetts is allowed to fill her quota with South Carolina negroes; to be imposed upon by means of an unfair enrolment; to be trifled with by the Provost Marshal General, and to be scoffed at by those who have benefitted by our exertions. We tell the administration that they have had no more hearty support than that of the intelligence, the money and the men of New York. We tell them that nowhere has more practical patriotism been displayed. The rebels understand this, or they would never have tried to burn our city, and the sooner the administration understand it and act accordingly the better will be our chances of escape from the perils which already threaten the republic in the period which is to follow the close of this war.

Gottschalk's Farewell.

New York has heard the last performance of Gottschalk for many a day, and the largest number of its citizens which the Academy could accommodate heard him yesterday, at the farewell matinee. Rarely, if ever, has so fine a tribute, in point of numbers and applause, been paid to any artist at a concert matinee, and never, perhaps, during his career, did the artist exhibit more feeling, delicacy of touch and poetic sentiment than on that occasion. There were remarkably displayed in his *Mourning Belles*, his accompaniment to the credit song, and the final piece, "Home Sweet Home," in which he seemed to aspire to leave the memory of his sweetest sister with his listeners. In the duo on *La Balla in Macchia*, Sandstrom's dashing polka, and the paraphrase on the "Battle Cry of Freedom" Gottschalk's brilliancy and force were better illustrated. Miss Simons—whose voice and execution have improved surprisingly since her first essay in these concert—was very favorably received, and sang charmingly the two ballads selected for her, as well as the tripping tarantella, composed by Mazzi, and the brilliant waltz from Faust. Everything, of course, was encores, and good naturedly repeated, the marches from *Faust* and *Tannhauser*, on six pianos, included; so that the audience were treated to two concert courses instead of one.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865. THE PRESIDENT STILL AT CITY POINT. The President is not expected back until some time next week. The Secretary of State and his party may return to-morrow or Monday; but the President's departure is less than that of permanent importance. City Point is taken in possession for the day. THE CHIEF OF THE ARMY. The friends of A. G. F. Johnson, formerly Secretary of War, are making strong efforts to obtain permission for him to take the oath, under the amnesty proclamation, and to be reinstated in his rights and privileges. This is resisted by Vice President Johnson, on the ground that he has been indicted by the civil authorities of Tennessee for treasonable conspiracy. No decision has yet been made by the President in the case. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR. The exchange of prisoners is proceeding as rapidly as the means of transportation will permit. It is believed that the bulk of the prisoners in the hands of the rebels have already been exchanged, and that they now hold not more than ten or fifteen thousand. The exchange will leave a large surplus of rebel prisoners in our possession, the number of which is daily being added to by the present military operations. THE RAILROADS LEADING FROM NORFOLK. Phineas B. Tompkins, of the United States military railway, late from Tennessee, has been ordered to Norfolk to take the superintendency of the railway, diverging from that point—the Seaboard and Roanoke, from Norfolk to Weldon and Clarksville, and the Norfolk and Petersburg road, both of which would be called in requisition to supply our supplies operating against Richmond during the present campaign. SECRETARY McCULLOUGH'S OPINION OF CALIFORNIA FINANCERS. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, in a recent letter to Thomas Campbell says, that he has no hesitation in asserting that in his judgment California would have been a much richer and more prosperous State if her circulation had been a mixed instead of an exclusively metallic one; that she has not only failed to co-operate properly with the other States in maintaining the government credit, but has misappropriated her own interest in discountenancing the use of paper money within her limits. No country can prosper for any considerable time where money commands so high a rate of interest as it does in California, and nothing would tend more directly to reduce that rate of interest than the introduction of a sound paper circulating medium. IMPROVING OF THE POST OFFICE AT WILMINGTON. The Post Office Department yesterday appointed Mr. Vassal a special agent to proceed immediately and reopen the Post office at Wilmington, N. C. All its arrangements are to be put in active operation with the least possible delay. THE NUMBER OF REBEL PRISONERS AT POINT LOOKOUT. There are at present at the depot of prisoners of war, at Point Lookout, about ten thousand rebel prisoners, including three thousand received last week. Two thousand a week are being sent off for exchange. THE ENROLMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Numerous complaints have been made hitherto of the enrolment in this District, on account of its including a vast number of non-residents not subject to draft here, and thereby unduly swelling the quota of the district. By the assiduous labors of Major O'Brien, the present indefatigable Provost Marshal, those errors have been corrected, and the supplemental drafts that may be necessary will be based upon accurate and just enrolments of only those who are properly subject to draft in the District, as far as this fact can be ascertained. The new enrolment has the approval not only of the military but also of the civil authorities. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT COLOGNE. It has been officially announced to the State Department that an international exhibition of machinery, implements and productions of horticulture, agriculture and forestry, will take place at Cologne on the 19th of May next, under the auspices of the Crown Prince of Prussia. THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN FLAG. Official information has also been received that the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, accepting the proposition of their respective commissioners in charge of *de jure* of the administration of the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, have agreed to adopt as the provisional flag of those duchies the colors blue, white and red, disposed in horizontal stripes, bearing besides a yellow field near the hoist.

THE SUBSTITUTES AND SUBSTITUTE BROKERS. The Acting Provost Marshal for the District of Columbia has published a communication in which he says:—It is not necessary for persons presenting a substitute at this office to obtain the aid of substitute brokers in so doing. The custom just discovered by which substitute brokers exact fifty dollars from principals who bring their own substitutes, in order to have such substitutes presented and accepted, must be broken up, and the extreme penalty of the law will be called in to correct the fraudulent system, which alike discriminates against the principals and to the officer of the provost marshal. In such cases hereafter detected both the principals and brokers will be arrested, confined, and charges will be prosecuted against them for violation of the rules governing the Provost Marshal and the Enrolment act. Substitutes brokers have no influence, nor are they countenanced at this office in any way. In the meantime the shape of the legitimate transaction of business is concerned. The publication of this is made necessary inasmuch as a public opinion to the contrary seems generally to exist, in detriment to the rights of the citizens of the District of Columbia, and to the speedy filling of the present call by draft.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS S. TRUMBULL.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Trumbull, first regiment Connecticut artillery, who has been lying ill in this city for nearly five weeks, died on Thursday evening.

THE TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

The trial of Miss Harris, indicted for the murder of A. Judson Burroughs, in the Treasury Department, to which she on Thursday pleaded not guilty, has been set down for the 26th of April.

PUBLIC OFFICES DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The wooden offices adjoining the headquarters of Major General Anger, on Pennsylvania avenue, and occupied by the Commissary of the Army and the Provost Marshal of the Department of Washington, were consumed by fire this evening, together with some of the furniture and papers. The roof of the building occupied as headquarters of the department also caught fire, but received very little damage. The alarm was at once communicated to all portions of the city by the efficiency of the fire alarm telegraph, and had water been easily obtained the fire would have caused but little damage to property. As it is, it will not probably exceed five to ten thousand dollars.

MATINEE AT LYONS HALL.—This hall was crowded yesterday at the *Wells* and *De Katow* matinee; but, unfortunately, Mr. Wells's health was such that his physical forbade him to leave his bed. The musical critic was read to the audience, stating that the artist was suffering from severe fever—the result, we believe, of erysipelas—and that, though most anxious to fulfill his engagement, his doing so would endanger his life. The audience accepted the apology, "more in sorrow than in anger," and enjoyed the delightful performance of Miss De Katow, some the less for the disappointment which deprived them of the expected pleasure to hear the great pianist, who in so brief a period has established a brilliant reputation in this community. Mr. Beecher, with a kindness and fraternal feeling for the disappointment of a brother artist which does him credit, took Mr. Wells's place at the piano at a moment's notice, and was most favorably received. Mrs. Motte and Signor Poulitchi were the solo vocalists on the occasion.

To the Discharged Soldiers of the One Hundred and Third Regiment, New York Volunteers.

SOLDIERS—You have had twenty days of rest. This is sufficient for a good soldier. Many of you have visited me and announced your readiness to return to the field. The soldierly spirit is most gratifying to me, but I expected nothing less from brave men who, even under the most difficult circumstances, never failed, but did their duty to the last.

The time has come. Rally round our old colors, still waving before the enemy in the midst of our comrades' sills in the last fight. The flag is still in our hands, and we will hold it in peace and happiness.

Remember for one year, this will be no more than sufficient, and offers great advantages to you.

Those who are ready can report to Lieutenant Charles Dietrich, office of Captain Charles Stone, Fourth Regiment, United States Cavalry. An extra horse will be provided for each man, in addition to the ordinary rations and band money, and veterans or recruits who offer themselves will derive the benefit of this band money.

Office of the Chief of Staff, 77th Street, from now, basement corner, opposite City Hall.

I intend to lead you in person, be it as regimental or higher commander. In the meantime, I am your best friend and your best officer, Captain William Hodich, who will be promoted as soon as the regiment is sufficiently strong to leave its quarters.

Signers, the Union Lira come. Rally round the flag! W. B. BEINE, Colonel.

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To the Discharged Soldiers of the One Hundred and Third Regiment, New York Volunteers.

SOLDIERS—You have had twenty days of rest. This is sufficient for a good soldier. Many of you have visited me and announced your readiness to return to the field. The soldierly spirit is most gratifying to me, but I expected nothing less from brave men who, even under the most difficult circumstances, never failed, but did their duty to the last.

The time has come. Rally round our old colors, still waving before the enemy in the midst of our comrades' sills in the last fight. The flag is still in our hands, and we will hold it in peace and happiness.

Remember for one year, this will be no more than sufficient, and offers great advantages to you.

Those who are ready can report to Lieutenant Charles Dietrich, office of Captain Charles Stone, Fourth Regiment, United States Cavalry. An extra horse will be provided for each man, in addition to the ordinary rations and band money, and veterans or recruits who offer themselves will derive the benefit of this band money.

Office of the Chief of Staff, 77th Street, from now, basement corner, opposite City Hall.

I intend to lead you in person, be it as regimental or higher commander. In the meantime, I am your best friend and your best officer, Captain William Hodich, who will be promoted as soon as the regiment is sufficiently strong to leave its quarters.

Signers, the Union Lira come. Rally round the flag! W. B. BEINE, Colonel.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865. THE PRESIDENT STILL AT CITY POINT. The President is not expected back until some time next week. The Secretary of State and his party may return to-morrow or Monday; but the President's departure is less than that of permanent importance. City Point is taken in possession for the day. THE CHIEF OF THE ARMY. The friends of A. G. F. Johnson, formerly Secretary of War, are making strong efforts to obtain permission for him to take the oath, under the amnesty proclamation, and to be reinstated in his rights and privileges. This is resisted by Vice President Johnson, on the ground that he has been indicted by the civil authorities of Tennessee for treasonable conspiracy. No decision has yet been made by the President in the case. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR. The exchange of prisoners is proceeding as rapidly as the means of transportation will permit. It is believed that the bulk of the prisoners in the hands of the rebels have already been exchanged, and that they now hold not more than ten or fifteen thousand. The exchange will leave a large surplus of rebel prisoners in our possession, the number of which is daily being added to by the present military operations. THE RAILROADS LEADING FROM NORFOLK. Phineas B. Tompkins, of the United States military railway, late from Tennessee, has been ordered to Norfolk to take the superintendency of the railway, diverging from that point—the Seaboard and Roanoke, from Norfolk to Weldon and Clarksville, and the Norfolk and Petersburg road, both of which would be called in requisition to supply our supplies operating against Richmond during the present campaign. SECRETARY McCULLOUGH'S OPINION OF CALIFORNIA FINANCERS. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, in a recent letter to Thomas Campbell says, that he has no hesitation in asserting that in his judgment California would have been a much richer and more prosperous State if her circulation had been a mixed instead of an exclusively metallic one; that she has not only failed to co-operate properly with the other States in maintaining the government credit, but has misappropriated her own interest in discountenancing the use of paper money within her limits. No country can prosper for any considerable time where money commands so high a rate of interest as it does in California, and nothing would tend more directly to reduce that rate of interest than the introduction of a sound paper circulating medium. IMPROVING OF THE POST OFFICE AT WILMINGTON. The Post Office Department yesterday appointed Mr. Vassal a special agent to proceed immediately and reopen the Post office at Wilmington, N. C. All its arrangements are to be put in active operation with the least possible delay. THE NUMBER OF REBEL PRISONERS AT POINT LOOKOUT. There are at present at the depot of prisoners of war, at Point Lookout, about ten thousand rebel prisoners, including three thousand received last week. Two thousand a week are being sent off for exchange. THE ENROLMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Numerous complaints have been made hitherto of the enrolment in this District, on account of its including a vast number of non-residents not subject to draft here, and thereby unduly swelling the quota of the district. By the assiduous labors of Major O'Brien, the present indefatigable Provost Marshal, those errors have been corrected, and the supplemental drafts that may be necessary will be based upon accurate and just enrolments of only those who are properly subject to draft in the District, as far as this fact can be ascertained. The new enrolment has the approval not only of the military but also of the civil authorities. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT COLOGNE. It has been officially announced to the State Department that an international exhibition of machinery, implements and productions of horticulture, agriculture and forestry, will take place at Cologne on the 19th of May next, under the auspices of the Crown Prince of Prussia. THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN FLAG. Official information has also been received that the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, accepting the proposition of their respective commissioners in charge of *de jure* of the administration of the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, have agreed to adopt as the provisional flag of those duchies the colors blue, white and red, disposed in horizontal stripes, bearing besides a yellow field near the hoist.

THE SUBSTITUTES AND SUBSTITUTE BROKERS. The Acting Provost Marshal for the District of Columbia has published a communication in which he says:—It is not necessary for persons presenting a substitute at this office to obtain the aid of substitute brokers in so doing. The custom just discovered by which substitute brokers exact fifty dollars from principals who bring their own substitutes, in order to have such substitutes presented and accepted, must be broken up, and the extreme penalty of the law will be called in to correct the fraudulent system, which alike discriminates against the principals and to the officer of the provost marshal. In such cases hereafter detected both the principals and brokers will be arrested, confined, and charges will be prosecuted against them for violation of the rules governing the Provost Marshal and the Enrolment act. Substitutes brokers have no influence, nor are they countenanced at this office in any way. In the meantime the shape of the legitimate transaction of business is concerned. The publication of this is made necessary inasmuch as a public opinion to the contrary seems generally to exist, in detriment to the rights of the citizens of the District of Columbia, and to the speedy filling of the present call by draft.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS S. TRUMBULL.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Trumbull, first regiment Connecticut artillery, who has been lying ill in this city for nearly five weeks, died on Thursday evening.

THE TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

The trial of Miss Harris, indicted for the murder of A. Judson Burroughs, in the Treasury Department, to which she on Thursday pleaded not guilty, has been set down for the 26th of April.

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