BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

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Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM THE SOUTH

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Latest Southern News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 12th inst. says:

"It was reported yesterday that Mr. Blair, the Yankee Peace Commissioner, had arrived in this city, and had, during the day, an interview with the President and Secretary of War.

"He has not, we are assured, come to the city, and it is all stuff about the Secretary of War having sent a pass; but we do not doubt he is in Grant's camp.

"We have never yet seen any evidence going to show that he certainly designed coming to this city."

A correspondent of the *Enquirer*, speaking of the furloughing of a new regiment of Georgia militia, says: "Gov. Brown remarked that they could go home now, but subject to another call when the State required their services. He hoped it would not be soon. All delinquents are to be tried by military court-martial sitting at Macon, and if found guilty, the pains and penalties of desertion would be visited upon them."

In the Confederate House of Representatives on Thursday, Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, introduced resolutions which were ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That under the Constitution Congress alone has the right to declare war, and the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, the power to make a treaty of peace.

Resolved, That all attempts to make peace with the United States by the action or intervention of the separate States comprising this Confederacy are unauthorized by the Constitution, and in violation of the supreme laws of the land, and therefore revolutionary."

The last resolution in the series is as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the Confederate States, are fully determined to continue the great struggle until the United States shall acknowledge our independence, and to this determination, with a sincere conviction of the justice of our cause, and our humble reliance upon the Supreme Ruler of nations, we do solemnly and faithfully pledge ourselves.

REPORTS CONCERNING RECONSTRUCTION IN GEORGIA.

The Savannah Republican of the 7th inst. published an editorial giving reports concerning meetings held for the purpose of reconstruction. The letter of a correspondent transmitting the editorial says:—That portion of it referring to the action of Gov. Brown must be received with caution. Gov. Brown is too firm a stickler for State sovereignty, and too warm a friend of the rebel cause, I fear, to yield now, unless his views have been materially modified by Sherman's recent lessons, so dearly paid for by the disloyal Georgians The following is the editorial referred to:

We write amid the greatest exultation the following highly important information just received from a gentleman direct from Thomasville, six days since. He reports that in the following counties elections have been held since the capture of Savannah, and in Thomas, Brooks, Berrien, Lowndes, Clinch, Montgomery, Appling and Tatnall counties, the people had openly declared in favor of a return to the ark of safety—the Union. Overwhelming majorities were given for the restoration of the United States government, and the people were arming to defend themselves from the secessionists, who were denouncing the Unionists and threatening their lives. A bitter conflict was imminent at the time our informant left, and the most intense excitement prevailed.

Governor Brown was at Thomasville, and it is reported that he is at the bottom of the undertaking, favoring the movement. The action of the Governor has produced the greatest agitation among the loyalists and disunionists, encouraging the former and embittering the traitors, who swear eternal vengeance.

Governor Brown has disbanded the Georgia militia, and the troops have returned to their homes, many of them uniting in the work of redemption. In Liberty and McIntosh counties the American flag was to be unfurled from the Court House at Hainesville, county seat of Liberty county, and at Darien, county seat of McIntosh county.

The cars are running on the Gulf Railroad from Thomasville to the Altamaha river, and one of the conductors who managed to escape, reaching this city yesterday morning, reports that all along the line of the road the people are ripe for revolution. Union flags have been displayed from several houses, and the lives of their occupants threatened by the secessionists.

WEST VIRGINIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, Jan. 13, 1865.

The expected raid of Gen. Rosser, which was retarded because of the stormy weather and the height of the streams, has at length come off. This time he moved against the post at Beverly Court House, where an engagement ensued, and Rosser, having the superiority in numbers, is reported to have gained a temporary advantage. Owing to prompt counter movements the enemy was compelled to retreat precipitately. The details of the engagement have not yet reached us, but are momentarily expected. The fight took place at daylight on the morning of the 11th inst. It is represented as having been a spirited one.

THE LATEST SOUTHERN NEWS.

MR. BLAIR IN RICHMOND—SPECULATIONS OF THE PRESS—THE GREAT FRESHET ON THE JAMES—REPORTED ACTIVITY IN GEN'L GRANT'S ARMY—FEDERAL MOVEMENTS NEAR MOBILE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Richmond papers of the 13th have been received. The Dispatch has the following announcement of the arrival of Mr. Blair in Richmond:

"Francis P. Blair, Sr., the Yankee Peace Commissioner, arrived in this city late on Wednesday night, attended by a servant. Mr. Blair came into our lines at a point in front of Fort Harrison, held by the city battalion. He was delayed several hours on our lines waiting for a permit to come to the city, which was not forwarded till a late hour of the night.

Since his arrival he has been kept or has kept himself from the public eye, and his whereabouts are shrouded in mystery.—He is believed to be lodged at the Spottswood Hotel, and we think there is little doubt that he is, though his name does not appear on the Register. He has been met accidentally by several of his old acquaintances, and their meetings were characterized by the utmost cordiality on both sides. He is said to have had interviews with the chief executive officers of the Government. What passed at these interviews we need not expect to know, until Mr. Blair returns to the United States, when everything will be published in full in the New York Tribune and other New York papers. Mr. Blair's ostensible business in Richmond or rather presumed business here, for there is nothing ostensible about him or his business or movements, is to ascertain whether anything can be done to bring about a cessation of hostilities and an end to the war. We think his real business is to place the Lincoln administration in a good position before the Northern people, who are just called upon to fill up another draft.

Lincoln knows that the propositions he will make are such that they will be spurned by our government, but our rejection of them will enable him to go before his people, and, with Blair's aid, prove that the "rebels" will accept of no terms of peace, and that nothing is left him but a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. Blair will return to Grant's lines on Saturday, if the freshet subsides sufficiently to enable a flag of truce boat to go down the river."

The Examiner says: Francis P. Blair is reported to have entered our lines at Elliott's hill, coming from Fort Harrison, and is said to have been sent on to Richmond by General Ewing. It is further reported that he is lodging at some private house, and that he has held an interview with the Secretary of War. These are the current stories. We hope they are not true—no good can come of such a mission, and some evil may be its result.

THE FRESHET.

The Dispatch says:—The freshet in the James river commenced falling about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in less than twenty minutes had subsided upwards of fifteen inches. Further than a small break in the canal and the filling up of several first and second stories of buildings in the lower part of the city, we have not heard of any serious damages accruing therefrom in this neighborhood.—The hydrants throughout Richmond stopped running yesterday, but will doubtless yield forth their accustomed flow of water to-day and to-night.

It is reported that the enemy during the storm of Tuesday advanced their picket lines on our extreme right, south of Petersburg. We have no positive information on the subject, but the news is not very important, if true.

There is a report that the explosion heard on Monday night was another attempt of the enemy to blow out the western end of the Dutch Gap Canal. The freshet on the river has, we hope by this time, filled up the ditch, and obstructed all traces of the Canal.

It is likely that one of our pontoon bridges, which by *good management* was allowed to be washed away, has pulled up in the neighborhood of the submerged Canal.

The Examiner says:—The great over flow of the James River continues, and may do more for Butler's Canal than all his explosions; may wash it out clear, or may fill it up with mud and sand. Until the water subsides nothing can be known even by those on the spot. The freshet is not so high as that of last year by several feet.

ACTIVE IN GEN'L GRANT'S LINES.

The chief news on the line is the continual activity of General Grant's army railroad. It runs day and night, and is said to be transporting vast stores to the extreme left of his lines, where, without a doubt, his next effort will be made—perhaps the commencement of a long march

Several bomb proofs on our lines caved in under the late rains, and some casualties are said to have taken place

The enemy keeps up his artillery practice in Chesterfield without the slightest effect of any sort.

NO NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

We have, says the Dispatch, no news from the South or Southwest.

FROM MOBILE.

The Enquirer has the following:—The Yankees, about 4,000 strong, are at Franklin Mills, on Dog river, without transportation. Their supplies are received by way of Dog river. Owing to the conformation of the country their position is unassailable. Our forces are in the proper position to thwart any move they may make. In a skirmish the other day, two or three Yankees were killed and five captured.

STILL LATER FROM RICHMOND.

ARREST OF HON. H. S. FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The following is from the Richmond Whig of Saturday, 14th:

"ARREST OF HON H. S. FOOTE.

"The following communication was received in the House of Representatives, yesterday, at one o'clock, from the President, through his private Secretary, Col. B. N. Harrison:

Executive Department, January 13, 1865.—To the House of Representatives, C. S. A.—I have just received the accompanying report from the Secretary of War, stating that Henry S. Foote, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Tennessee, has been arrested by a military officer in Northern Virginia, while endeavoring to pass our lines on his way to the enemy's country. As this arrest may involve a question of privilege, I submit the matter to you, in order that such disposal of the case may be made as to you shall deem proper.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Jan'y 13, 1865.

To the President of the Confederate States:

Sir: I have the honor to submit for your information and direction the subjoined copy of a telegram received from the Provost Marshal at Fredericksburg. No special instructions had been given for such arrest. Very respectfully, &c.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

Fredericksburg, Jan. 12, 1625.—To the Hon. Secretary of War: I have arrested Hon. Henry S. Foote, at Occoquan, on his way to Washington, for the purpose of negotiating peace, as he avows. Full particulars through Major Carrington by mail. Have paroled him to await instructions. Please instruct me what disposition to make of him.

H. L. DUGGETT, Com'dg Post.

On motion of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, the matter was referred to a select committee of five. Occoquan is in Prince William county, on the stream of that name, near the Potomac. The village is about seventy-five miles from Richmond, twenty from Alexandria.

INTERESTING INFORMATION FROM RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—From a refugee from Richmond, (formerly a resident of this city,) who left the rebel lines near Dutch Gap on the 5th instant, we obtain some interesting information from Richmond.

Our informant states that he left Richmond on the 31st of December, where he had been employed in the arsenal, and came through the lines near Dutch Gap, where Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps are holding the works, which are very strong. This division, which is composed entirely of Virginia troops, is in rather a disorganized condition, and there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the men. Some of them not unfrequently threaten to desert in the presence of their officers, and almost every night some come over to our lines, while others take the rear route and go back to their homes.—The most of those deserting go home. The desertions are not by any means confined to the new recruits and conscripts, but are largely from the veterans—men who have been in the service from the beginning of the rebellion.

The report that Lee has sent troops to meet Sherman in South Carolina is confirmed, but the knowledge of all military movements is so well kept that it is not known in the army what troops nor the number that have gone, although it is now three weeks since they started.

The upper classes among the people of Richmond profess to be confident of the ultimate success of the Confederacy, but the poorer classes who have severely felt the effect of the depreciated currency, are heartily sick and tired of the war, and anxious for any mode of relief. Some idea of the suffering of the poorer classes can be formed when we state that our informant, for months past, has expended $1,000 per month in the bare necessaries of life for himself and wife.—flour being $700 per barrel, coffee $50 per pound, and sugar $14, and the prices were still advancing.

Jeff. Davis seems to be a confirmed invalid, and the people have it that Lee is virtually at the head of affairs.

The arsenal, which is seated near the Petersburg Depot, (an old tobacco warehouse, having been fitted up for the purpose,) is now under the command of Col. Leroy Brown, of Fauquier county, Va., assisted by Lieutenant McHenry, formerly of Baltimore. The Superintendant is James D. Brown, formerly of Mass. This building is fitted up with machinery, for the manufacture of shell, cap and primers, and works from five to six hundred men, most of whom are detailed conscripts.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS, Jan'y 13.—The utmost quiet still reigns along the lines in front of the army. Even picket firing seems to have been given up. Brigadier General Williams, who has been assistant Adjutant General of this army since its organization, except the short time when General Burnside commanded, has been appointed Inspector General of the armies operating against Richmond, and will be located at City Point with General Grant. No officer in the service stands higher in the esteem and affection of those who knew him, than does General Williams; and he leaves these Headquarters with the good wishes of every one. Lieutenant Colonel Barstow is General Military Successor, and will prove an efficient officer. The Second Division of the Second Corps, was reviewed yesterday by General Humphreys, and made a fine appearance. The Third Division will be reviewed in a day or two The Fifty seventh and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, have been consolidated, owing to the thinness of their ranks. The new organization will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bumpers, and known as the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

W. D. MCGREGER.

RELIEF FOR SAVANNAH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The steamship Rebecca Clyde, sailed this evening deeply laden with provisions for the relief of the citizens of Savannah. She was gaily dressed in colors, and greeted with cheers and salutes from all sides.

The Boston steamer Greyhound sailed with supplies for Savannah this afternoon.

THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 —General Butler is expected to arrive in town this evening to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War as a witness in the investigation as to the causes of the failure of the recent Wilmington expedition.

Death of Hon. Edward Everett.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The following announcement has been furnished for general publication:

Department of State, Washington, January 15, 1865.—The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States, that Edward Everett, distinguished not more by learning and eloquence than by unsurpassed and disinterested patriotism, at a period of political disorder, departed this life at 4 o'clock this morning.

The several Executive Departments of the Government will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased at home and abroad, wherever the national name and authority are acknowledged.

(Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.

DEATH OF THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Hon. Edward Everett died in this city at half past 4 o'clock this morning.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BOSTON, January 15.—Hon. Edward Everett, died this morning at 4 o'clock, at his residence, Summer street, of apoplexy, aged 70 years and about nine months. Mr. Everett addressed his fellow-citizens at Faneuil Hall on Monday last, advocating the sending of provisions to Savannah, and during the afternoon of that day, was present in court in reference to a claim for damages against the city of Charlestown for overflowing a portion of his estate on Medford, by the construction of a dam on Mystic river. On Tuesday he became affected with quite a severe cold, but neither his friends nor himself deemed it serious. On Saturday evening he appeared about as well as usual, and retired to bed, declining to trouble any one to remain with him.

About three o'clock this morning his housekeeper entered his room, and found him sleeping naturally, but an hour later she was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room, and found him lying on the floor, breathing heavily. His physican was promptly summoned, but before his arrival, Mr. Everett died. His death was announced in nearly all the churches at the commencement of morning service, and created a profound feeling of sadness. Shortly afterwards the church bells of the city and suburbs were tolled. The funeral will take place on Thursday next, at noon. It is presumed that the State and city authorities will take part in the obsequies.

From the Army of the James.

Heavy Freshet in the James River—The Freshet Opens the Dutch Gap Canal—Richmond Papers Believed to Have Bad News for the Rebels—Lee Sending Troops from Richmond to Meet Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 11.—The heavy rains which have fallen for the past week have swollen the James river to several feet above the usual height, and the low grounds along the banks of the river are flooded, making travel in the vicinity anything but pleasant.

The river is full of floating debris, a great deal of which comes from above the canal.

I learned last evening that these high tides had caused an opening in the bulkhead of the canal, and that a stream now flows through it some eight or ten feet wide and several deep; the elements thus combining to accomplish what engineering skill had failed to do.

The pontoon bridges at Aiken's Landing and Deep Bottom were both torn from their moorings yesterday, and travel was thus interrupted most of the day, but toward evening they were replaced and travel resumed.

This morning the mail boat struck the bridge at Deep Bottom, carrying away a portion of it, but did no damage to the boat.

There were no Richmond papers yesterday, the rebels refusing to exchange, owing, it is believed, to their containing news which they did not relish.

About 30 deserters came in yesterday. They represent that forces have been sent from Richmond to South Carolina, to meet Sherman.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

THE LATEST.

Washington, Jan. 14.—A note from the Army of the James, dated yesterday, says there is a heavy freshet in the James river, stopping travel over the pontoons.

The Whig of the 12th contains the following:—The War Department last night was without a single despatch from any quarter. The telegraph, owing to the heavy rains which have prevailed, was not in working order. The waters of the James are already considerable out of their banks, and at 6 o'clock last evening were still rising. Unless it turns suddenly cold and stop the thaw of the snow in the mountains, the freshet may be expected to equal that of last spring.

TENNESSEE MADE A FREE STATE—PARSON BROWNLOW UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

CINCINNATI, Jan'y 14.—The Commercial's Nashville dispatch says:—The State Convention has unanimously passed a resolution declaring slavery forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State, and also has passed a resolution prohibiting the Legislatuoe from recognizing the right of property in slaves, and forbidding it from requiring compensation to owners, abrogating the Declaration of State Independence, the Military League made in 1861 with the Confederate States, and all laws and ordinances made in pursuance of them.

All officers appointed by the acting Governor since his accession to office are confirmed.

These propositions are to be submitted to the people for ratification on the 22d of February, and on the 4th of March an election is to be held for Governor and members of the Legislature.

Nearly three hundred delegates participated in the final vote.

The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed throught the proceedings.

Parson Brownlow is the unanimous choice of the Convention for the next Governor.

From Panama—Destructive Fire—Trade with Japan.

NEW YORK, Jan'y 14—The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived from Panama, with dates of the 5th instant.

The town of Eamereldas, Equador, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 9th ult; loss $100,000.

The Panama Herald and Star says it learns that all restrictions being removed by the Japanese treaty, large quantities of silk accumulated at Yeddo have arrived at Kanagawa, and European merchants were congratulating themselves on the improved prospects of business.

CIRCULAR TO CONSULAR OFFICERS REGARDING PASSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 14—The following circular to the Consular officers of the United States in contermineous British Provinces has just been issued:

Department of State, Washington, Jan'y 14, 1865.—Consular officers in territories contterminous with the United States on their northern and northeastern frontiers are hereby authorized to receive United States currency in payment for passports so long as the order of December 17, 1864, shall remain in force, bearing in mind that the law requires five dollars as a fee for issuing a passport, which amount is payable into the United States Treasury, and in foreign countries a consular fee of one dollar in addition. The existing regulation by which consular agents were forbidden to give passports is hereby rescinded for the period above mentioned.—If any person shall have been charged more than the legal fees as herein mentioned, the excess will be refunded to him by the Consul to whom the sum was paid, and such repayment shall be reported to this Department. A uniform rate of charges is expected and enjoined. Passports to enter the British Provinces will be promptly issued by this Department on application, in accordance with the passport regulations.

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL SALT-WORKS—RELEASE OF NEGROES, AND CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 14.—Information has been received at the Navy Department from Acting Master Gillespie, of the United States bark Brasilina, on duty in St. Simon's Sound, Ga., that the boats of that vessel have made several excursions inland, destroying saltworks, consisting of ten kettles of 700 gallons each; twelve kettles of 500 gallons each; twenty pans four by six feet, and 300 bushels of salt. The boats also liberated thirty negroes, and captured a number of Confederate prisoners.

The saltworks were situated some 13 miles up Turtle river, on the creeks leading into Buffalo swamps. The enemy's force in that portion of the country consists of one hundred Confederate soldiers and seventy-five militia men.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 13.—The reported return from Richmond of Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr., is premature. His return is not immediately expected.

General Singleton reached City Point yesterday, and will probably be in Richmond to-day. It is understood that neither of these gentlemen are clothed with any powers to conclude any negotiations or officially to represent this Government; but it is hoped that their conference with leading men on the other side will convince the latter that their cause is now hopeless, and that their interest will best be promoted by putting an end to the war, and saving themselves and their countrymen and countrywomen of the South from still greater suffering and destitution by at once determining to accept the amnesty offered, and returning as erring and repentant sinners to their allegiance to the Government of the Union.

The Republican members of Congress have united in a letter to Thad. Stevens, asking them to present his name to the President and to urge him for the position of Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Stevens has replied, thanking his colleagues for such proofs of their esteem; but says that his years and infirmities are such that he cannot consent to be a candidate for that position.

The House, to-day, postponed the further consideration of the constitutional amendment until the 31st of this month, when a vote will be taken on it without debate. The friends of the measure adopted this course in the belief that it could not be passed at the present time, and that the delay would give it strength.

Monsieur Blondell, the Belgian Minister here, has left on a special mission to Mexico, to congratulate Maximilian on his accession to the Imperial throne.

FROM CAIRO—REGULATIONS CONCERNING TRADE WITH INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

CAIRO, Jan. 14.—Gen. Dana has issued an order directing naval commanders to seize all private boats found at the landing, or engaged in unlawful trade with the enemy at points not under military supervision. He also says: "No permits will be given for the transportation of products to insurrectionary districts, except to and from places within the lines in actual occupation of our forces. All products found moving in violation of law to be seized and turned over to the purchasing agent of the district where found. Persons owning or controlling products of insurrectionary districts are permitted to come within our lines for the purpose of disposing of their products under the act of Congress, and a pass granted insuring their protection unless forfeited by bad faith or misconduct while within our lines.

Two hundred bales cotton sold at New Orleans at $1.10 for middling. Sugar and molasses firm.

Six hundred rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. Grierson, have arrived at Memphis.

GEN'L BUTLER'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 14.—Much speculation is indulged in concerning General Butler's successor, but as yet nothing definite is known on the subject. The impression prevails in military circles that the Army of the James will be detached from the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, thereby necessitating the appointment of some good executive officer for the exclusive command of the latter, and leaving the former free to act independently of department headquarters. The great interest involved in the government of Virginia and North Carolina would seem to require all the attention of the Commander, and, it is considered, should be disconnected from the responsibilities of the officer directing operations in the field.

THE CASE OF MRS. FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—It appears from a conversation with Mrs. Foote, that she had a passport to leave the Confederacy, and started from Richmond three weeks ago. Senator Foote accompanied her, but without such authority, for the purpose of seeing her safe over the Potomac. In the meantime, an order was issued to the provost marshal of Fredicksburg by Secretary of War Seddon for his arrest. He was accordingly tracked to Dumfries, there captured, and taken back to Richmond.

TRIAL OF WEISENFELD & CO.

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY OF THE COURT.

From the Washington Star of last evening.

The military Commission on F street, of which Major General Abner Doubleday is President and Colonel John A. Foster is Judge Advocate, yesterday took up the case of Moses Weisenfeld & Co., merchants of Baltimore, Maryland.

Governor Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio, and C. J. M. Gwinn and Archibald Stirling, Jr., of Baltimore, appeared as counsel for the accused.

Two charges are preferred against the accused, the first (for "violating the laws and customs of war") embracing four specifications. The first specification of the first charge accuses the prisoners, Moses Weisenfeld, Joseph Freidenwald and Bernard Stern, residents and merchants of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, with being engaged in that city in 1864, in manufacturing goods contraband of war, to wit: clothing intended to be sold to be carried into States in rebellion, said clothing being sold by said Moses Weisenfeld, Joseph Freidenwald and Bernard Stern with the knowledge and intent that the parties purchasing the same should convey them into the States in rebellion.

In the second specification they are accused of selling goods to Pardon Worsley and various others, since August last, to be carried through the Union lines and sold to the Confederates.

The third specification charges the said firm with selling goods to Pardon Worsley to be sold to parties in Loudoun and adjacent counties in Virginia, knowing him to be a blockade runner.

Specification four accuses Moses Weisenfeld, Joseph Friedenwald and Bernard Stern with having engaged in unlawful and treasonable intercourse during 1861-2 with persons residing in States in rebellion, and then follows:

"Charge 2—Bribery.

"Specification.—In this, that said Moses Weisenfeld, Joseph Freidenwald and Bernard Stern, having certain charges preferred against them, of violating the laws and customs of war, and ordered to be tried before a Military Commission in the city of Washington, D. C., did corruptly employ and procure one J. Hecht to attempt to bribe one Pardon Worsley to give false evidence in said case, then about to be tried, and to commit the perjury in said case, and also to bribe the military authorities and officers having conduct and trial of said cause, to allow said Weisenfeld and Bernard Stern to escape without trial or to induce them not to do their full duty in that behalf, and did furnish said J. Hecht, for that purpose, large sums of money, to wit: $2,500 and five bonds of indebtedness of the United States of $1,000 each, being bonds issued under the acts of Congress approved February 25, 1862, and commonly known as 5-20's and of the present nominal value of $5,300 That thereupon said Hecht did, himself, and by his agents, corruptly offer unto said Parson Worsley and the officers having the conduct and trial of said charges, said money and bonds intending to bribe said Worsley to commit perjury in said trial and to induce said officers to prevent said trial from proceeding, or so conduct it that said Moses Weisenfeld, Joseph Friedenwald and Bernard Stern should not be convicted All this at Baltimore and Washington during the latter part of December, 1864, and the early part of January, 1865.

Before the defendants pleaded, Governor Ford, one of the counsel for the prisoners, submitted to the Court that they could not properly be tried upon two distinct charges, blockading and bribery: that the language of the specification implied that the members of the very Court that were to try them had been bribed, and asked that the charge of bribery be stricken from the record, and they be excused from pleading to it. The Judge Advocate replied that a military tribunal differed from the civil in this respect: that persons could be tried upon many and different charges, while it was not so in the civil tribunals. In reply to one of the members of the Court, who had stated that whatever might be the construction of the specification regarding what officials had been bribed, he, as one member, had not. Governor Ford said, "I do not believe that an official has been bribed," to which Judge Foster said, "*I have, for I have got the money.*" The bribery extended to other officers, mentioning the names of Major Turner and Major Gaines.

The court was then cleared, and upon its reopening it was announced that the defendants should plead to the charges, when they pleaded "*not guilty.*" The court here adjourned.

A Washington despatch to the New York Tribune says:

Wealthy citizens of Baltimore came here to get Wiesenfeld, the seller of goods to blockade-runners and rebels, pardoned before his trial on the ground that he was an innocent gentleman, and an honorable loyal merchant. It has been published that their strange request was granted.

In the trial to-day, before the Doubleday Court, the Judge Advocate preferred the charge against the honorable merchant, that he had offered him a bribe of $7,500 to abandon the case against him, and had paid him the money. A feeble reply of the prisoner's counsel to this stunning revelation, implying a doubt of this truth, was quelched by Judge Advocate Foster, saying that he had the money in his pocket at the disposition of the Court.

THE CASE OF THE REBEL SENATOR FOOTE.

We yesterday stated that Mrs. Henry S. Foote, wife of the rebel Senator Foote, of Tennessee, had reached Alexandria from rebeldom, and that her husband had been seized by the rebels.

The first statement that reached here from Alexandria concerning the affair was to the effect that Mr. Foote was arrested in Richmond, but afterwards it was learned that he was seized in the vicinity of Occoquan, while endeavoring to make his escape with his wife from the Confederacy.

It appears that Mr. and Mrs Foote left Richmond several days ago, for the purpose of coming within our lines, and reached the Occoquan on Thursday, but were unable to cross. They took refuge in the house of a Mr. Hammell, near by, where they were shortly afterwards overhauled by a squad of rebel cavalry, and taken prisoners. The rebels having no means of conveyance for Mrs. Foote, she was paroled to remain in the house, and they started off with Mr. Foote, towards Dumfries, since which time Mrs. Foote has heard nothing of her husband, and of course cannot state what disposition has been made of him.

The fact of Mrs. Foote being at the residence of Mr. Hammell coming to the knowledge of the military authorities at Alexandria, a detachment of Union cavalry was sent out, a portion of which returned early yesterday morning bringing Mrs. Foote as a prisoner, the remainder going in pursuit of the Rebels for the purpose of overtaking them if possible and rescuing Senator Foote.

Secretary Seward happening to be in Alexandria yesterday afternoon, at the request of Mrs. F. accompanied her to this city and escorted her to Willard's Hotel, where she still remains, having engaged rooms.

Mrs. Foote is virtually a prisoner, although not under military surveillance.—*Washington Star of Saturday*

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan'y 13.—The Monitor Camanche will make her first trial trip next week. The steamer Sacramento sailed to-day for New York with $1,067,631 in treasure. Arrived schooner Eustice, from Baltimore via Rio de Janeiro.

☞ That Gen. Sherman proposes to cut a wide swath through South Carolina as he has already done through Georgia, there can be no doubt. The details of his plan are not to be made public.

Southern News.

A Catechism for Croakers—Dismal State of Feeling in the Rebel Capital—A Curse Upon the Faint-Hearted—Important Facts Leaking Out.

[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 10]

Can the croakers (says the Whig, after reciting tales of Roman heroism, and citing the example of the Virginia Legislature after the battle of Camden, during the Revolution) and half-submissionists, who are making night and day hideous around us, with their predictions of evil, think of scenes like these, and not feel ashamed of themselves.

What do they hope to accomplish by their doleful lamentations? Was a country ever saved, was a people ever freed, was a cause ever supported, was anything great ever accomplished, by croaking and groaning, and sighing, and playing the Jimmy Dismal in all its phases and aspects?

What good can it do? Can it stop the march of the enemy's legions? Can it defend a town? Can it decide a campaign? Can it redeem the currency?—Can it supply the place of men? *Cui bono?* What is the use of it? Is it any satisfaction to make the whole community as miserable, as despondent, as dismal as you are yourself? Is there no manliness left in you? Are you not ashamed to make yourself a spectacle and a by-word? Are you not aware that the very women turn up their noses in scorn of a "so-called" man who, in the hour of his country's danger, can do nothing but groan and moan, and make everybody more miserable than they otherwise would be?

These croakers, these eternal prophets of evil, these creatures who can see no hope in anything, and who do see despair in everything, are the curse of the community. Many of them tremble for their wealth, which they prize far above honor and freedom. Most of them would bow to the Yankee goad that smote them, and kiss the hand that held it. Out upon them, we say!

Oh! how they are despised by the brave boys who are facing the enemy in the army, and whose hopes are high and spirits as buoyant as though campaigning in this cold weather were as pleasant as going to a ball or an opera. Out upon all croakers, we repeat—Anthema Maranatha!

MARYLAND ITEMS.

FOUND DEAD.—We are grieved to chronicle the melancholy death of Robert A. Spicer, a good and respected citizen of this county. So far as we have been able to ascertain the particulars of this sad occurrence, it appears that on the night of the first instant, the deceased was returning home from a visit to his sister in Lancaster county, Penn., and is supposed to have fallen or to have been thrown by some means, from the platform of the cars and instantly killed. His body was found on the following morning, near the railroad, between Columbia and Harrisburg, considerably cut and bruised. His remains were brought home and buried on Sunday last at Friendship. We are told the deceased was truly a good and religious man. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his sad and sudden death.—*Belair American.*

SORGHUM CONVENTION.—A Convention of the Sorghum growers and manufacturers was held here on Saturday last. We have not been furnished with a copy of their proceedings, but we are told that the committee selected to examine the syrup presented, and report upon its quality, pronounced that of Mr. R. S Spencer, of the 2d district to be the best. We believe, however, that no premiums were given.—*Ib.*

ALTERED NOTE.—A man who gave the name as Joseph White, was arrested by Sheriff Price, and lodged in jill, on Monday evening last, for offering an altered bill on the Farmer's and Merchants' Bank of Cecil county.—The bill was altered from two to twenty, but the execution was very clumsily done. The two dollar bills have green backs, while the genuine twenties are not colored on the back The fellow got out of the evening train from Philadelphia, and offered the bill at Mr. Walmsley's Hotel to pay for a drink. The note was sent to Mr. R. G. Roper, who, on evening its character, notified J. T. McCullough, Esq., President of the Bank, who ordered the arrest of White. After his arrest he was seen to drop a package when entering the magistrate's office, which was picked up and found to be two other bills of the same description as the one offered at Mr. Walmsley's counter.—*Cecil Whig.*

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.—There are a great many counterfeit 50 cent U. S. notes in circulation. From the number of new notes of this species, it is evident that some parties in the neighborhood of Elkton are employed in putting them out. From a package of 50 cent notes, amounting to twelve or thirteen dollars, which came into our hands a few days ago, we threw out six counterfeits, and on every hand these spurious notes are met with. This swindle should be stopped before the whole circulation in notes of this denomination becomes so spurious, that they will be refused, and the humble day laborer, being least practiced in detecting counterfeits, will be the loser thereby.—*Cecil Whig.*

AN ANNUAL OCCURRANCE.—On Tuesday evening last the people of this neighborhood were to some degree surprised by thundering and lightning attending a shower of rain which prevailed at that time. We have no recollection of a similar event occurring at this season of the year, during our lifetime. Two magnets of the American Telegraph offices in this city were destroyed by the effects of the lightning.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

THEATRICAL MATTERS.—We copy the following from the National Intelligencer, Mr. Forrest has played "Damon," "Richelieu," and "Othello," during the past week, to overwhelming houses. There is nothing new which can be said about this really wonderful man. The fire and vigor which mark his acting, the unbated interest with which his distinguished and brilliant spectators regard his almost every word and act, the perfect silence of his uncomfortably packed audiences, only disturbed by irrepressible applause, are tributes to Forrest which we do not believe have ever before been offered to any actor. For it must be remembered, that for nearly the last quarter of a century he has attracted almost the same consideration—in quantity if not in quality—which attends him now. In whatever role he appears he challenges critical admiration, and, in many, only hyperoritism can exclaim against him. He has been creditably supported by Madame Ponisi, Mr. McCullough, and the stock company, and Manager Ford has put his plays in his usual careful and worthy manner upon the stage. To-morrow night Mr. Forrest will render his masterly Macbeth, which, when we last saw it, stood not alone unrivalled on the stage, but was one of those high creations which have been contributed only by the immortal few to the temple of art.

SHELTER FOR GARDENS.—The real value of shelter can scarcely be too highly estimated in many of the delicate operations of modern gardening, and the idea of it when associated with warmth is no less pleasing to the mind in winter. On both grounds the free use of evergreens when forming new gardens or plantations is strongly advocated; they are invaluable for the shelter they afford, and the idea of warmth which they convey. But a garden or pleasure ground, planted wholly with evergreens, few would be bold enough to advocate: such would be heavy in summer, and monotonous in winter. Evergreens may abound, but they must not superabound. To abound even, they require to be judiciously varied. The free and spreading forms should be mingled with the formal; the large-leaved and small-leaved kinds must be properly arranged and adjusted; the light green, the dark green, the glaucous and the variegated, must be represented in varying proportions to suit the character of the mansion and the surrounding scenery.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

☞ The easiest and best way to expand the chest is to have a good large heart in it. It saves the cost of gymnastics.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor:—As the subject of increasing the fare on the City Passenger Railway is before the Councils, it may be proper to enquire whether a system may not be adopted, that shall obviate any increase of fare and yet be sufficiently remunerative to keep the road in operation. One plan would be, to run the cars from Exchange place to every section of the city and charge five cents for each ride. The difference of expense in the diminished length of route might accomplish the object; but in view of thoroughly effecting this purpose and at the same time accomplishing the great and paramount problem, of bringing the distant suburbs within quick and economical transit of the centre, the Napoleonic plan suggests itself, of a *coup de chemin de fer*—that is—the Railway Company is understood to offer to roll out at 25 per cent. less than cost.

Let the city buy them out with funds to be derived from a loan on 6 per cent stock to be entitled "The City Passenger Railway Stock,"—run the road by a Board of Commissioners, similarly organized to the Water Commission, or to the Park Commission, put on sufficient cars to accommodate each passenger to a seat, keep the fare at five cents, run the cars to the terminii of the routes, and at the end of the year whatever the deficiency between the receipts and expenditures, after paying the Park tariff; either assess it on the general tax, or put it in an increased fare the next year. The people would then ride at a minimum—the exact cost of riding—they could not expect more.

If the road be run by a private company, their interests and those of the public are antagonistic The company want to make money for its stockholders; the public want convenience and accommodation; these wants are incompatible. As to the objection of its being made a political machine, the same objection might be urged to the water or Park Boards. In truth it can be made a more potent political machine as at present organized, than under