CLEVELAND LEADER,
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
AT NO. 142 SUPERIOR ST.,
BY
E. COWLES & CO.
DAILY, TWO EDITIONS, MORNING AND EVENING.
(Both issues complete in itself.)

As an advertising medium the LEADER offers greater inducements than any other journal published in the State, outside of Cincinnati. It publishes several columns more reading matter, and its Telegraphic news (both by our own Special Correspondents, the New York and the Western Associated Press) is presented in a more intelligible manner than any other paper in Northern Ohio.

TERMS:

DAILY—Morning or Evening, by mail,	per year	$10 00
" " " "	6 mo.	5 00
" " " "	3 mo.	2 50
" " " "	1 mo.	1 00
TRI-WEEKLY	per year	5 00
WEEKLY	per year	2 00
To Agents and News-Dealers, per 100		3 00

Daily, delivered by carrier, (Morning or Evening) 20 cents per week.
Tri-Weekly 12½ cents per week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KENDALL & CO.
SILKS! SILKS!
Our Entire Stock Rich Silks Marked Down to Old Prices.
We shall offer on FRIDAY, March 24th, Plain and Figured Poult de Soi Silks as follows:
100 QUALITY at ..... 50c. a YARD.
200 " at ..... $1.00 "
275 " at ..... $1.50 "
125 TOULARDE at ..... 70c. "
An early call will secure a
GREAT BARGAIN.
mch24 KENDALL & CO.

SUGARS—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED on all kinds of Sugar, and we are not to be undersold. Find the right place—No. 126 Ontario street.
mch24 CHURCHILL & BROTHER.

DON'T PAY HIGH PRICES.—Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffees, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, and everything in our line at lowest prices.
CHURCHILL & BROTHER,
mch24 126 Ontario street.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the City Civil Engineer until 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, April 3d, for Grading and Paving the roadway of St. Clair street hill. Also, at the same time and place, proposals will be received for constructing a Branch Sewer in St. Clair street, to extend from Ontario street to Huron street main sewer.
Blank proposals may be had and plans and specifications seen at said Engineer's office on and after the 27th inst.
The Board of City Improvements invite the submission of bids, reserving the right to accept or reject the same. By order of the Board.
JOHN WHITELAW,
mch22:196 City Civil Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the office of the City Civil Engineer, until 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, March 27th, for grading an Alley running between Hurd and Russ streets.
Blank proposals and all necessary information concerning said work may be had at said Engineer's office.
The Board of City Improvements invite the submission of bids, reserving the right to accept or reject the same. By order of the Board.
JOHN WHITELAW,
mch22:196 City Civil Engineer.

PROPOSALS.—Proposals will be received until the 25th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for License to collect Dockage from the Public Landings in the City of Cleveland, for the year ensuing, commencing April 1st, 1865, subject to an Ordinance regulating the leasing of Public Docks.
Proposals may be left with either member of the Committee.
GEORGE PEASLEY,
JOHN MARTIN,
PETER GOLDRICK,
Committee on Harbors and Wharves.
March 7th, 1865. mh8:196

GUARDIAN SALES.

GUARDIAN'S SALE—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Probate Court in and for the County of Cuyahoga, in the State of Ohio, I will sell at public vendue, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Cleveland, on the 28th day of March, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit: One half in common, situate in the city of Cleveland, West side, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and is known by being sub-division Lot No. 218, in Benedict's and Root's allotment of parts of original Township Lots Nos. 68 and 69, in said city; said lot has 60 feet front in Taylor street, extending back 132 feet.
Terms cash on the day of sale. Appraised at $400.
JAMES H. KAY,
Guardian of Franklin Kay.
March 22, 1865. mch23:196

GUARDIAN SALE—BY ORDER of the Probate Court of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at public vendue, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Cleveland, on Monday, the 27th day of March, 1865, at two o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, situated in the township of Rockport, in said County of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, and is known and described as follows: Being the undivided one-third part of the north half subdivision of Lot No. 9, Section 1, surveyed by Alva Merchant, containing in all 26 65-100 acres of land, and is bounded north by land of John Blank, Jr., east by the township line south by the south half of said lot, and west by the road. Appraised $840.
JOHN FISHER,
Guardian of Elizabeth and George Glotzbach.
Dated March 21, 1865. mch22:196

SEWING MACHINES.

THE FLORENCE.
It has many improvements over any and all
SEWING MACHINES.
It has the reversible feed, feeding the cloth either to the right or left, to stay a seam or fasten the ends of seams. It takes four different stitches, the Lock, Double Lock, Knot and Double Knot—each being alike on both sides of the fabric. Its motions are all positive; sews the thickest or thinnest fabrics without change of tension. Hems any width hem, fells, braids, quilts, binds, gathers, and sews in a ruffle at the same time.
E. W. GLEASON & CO., Agents,
No. 48 Public Square, Cleveland, and No. 7 Merrit Block, Detroit. Agents wanted. July27:B

Grover & Baker S. M. Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES
FAMILY MACHINES,
Choice of two different stitches—
GROVER & BAKER STITCH,
Or LOCK OR SHUTTLE STITCH.
MANUFACTURING MACHINES.
A NEW and NOISELESS MACHINE, of great Power and Extra Length of Arm.
The particular attention of
Tailors and Leather-Workers
is invited.
Salesroom—171 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.
feb28:B3

BANK NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1865.
WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence, presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "NATIONAL CITY BANK OF CLEVELAND," in the City of Cleveland, in the County of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF CLEVELAND, in the City of Cleveland, in the County of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this seventh day of February, 1865.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
feb11 97 Comptroller of the Currency.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.
I have the Agency of two of the best Clothes Wringers ever invented, viz: Putnam's "Excelsior," and the "Little Giant," both of which are self-adjusting, simple and durable. One of the advantages of the "Little Giant" consists in its being adapted for a square box or any round tub, and took the first premium at the last Ohio State Fair, by actual trial. Do not buy any Wringer until you call and examine what I have.
GEO. D. BECK, 170 Superior st,
feb3 Up stairs Postoffice.

PIANOS.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Cottage Upright
PIANO FORTES,
No. 726 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Each Instrument warranted five years.
At wholesale and retail, 25 per cent. less than the same class Piano elsewhere.
Dealers will do well to examine our instruments and get our catalogue. feb8:B3

NEW STYLES OF BUCKLES Just received at COWLES'.
feb15 137 Woodell House.

Cleveland Morning Leader.

VOL. XIX. CLEVELAND, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1865. NO. 72.

DAILY LEADER

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

State Library

The Battle of Waynesboro.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following description of

THE BATTLE OF WAYNESBORO.

It was, I think, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon when the advance of the command arrived near Waynesboro. General Custer, riding along in front of the enemy's line with his staff, inspected it carefully, and then, in his energetic way, remarked: "I think we can flank them on the (enemy's) left." To many present it seemed as though to offer battle under the circumstances was madness. Not so with the ruling spirit there. Promptly his orders were given, and they were obeyed with unaccountable alacrity. The second brigade, being nearest at hand, Wells, its commander, was directed to put a heavy skirmish line of mounted men. In obedience to this order, the twenty-second New York, Colonel Thompson, and first New Hampshire, Captain Wyatt, were deployed and thrown forward, in a depression of the earth, to within about one thousand yards of the enemy's position; the line was ordered to be made heavy to deceive the enemy, to make them believe the main attack was to be from the front. A suggestion that so formidable a line would draw out a heavy shell fire from the enemy, only elicited the response, "It must be done, shell or no shell." The first Vermont, Lieutenant Colonel Hall, was next directed to take a position on the left and rear, with orders at a given signal to make a dash to gain a piece of woods opposite the enemy's right, to convey the impression that that portion of their line was in danger. The eighth New York, Major Compson, was placed in reserve to support the skirmish line on the left of the pike. Only one squadron of the remaining regiment in this brigade—fifteenth New York, Colonel Coppinger—being present, that was also placed in reserve. The balance of the regiment was on duty at the rear of the whole column.

THE FLANKING COLUMN.

Pennington's brigade, the First, next came up. Lieutenant Colonel Whitaker, Acting Inspector General, was directed to have three regiments of this command dismounted and guide them through the woods and a ravine, so as to be out of sight of the enemy, to a position on the enemy's extreme left; for fear the enemy might discover this body of men in season to make preparations to meet it, the mounted skirmish line was extended to the right so as to cover the front of the column when in position. Colonel Pennington detached in this important flank duty the Second Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Nettleton; Third New Jersey, Lieutenant Colonel Robbson; First Connecticut, Major Goodwin—the men were all armed with Spencer's carbines. The command reached its position without the enemy discovering the movement. The Second New York, Colonel A. M. Randal, and the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Captain Nieman, were held in reserve to the right of the pike.

The Third brigade commanded by Colonel Cadehart, now came up. The First New York, (Lincoln) Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Battersby, was placed on the pike. The Second Virginia, Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Allen, on the right of the pike. The First Virginia, Major Howe, and the Third Virginia, Major Witcher, were placed to the left and rear as a reserve. All the troops except the skirmish line and the flanking party on the right, were in column of fours ready to charge or be thrown to any part where their services might be needed. Woodruff's artillery (two guns) was just placed to the right of the pike at a distance of 1,000 yards from the enemy's works; to deceive the enemy, the guns were wheeled about and taken to the rear and left of the pike out of sight, but were immediately replaced near the first position again, but so under a rise of ground as not to be seen by the enemy. The enemy cheered when they saw the artillery was withdrawn. The position of the several commands was verified and the commanders carefully instructed what to do. While all this was going on, the skirmish line kept up a slow fire which was responded to by the enemy by shot and shell. Everything being in readiness General Custer's bugler sounded the advance, when each command sounded the "charge." The First Vermont dashed for the left, threatening the enemy's right; the formidable skirmish line moved up in full view of the enemy and pressed forward just as Pennington, Nettleton and Whitaker, with the Second Ohio in advance—regimental part with the First Connecticut and Third New-Jersey close behind—emerged from a piece of woods upon the enemy's extreme left. Woodruff commenced throwing shell from his two guns and everything was in motion at once, every order was carried out to the letter, and the result was success. The enemy were not a little surprised to see so formidable a body of flankers on their left; an attempt to form a line to meet them proved abortive; on they pressed and the enemy seeing Custer's reckless fellows marching in upon them from every direction, became panic stricken, broke and ran in terrible confusion, abandoning muskets, flags and artillery. By the time they had got fairly into the village of Waynesboro, a few rods to the rear of their works, the mounted cavalry had charged in upon them, and Yankees and rebels were all mixed up together. The first Vermont moved in from the left, the Eighth New-York on the pike, and Capehart with the whole of his brigade at his heels, dashed into the village, following the Eighth. The sons of the Ancient Dominion showed no fight at close quarters, but surrendered promptly when ordered to do so, thereby preventing a general slaughter. South River winds its way along just in the rear of Waynesboro, and the only route for the enemy to escape was to cross this. It was not at this time fordable, and the only way for infantry to cross was by a small foot-bridge and by the railroad bridge. A few hundred attempted to escape by the latter route. Colonel Whitaker, (who with Captain Burroughs and some thirty men of the Eighth New York, were the first to cross the stream,) with a few men on horseback, cut off the men attempting to escape on the railroad track. Whitaker with a dozen men here captured at least 300 hundred rebels and the battle-flag. Major Compson, Captain Burroughs and Captain Benton, the latter of the 22d New York, made no halt, but pressed on and beyond the mountain, capturing several officers and Early's headquarter flag.

Capehart did not stop for prisoners or artillery, but struck for the extreme rear, and on he dashed up the mountain, through Rockfish Gap, down the other side, until Colonel Allen and a mixed detachment finally held up at Greenwood Station, eleven miles from Waynesboro, and over the worst road ever traveled. From this point our troopers commenced sweeping in everything. Just as the troops entered Waynesboro, Early, disgusted, took a car in waiting for him, passed down the road a piece, jumped off and took to the mountains. There were three trains on the track, two of them having locomotives attached with a high head of steam on. These two trains moved off rapidly, but the easterly opening of the railway tunnel through the mountain was reached by the first as the second train passed through. A volley was fired at engineer, killing two men, one a Major, according to the report of a prisoner since captured, who was on the train, and wounding several others. The engineer was so badly scared that he jumped off and climbed into the mountain. The third train, consisting of sixteen cars, loaded with commissary stores and ordnance, was captured. Five pieces of artillery were captured with this train. Some property was destroyed at the next station, but Greenwood Station was a mine. Not less than $1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed there. Several hundred bales of cotton, about 1,000 horse accoutrements, sabres, muskets, bales of cotton cloth, cases of uniforms, and other clothing, and a large lot of commissary stores, were all destroyed, together with railroad depot and other buildings. Wagons, ambulances, artillery, in fact all the material belonging to Early's army, was captured and destroyed along the road leading through Rockfish Gap. The wagons were all loaded with army supplies—principally provisions. The property captured and destroyed on the road and at Waynesboro is valued at another million of dollars—making at least a loss of $2,000,000 (greenbacks value) to the so-called Southern Confederacy. It is believed not a man belonging to Early's command escaped, except the remnant of Rosser's cavalry, numbering about 175 men. Early, Long, Wharton and Lilly, were the Generals in the battle on the rebel side. Wharton escaped in the cars, Early to the mountains, and the whereabouts of the others is questionable. It is reported Long concealed himself in town, and that Lilly was either a prisoner or killed; but as to the truth or falsity of these reports I am not able to decide at this time. The result of the day's business foots up as follows:

Prisoners captured	1,500
Wagons and ambulances	150
Horses and mules	800
Artillery, with carriages and caissons	11
Battle flags	9
Other flags	16
Property destroyed (stimated value in greenbacks	$2,000,000

At night, General Custer's whole command moved across the mountain at Rockfish Gap, and encamped within four miles of Greenwood Station, and Generals Sheridan, Merritt and Devin halted at Waynesboro.

The Skirmish at Frederick's Hall—The Chase after Early.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, with Sheridan, writing on the 14th inst., has the following description of the skirmish near Fredericks Hall:

But a few miles had been made on the road leading to Mound Squirrel Bridge over the South Anna, before fresh tracks were seen on the road, and immediately afterward negroes and white troops gave us the information that Gen. Early with about 250 men, was less than an hour's ride in front. Lieutenant Colonel Whittaker, with detachments from the First Connecticut and Second Ohio, were started in pursuit at a gallop. Less than two miles had been made before Early's stragglers commenced coming in, and at the end of about four miles, Colonel Whittaker was within a few rods of General Early. The enemy, being closely pressed, scattered in every direction. Captain Benton, of the best horse, was in the advance on one road. His horse was shot, and fell, fastening him by the leg to the ground. Several rebel officers rode up to him from the woods and asked several questions, when one turned and asked a companion, "Shall I shoot him, General?" "No," responded the General (Early), "Do not take life unnecessarily." Just at this moment some of our cavalry came within hearing, and the enemy fled, leaving Burton confined under the horse, where he remained until relieved by some of his own companions.

Before reaching Mound Squirrel Bridge, Early and his entire party had dispersed to the woods, going in different directions, but still closely pursued by our men. Most of the fugitives forded the South Anna at a place in other times deemed impracticable; but liberty is sweet, and the only hope of escape was by crossing this stream. Onward the different detachments sped. Our men were within a few hundred yards, when Early and a few of his companions crossed the river. Captain Hazlett, of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, was in the advance. Early's party across the river was again divided and dispersed, Early this time only taking an orderly with him into the woods. This re-division of his company saved him from capture.

The direction pursued by one squad led to the capture of two of our own scouts on a secret expedition; another party overtook Early's Adjutant General, a man named Moore, whom they captured. Several other straggling members of the party were picked up, but Early, favored by the darkness of the night, escaped.

The Flood in Rochester Predicted in 1850.

The Rochester *Union* says:

This calamity—the greatest point of pecuniary loss that ever befel our city—had been foretold. Thirty years ago the process of contraction of the river bed commenced. Buildings were then, and have been since, constructed farther into the river bed, and walls of stone were laid up on either side, and man presumed to say to the Genesee, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther." The waters, curbed for a time, have more than once threatened to burst the bands that held them, but not till the morning of the ever to be remembered 18th of March, 1865, did they show to the power that so long held them how powerless indeed it was when the waters came in their majesty to assert their right. One of our venerable pioneers who had watched the flow of the river for nearly half a century remarked on Saturday, "The Genesee has now asserted its rights!" This calamity was foretold June 20th, 1850, by Lyman S. Langworthy, Esq., then Supervisor. On that day the corner stone of the new Court House was laid, Mr. L. made a memorandum of his prediction that the Genesee, in consequence of the encroachments upon its right of way to the Lake, would at some time inundate the central and lower portions of the city—and he deposited the paper in the box that now lies under the corner stone.

The New York *Times* the has following in regard to the attempted escape of the rebel spy and incendiary, Kennedy, who is sentenced to be hung to-morrow:

On Sunday night the officer of the day detected Kennedy in an attempt at escape. He had, after bending straight his red-hot poker, made a number of holes about the latch of the door which leads into the parade ground. It is supposed that his plan was to remove the lock, open the door, and confront the sentry who paces up and down before it. With his poker he could easily kill him, and, as the meat house shuts out the view from the guard house, he could have donned the soldier's outer clothing, and taken his chance at escape. The risk would even then be great, as he would be compelled to pass the guard house filled with soldiers, open the sally ports, elude the vigilance of two outside sentries and plunge into a rapid current of icy water. Of course, he was willing to take all the chances, but he was caught in the act and prevented.

The Latest News
BY TELEGRAPH.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

FROM SHERMAN.

His Left Wing moving towards North Carolina Railroad.

FROM THE CONFEDERACY.

Davis charged with Tardiness

Hunter still opposed to Reconstruction.

Richmond being Evacuated.

A Victory Claimed by the Rebels at Raleigh.

FROM GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

He is to join Generals Sherman and Terry.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY

Soldiers Ready to March at a Moment's Notice.

Financial Matters in the East

Decline in Prices of all kinds of Goods.

Gold Closes at 150⅝.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Cleveland LEADER.]

COLUMBUS, March 23.

Among the bills passed in the Senate today are the following House bills:

To authorize County Commissioners to appropriate a portion of the Bridge funds to the re-building or repairs of bridges owned by Plank Road Companies.

The Senate bill to repeal the act of 1856 authorizing an additional Judge of Cuyahoga Common Pleas Court.

Mr. Eggleston introduced a bill to require the proprietors of Public Halls to provide large and commodious entrances, so as to allow a free and rapid egress in case of fire.

The House was occupied the greater portion of the day in discussing the Soldiers Home bill. The votes upon the general amendments that were offered, indicate the success of the measure, about which there has been some doubt.

Associated Press Report.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

NEW YORK, March 23.

There is less excitement in gold, operators appearing indisposed to make any large ventures for either a rise or fall. The military probabilities are against bull operations, and the recent decline has been so severe as to discourage combinations for a further fall. The price has been fluctuating between 157 and 155.

The *Commercial's* money article says the panic in the Stock market continues, and the market is overborne by sellers and the prices are still falling heavily. The decline in Governments brought orders from other cities and they rallied rapidly, showing an advance of 1½@2 on 5 per cent. securities and 1½ on 5 per cents. After Board the demand slackened and prices were lower. Principal Railroad stocks showed a heavy decline.

The price of Gold declined this afternoon to 151½.

LATER.—Gold 150⅝.

The *Post's* trade report says: In dry goods considerably lower prices are ruling; domestics are depressed. At the auction sale by Wilmerdings & Mount, yesterday, Arnold prints brought 16½; mourning prints 18½; Swift River brown goods 21, which is 6c per yard less than yesterday's prices; Androscoggin 44; bleached 29. Owners would not duplicate goods at these low prices. To-day, choice American delaines which were held recently at 38, sold largely at 28½c. Flannels and woolen goods are greatly depressed. Foreign goods and fancies are held firmly, while choice articles are scarce, and, with reasonable demand, must advance. This morning prices slightly lower, except in bleached goods, which are firm.

FROM REBEL PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Tuesday, contains the following:

Yesterday the following dispatch was received, announcing a brilliant victory in the vicinity of Raleigh:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES CONFEDERATE STATES, March 20—*To Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:* General J. E. Johnston reports that about 5 o'clock P. M., on the 19th, he attacked the enemy near Bentonville, routed him, and captured three guns. A mile in the rear he rallied on fresh troops, but was forced back slowly until 6 P. M., when receiving more troops he apparently assumed the offensive, which was resisted without difficulty until dark. This morning he is intrenched. Our loss is small. The troops behaved admirably well. Dense thickets prevented active operations. On the 11th Stanton announced that Sherman was doing finely. His army was at Fayetteville, quietly resting preparatory to another advance northward. It seems he did advance, but not far. This successful attack by Joe Johnston gives earnest hope that the redoubtable Sherman has at length met his match.

FROM SCHOFIELD.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 22.

The steamer Parthenia arrived here today from Newbern with mails and dispathes.

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

Affairs in and around Kinston were comparatively quiet.

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

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The steamship Australasian, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 11th, and Queenstown on the 13th, arrived here at 9:30 this A. M.

The Etna reached Queenstown about noon on the 10th.

The news by the Etna of the fall of Wilmington was not unexpected and the effect, therefore, was not so great as it otherwise would have been.

Federal securities improved, but the Confederate loan was only a shade easier, having declined in anticipation.

At Liverpool and Manchester there was increased flatness in the cotton trade.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the news by the Etna is of a character generally to tax the faith of those who believe that the Confederates will maintain their cause in the field.

Lee's communications are threatened on all sides. Grant as if preparing for a rush, has contracted his lines and is awaiting for Thomas' infantry from the West.

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

Layard said no demand of the kind had been made within the last six months.

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

Layard responded in the affirmative.

Lord Palmerston in reply to enquiries said the Government had no intention to repeal the Aberdeen act relative to Brazil.

Efforts were still progressing throughout Portugal to re establish friendly relations with Brazil.

The Duke de Moray died on the 10th.

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

The Bank of France gained 29,000,000f, cash, during the past week.

Bourse dull.

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

LONDON MARKETS.—Consols closed at 88⅝@88¾ for money, and 88⅛@89 for account.

There was a full discount at the bank. The current rate was 4½ per cent.

There were rumors of gold withdrawals for export to New York.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in bullion of £42,760.

AMERICAN SECURITES.—Baring, Bros. & Co.'s Circular says: 5-20 bonds are in some demand at 54@54¼; Eries have also advanced to 35½@35¾, and Illinois Central to 53¾@54¼. In other stocks nothing doing.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Cotton is very irregular, and more disposition is manifested by the trade and speculators to buy at some decline. The week closed heavy on Thursday at prices considerably below former quotations. American is in limited demand and has fallen fully 2d. Sales of the week, 40,860 bales, including 4,790 on speculation, and 5,130 on export. Middling Orleans is quoted at 16½d; uplands 16½; fair uplands 17½d.

Sales yesterday (Friday) about 5,000 bales. Market closing quiet and rather easier, but firm, for American.

Trade at Mancheoter exhibited a daily drooping tendency and although a fair business has been induced by the fall prices at the close were still in favor of bupers.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour slow at late rates.

Extra state 20s 6d@21s.

Wheat in more demand without any advance in price. Red Western 7s 9d@8s 3d per cental.

Corn steady at 26s 3d@36s 6d.

Bigland, Aitya & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co., and others, report:

Beef steady at about late rates.

Pork 2s 6d lower.

Bacon in fair demand at full prices.

Lard limited demand but steady at 59s@60s for old, and 60s@61s for new.

Baker's circular reports:

Sugar steady.

Molasses unchanged.

Coffee inactive but steady.

Rice quiet and unaltered.

Potroleum—Moderate demand for refined; no crude offering.

LONDON.—Baring Bros. & Co. report:

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Sugar steady.

Coffee without change.

Teas rather lower.

Crude petroleum, £18; refined 1s 11d.

Sperm oil unchanged at about 80@81.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says that the War Department is reported to have received a dispatch from Fort Monroe that Sherman had arrived before the defenses of Raleigh Saturday morning, and had planted his guns in a position commanding the city. He sent in a summons to General Johnston to surrender. The result is not given.

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

It is rumored on the streets that Sherman fought a battle with Johnston, near Raleigh, and defeated him. Gold fell to 151 in consequence.

The *Post* reports a disaster on the New York railroad, to-day, eight miles west of Utica, by which five cars were thrown into water from three to five feet deep. Two persons were killed and forty wounded.

Cotton declined 5@8c to-day; flour 50c, pork 50c@100, butter 2@3c, whiskey 5@8c, Petroleum 1@2, and most other articles in proportion. Corn and oats were without material change.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, March 23.

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

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

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.

MEADVILLE, March 23.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway will resume the running of their express trains to-day.

The Erie road having recovered from the effects of the late freshet, passengers by this route will suffer no detention.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

Jay Cooke reports the sales of 7-30s today at $3,054,750, including one of $314,000 from Cincinnati, and one of $150,000 from Philadelphia; also 2,145 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

It is understood that the President accompanied by his family, is about to leave Washington for a few days relaxation in accordance with the advice of his physician.

Special Report.

NEW YORK, March 23.

FINANCIAL.

Railway speculation opened steady at the Stock Exchange on Erie. As soon as Hudson was reached there was a break in the stock from 98 to 38¼. This had a very depressing influence upon the market There was a rush to sell everything almost without regard to prices. The decline of the morning ranged from 2 to 6 per cent. There was a strong demand for Governments on call and a large business was transacted at a sharp advance in prices. The demand was in part to cover short contracts. The recent decline brought in large orders from other cities, especially from the East. A large amount of securities are on the market, owing to the great necessity of realizing by merchants and others. Many outside holders appear to think a speedy close of the war will make still lower prices. The bull interest was very much crippled by the fall to-day, and the bears have everything their own way.

It was rumored during the day that some operators were in trouble, and this accelerated the downward movement. There is special caution in making contracts, owing to the prevalence of rumors of failures and compromises.

Bank Stocks and Railway Mortgages were dull.

Coal and miscellaneous stocks were steady on call, but lower afterwards.

Gold fell this afternoon under the report that Sherman had arrived before Raleigh, and on the street that he had fought and defeated Johnston. It afterwards rallied slightly on a rumor that Johnston had defeated Sherman.

The money market is active, but borrowers find difficulty in obtaining loans without the best security.

There was a general feeling of depression in commercial circles in consequence of the fall of gold.

Losses in cotton have been frightful. One instance is reported where $96,000 were lost on 350 bales.

General produce and merchandise is very dull, and cannot be sold freely at large concession at public board.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Petroleum stocks were steady. At The regular board there was a pressure to sell. Buchanan farm 125; Empire City, 260; Everett, 459; Excelsior 5; Germania 85; Heydrick 25; Manhattan 50; Noble 5; Oceanica 245; United States 1350; Rynd Farm 350; Tack 395; Webster 110.

Petroleum market is entirely nominal at 35c for crude, 45@45½c for refined in bond, and 74@75 for free.

DRY GOODS.

To-day has been an opening day at the dry goods stores. Fashionable establishments have been crowded.

MILLINERY.

All articles of millinery, excepts bonnets, are lower than last season.

There has been more decided changes in millinery styles within the past year than during the same length of time for thirty years.

THE NEW REBEL PIRATE.

The *Herald's* correspondent describes the new rebel pirate steamer named The Confederate States, and says: The authorities at Nassau have refused her the right of asylum, and she will therefore be unable to coal and continue her cruise.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The *Times'* Washington special says:—An order is about to be issued, declaring exchanged all prisoners of war received up to March 20th, except those delivered off Wilmington.

FROM SHERMAN.

The *Times'* Washington special says: A steamer from Beaufort on the 20th, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 21st, bringing the news that Sherman's right wing occupied Goldsboro on the 19th. The information came from Schofield's advance which was moving on Goldsboro from Kingston, and it is well authenticated.

Sherman left Fayettville on the 14th. Sherman's left wing moved from Fayettville in the direction of Mitchell's Station, where the railroad to Raleigh crosses the Neuse river by a long and expansive bridge, this point is about twenty-five miles West of Goldsboro.

Schofield having no enemy in his front would at once form a junction with Sherman.

FROM KINSTON.

The *Herald's* Newbern correspondence of the 14th, says: Navigation up the river has been reopened and five vessels cleared yesterday for Kinston. Supplies for the army are being gathered by this new channel. It is of great assistance to the limited transportation by rail.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

An Army of the Potomac special of the 20th, says: Our soldiers keep packed up ready to move at a moment's notice. The rebels also have their knapsacks all prepared for a tramp. Gen. Grant is looking for the falling back of our troops. The works are so near each other that it is impossible for the enemy to abandon theirs without the movement being immediately detected.

The *Tribune's* Wilmington letter describes the operations of Kilpatrick's cavalry during the recent campaign. The principal encounters with Wheeler occurred on the 8th and 9th of February. During the march through South Carolina there was much devastation, but on entering North Carolina a different policy was pursued.

In Wade Hampton's attack, our camp was surprised in the morning. The fighting was of the most desperate character. Our camp was taken and retaken six times, and at last we drove off the enemy. They made several charges upon our artillery, but were unable to take it. The rebels left 72 dead, and over 100 wounded on the field; and 104 wounded in Fayetteville.

Our total loss was two hundred and forty-five.

Among the rebel killed were General Humes and Colonel Aiken, commanding a brigade. Five rebel Colonels were wounned, among them the notorious Colonel Humes, in command of a Texas brigade; also fifteen Lieutenant Colonels and Majors. The Surgeon of Jeff Davis' legion said he had every ambulance and wagon full of commissioned officers.

ARMING OF SLAVES.

In the report of the rebel Senate on Jeff Davis' message, they say that the President in no official communication to Congress has recommended the passage of a law putting slaves into the army as soldiers and the message under consideration, is the first official information that such would meet his approval. At what period of the session the President or Secretary of War considered that the improbable contingency had arisen which required a resort to slaves as an element of resistance does not appear by any official document within the knowledge of your committee. All measures recommended by the President have been adopted, except the entire repeal of class exemption. Some measures were not suggested by him: Such as the office of General-in-Chief were originated and passed by Congress. It is true that Congress failed to enact the general militia law. Conscription laws have placed all able-bodied citizens between 17 and 50 in the military service. The whole military is absorbed by conscription acts. There are none left on which the militia law can operate. Impressment and tax laws are discussed. The committee say they would have preferred silence, but a reply was necessary.

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

WHAT THE LONDON TIMES THINKS.

The *Times* editorially thinks if the Confederate government remains firm and there is no renewal of the conference, the Washington government will endeavor to draw back the States by negotiation with each one separately, and that Lincoln may be more conciliatory to the Richmond cabinet.

FALSE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

On inquiry at the Navy Department it is ascertained that there is no truth in the published report that Admiral Dahlgren asked to be relieved from the command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron.

The Secretary of State publishes for information and guidance of officers of customs, an order, dated Washington, March 8th, rescinding so much of the one issued in December last as required passports from persons entering the country from Canada, and so much of the circular of the Treasury Department, dated December 31st, 1864, as relates to the same subject, is rescinded, in order that the two departments may harmonize. The circular of the Treasury Department concludes as follows agreeable also to the suggestions of the Secretary of State on the 13th inst.: Collectors of Customs, on an arrival from any foreign country of passengers, other than immigrants, destitute of passports, will refuse them permission to land, either themselves or their baggage, until they shall give notice to the military authorities of the United States within the district, who will dispose of such passengers and their baggage under instructions from the War Department.

A GALE.

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

The latest intelligence from Mobile is a dispatch in the Richmond *Examiner*, of Tuesday, dated the 16th, which says: There is no change to report in the immediate front. There is great activity among the fleet in the lower part. All quiet with the hostile fleet and army.

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

STOCKS.

Gallagher's Evening Exchange:

Gold, 151½.

Old Five-Twenties 105; New do. 105; New York Central, 91; Erie 53¾; Hudson 90¾; Reading 90¾; Michigan Central 87½; Michigan Southern —; Ill. Central 93¾; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne 77½; Ohio and Mississippi certificates