

DAVID LEVINE'S

VOLUME L.—NUMBER 14. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph

BALTIMORE GLIPPER.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION.

Admiral Porter's Fleet Again off Federal Point.

AFFAIRS IN SAVANNAH.

THE ARREST OF MR. FOOLE.

THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION.

Admiral Porter Criticizes General Butler's Report.

Ac. Ac. Ac.

From North Carolina.

MORE REPORTS OF REBEL RANS.

THE ARREST OF MR. FOOLE.

New York, Jan. 16.—Parties from North Carolina report that a new rebel army on the Roanoke river is nearly finished—that is an improvement on the Albemarle.

They also state that a company with submarine implements are on the way to Plymouth to see if the Albemarle cannot be raised in time to resist the expected attack from this new arm, which it is said to move with the rebel arm at Kingston, above Newbern, which is now in good condition, and only waiting for the flood tides which the spring showers will bring.

The expected arrival, however, of one of the light draught monitors in the waters of North Carolina, has given assurance that arrangements have been made to meet these rams, which are supposed to be very formidable.

Deserters from Wilmington state that Fort Fisher was garrisoned by some 4000 men, and that the rebel attack was made, who were anxious to surrender the fort had an opportunity being offered. Our military and naval officers are very open and severe in their condemnation of the failure to take possession of Fort Fisher, after resistance on the part of the enemy had been made impossible.

PROPOSED AMENDATORY ACT FOR PROVIDING WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The following is the bill reported by Mr. Stevens to-day amendatory of the act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.—That in view of any bonds authorized to be issued by the first section of the act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, approved March 20, 1864, that may remain unissued at the date of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is authorized to issue said bonds, and such notes as he may see fit to issue under any previous act of Congress, and such notes shall be exempt from the action by any officer under the said act.

SEC. 2. That the sum of \$100,000,000 of bonds, to be issued under the said act, shall be authorized to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the same conditions and terms as are provided in said act, and the same shall be subject to the same conditions and terms as are provided in said act.

THE LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Richmond Whig of Saturday contains the following reference to Admiral Porter's fleet:

"An official despatch from Wilmington, dated this evening, says: About fifty vessels are in sight, most opposite the point of the former landing. There is a fair breeze from the north, and the fleet is in view of the city. It is believed that the fleet will be in sight of the city by Saturday morning."

[Note.—The paper from which the above is taken is probably an afternoon edition of the Whig, and the "this evening" most likely implies Saturday morning.]

The Whig also contains the following reference to the arrest of the Hon. H. S. Foote:

"Information has been received in this city of the arrest of Ex-Governor Henry C. Foote at Oceanic, in Prince William county. The charge upon which the arrest was made has not been made public. It is understood that he was without instructions from the authorities in this city, whether in being made it received their approval, we are not informed. Ex-Governor Foote has not occupied his seat in the House of Representatives for two or three weeks."

In his last speech in that body he announced his purpose to "withdraw from his deliberations and retire to some quiet spot where he could enjoy repose from the harassments of the times." In a few days after this he went towards the Potomac for the purpose of sending his family across, but they might reach that place in five days. He has not since been in this city. We fear comment on the arrest until the facts are better known.

MR. BLAIR'S MISSION.

"There was no development to-day relative to Mr. Frank Blair's mission. His movements were not revealed to the public."

FROM THE LINES AROUND RICHMOND.

The Potomac Express of yesterday reports that one or more casualties occurred on the lines day before yesterday, from the casting in of bomb-frogs, in consequence of the heavy and prolonged rain of Monday night and Tuesday.

The enemy renewed his shelling of the Chesterfield batteries yesterday afternoon, and continued it with some severity. He invariably gains nothing by this practice, and does not receive more than he sends. Our batteries are ever prompt to return the fire and batter their shells with renewed precision in the enemy's breastworks.

A number of heavy bombs were also thrown along the line on the left yesterday afternoon, and the bursting of many of them could be plainly seen from the Potomac, and around the city.

Grant's Railroad trains are kept very busy running at present, for what purpose it is not known, except it be in conveying stores from City Point to the left wing and center of his army. Every night and morning the puffing and blowing of engines and rattling of cars can be plainly heard in the city. Scouts report all quiet, although there was a rumor at Petersburg that the enemy was endeavoring to advance his picket line in front of our right.

The Danville Register learns that the rains of yesterday, washed down the tracks on the Piedmont railroad, between Newlands and Berry, and between Greenwell and Sasquin, so that the trains cannot pass over that portion of the road. It will require several days to repair the damage done.

The Lynchburg Republican says that a few days since, Captain Richards of Mosby's command with 60 men, attacked Mosby's Ferry a force of 120 Yankees, and in a close fight, wounding and capturing 40 of the enemy. The killed and wounded were between 40 and 50.

CHARLOTTE DISPATCHES, of January 12, say: A dispatch from our Southern friends, who were received by our authentic sources, says: The Savannah Republican publishes a letter from General Sherman to a prominent citizen, stating that he is merely a military commander, and can act only in that capacity. He cannot give assurances or pledges affecting civil matters. In future Congress will adjust these matters. Georgia is again represented there as of old.

He says that Georgia is not out of the Union, and therefore a total reconstruction appears inappropriate, as long as a majority of the people remain armed and organized, and the United States would pursue them with military law; afterwards they will deal with them as civilians.

He thinks the same course should be adopted as indicated by Gen. Washington in the whicky insurrection and in accordance with the principles of the "Burr conspiracy." He quotes from Washington and Jackson on the preservation of the Union, and says the armies are simply fulfilling their duty in suppressing the rebellion. He says, "The only alternative is, that there is no other alternative for the people of Georgia than to conform to the will of the United States, or to remain in a state of anarchy."

Whenever the people of Georgia quit the rebellion, they take their seats in Congress, and they take their seats in Congress, and they take their seats in Congress.

THE STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.—Loss \$25,000.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 16.—The boiler of the Pioneer Mechanic shops of this city exploded this morning. The engine house is a complete wreck. Four dead bodies have been taken out of the ruins, and three more are still in them. Loss estimated at \$25,000.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Jan. 16.—The weekly statement of the banks of this city shows a decrease in loans of \$1,000,000, a decrease in circulation of \$1,000,000, and an increase in deposits of \$1,000,000.

RECESSION OF GEN. HANCOCK BY THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16.—Major Gen. Hancock, who has been here since last Friday on business connected with the State Senate this evening upon the special invitation of that body. His entrance in the Chamber was the signal for general applause, and the Senators in a body received him standing. The Speaker would come him in an eloquent speech, in reply to which the General addressed the Senate from the Speaker's stand. There was a large assemblage of spectators.

THE DEATH OF EDW. EVERETT.

When Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, visited Philadelphia and Trenton some days ago, to pay a double tribute to the memory of two American statesmen, George Minin Dallas and William Lewis Bayton, the first of whom had filled many years of our country's history, the second had died at his post as American minister in the chief city of France, he little expected that the next morning he would be laying in state in a coffin, and that he would be buried in the city of New York. It will be perceived that Mr. Everett was in his seventy-first year, when he was called from that stage on which he was playing a noble part. He was among the noblest examples ever presented to any nation. His youth had been spent in the most arduous and successful military career. He was a man of high intelligence and noble character, and he was a man of high intelligence and noble character, and he was a man of high intelligence and noble character.

It is impossible, in this notice of his life, to do more than to sketch the main features of his career. He was born in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1794, and he was educated at the same place. He was a man of high intelligence and noble character, and he was a man of high intelligence and noble character, and he was a man of high intelligence and noble character.

Every war must make its own strategy. The enemy commenced with a strategy of surprise and attack, and he was successful. He was successful in his strategy, and he was successful in his strategy, and he was successful in his strategy.

FROM SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, JANUARY 6.—[Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]—The army is still at rest, and the weather is very pleasant. The army is still at rest, and the weather is very pleasant. The army is still at rest, and the weather is very pleasant.

FROM KENTUCKY.

SPEECH OF HON. W. F. KING, before the Legislature at Lexington, Jan. 16, 1865.

FRANKFORD, Ky., Jan. 16.—The Legislature of Kentucky, before the Legislature at Lexington, Jan. 16, 1865. The Legislature of Kentucky, before the Legislature at Lexington, Jan. 16, 1865.

THE EXTRAORDINARY OF CALIFORNIA.

All the vegetation in California is more abundant than ever. Strawberries as big as hen's eggs, some of which sold at a Sanitary Fair for a dollar apiece. Indeed, eggs are sold for ten dollars a dozen. We have no conception of the extravagance of the people. They never think of the price of their goods, but they buy them as if they were free.

FROM TENNESSEE.

FARROW BROWNLOW NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—WHAT HE PROPOSES TO DO.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 14.—The Union Convention, in its session to-day, nominated W. F. Brownlow for Governor, by acclamation.

A delegate asked if he would accept the nomination, whereupon he responded in the following language:—"I will not accept the nomination; I will not accept the nomination; I will not accept the nomination."

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Attack of Bushwicks—Captain Price Killed—Reconnoissance on the Base.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1865.—General Porter, in a communication to the Secretary of the Army, dated January 9, 1865, gives an explanation of various matters connected with the late battle of Bushwicks, which it is proper now to make public, in view of General Butler's official report of that affair.

He claims that his attacking on the 24th instead of the 19th ultimo, even if it had been practicable to make the attack upon the earlier day, had nothing to do with the result. The part to be performed by the army was only to silence the batteries, and that nothing to do with the result. The part to be performed by the army was only to silence the batteries, and that nothing to do with the result.

The attack, although a feeble one, was successful in the end. The attack, although a feeble one, was successful in the end. The attack, although a feeble one, was successful in the end.

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