BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

NEWS FROM JAMES RIVER

OUR BATTERIES OPEN ON THE FLEET

THEY RETURN TO RICHMOND.

Probable Damage to the Enemy.

&c., &c., &c.

From James River.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A letter dated Headquarters, Army of the James, Jan. 25, says: "This morning about 3 o'clock heavy firing was heard in the direction of Fort Brady, which proved to be our guns opening on the rebel fleet as they attempted to pass the Fort on their way back from their unsuccessful attempt to run past our works.

What damage was done it was impossible to ascertain owing to the darkness, though it is known that some of our heavy shot damaged one of the rams as they were observed to run out lights and to be examining her sides. No further particulars however, could be ascertained.

Latest Southern News.

Peace Sensation Stories—The Enemy Acknowledge the Defeat of their Gunboat Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Richmond papers of the 25th, have been received.

The Dispatch of Wednesday says:—"The city was full of rumors yesterday morning, to the effect that an armistice for ninety days had been agreed upon between the Confederates and the United States, and some went so far as to state, that white flags were flying from the hostile lines below Richmond.

These stories were the offspring of idle fancies. So far from there being an armistice between the belligerents there was more of active war yesterday on the lines below here than there has been since last November. Our rams and small wooden boats started down the river at an early hour with the design, it is supposed, of damaging the Yankee pontoon bridges near Deep Bottom and their shipping, and if fortune favored, their storehouses at Bermuda Hundred and City Point.

No official intelligence has, as far as we have been able to learn, been received from the expedition, but unofficial reports which reach us, and which we believe are in the main correct, are *not unfavorable*. It seems that all went smoothly with the expedition until the obstructions were reached, which the enemy sunk in Trent's reach last summer.

In attempting to pass them, the Drewry, a very small boat, carrying two guns, got aground and was opened upon by the enemy's batteries. A hundred pound shot penetrated her magazine, and blew her up. Of the rest of the fleet, the Fredericksburg alone passed the obstructions, but soon put back, it being thought unwise for her to proceed alone. We have not been able to learn whether the expedition was then given up, or whether the attempt to carry it out was subsequently renewed. Constant cannonading was heard in the direction of Dutch Gap during the morning. It is said we suffered no casualties by blowing up of the Drewry, she, we presume, being abandoned before she was struck."

Mr. F. P. Blair was still in the city last evening. He arrived here on Saturday evening, and dined with the President on Sunday, and has had several interviews with him since. What has transpired during these interviews is positively not known, the President having not even made any communication to his cabinet on the subject.

We must await Mr. Blair's return to the North and then scan the New York *Tribune* for the facts.

Mr. Blair will probably leave by the flag of truce boat which goes down the river this morning.

Later from Europe.

PORTLAND, Jan. 27.—The steamer Hibernia from Liverpool via. Londonderry, Jan. 13th, has arrived. The political news is unimportant.

The news of the fall of Savannah caused an advance in American securities, and a fall of 4 per cent in rebel scrip, but the news of Butler's failure to take Fort Fisher and close the port of Wilmington, neutralized the good effect of the victory at Savannah.

The British papers all contain high commendations of Sherman's skill as a General.

The Liverpool cotton market opened dull with a heavy decline—being on the weeks previous 4d. on American. Middling New Orleans 23¼d.

Breadstuffs closed dull at a decline in wheat of 1a2d.

Provisions closed quiet but steady.

London, January 13.—Consols closed at 89¼a89⅜ for money.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £164,000. The Bank has reduced its minimum rate of discount to 5½ per cent.

The ship Guttemburg had arrived at Bremen from Baltimore.

ARRIVALS FROM SAVANNAH, PORT ROYAL AND FORT FISHER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The steamer United States, from Savannah and Port Royal, has arrived. Also steamer Illinois, from the latter port.

The steamer De Molay, from Fort Fisher with 5[illegible] rebel prisoners, and the United States steamer Colorado, also from Fort Fisher, arrived to-day.

THE PRIZE STEAMER CHARLOTTE.

NEW YORK, January 27.—The prize steamer Charlotte, one of the blockade runners trapped in Cape Fear River, arrived here this afternoon.

GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 27.—After Board this afternoon, gold rose to 215, owing to a combination of the heavy operators. After call at night it rose to 214[illegible].

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan'y 27.—Flour has advanced 10 to 15 cents, and Wheat 2 to 3c. Sales small.

MR. BLAIR'S MISSION TO RICHMOND—SENSATIONAL REPORTS IN REGARD TO IT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The Evening Telegraph publishes the following special dispatch:

Washington, Jan. 27.—It is now definitely known that Mr. Blair's mission has been crowned with complete success. Jeff Davis has pledged himself to send immediately three gentlemen to Washington to confer upon terms of peace.—Davis stated to Mr. Blair that he would conclude a peace and return to the Union upon terms that would be perfectly satisfactory to President Lincoln and Congress.

Mr. Blair also had an interview with General Lee, who avowed himself desirous of ending the rebellion by laying down their arms and returning to the Union. Mr. Blair likewise conversed with a majority of the rebel Congress, who represented themselves in favor of abandoning further hostilities. There can be no doubt that in a day or two at farthest, commissioners will reach Washington to bring from the repentant rebels their renewed allegiance to the Union, the Constitution and the laws. Mr. Blair experienced the kindest treatment at the hands of the authorities, and he reports that since the reduction of Fort Fisher, an entire revolution in public opinion had taken place.

The most extreme advocates of fighting it out to the bitter end, now admit the hopelessness of their cause, and the probability of an early peace was freely discussed in leading social and political circles in Richmond, and a general feeling of joy and relief resulted from the rapid circulation of this information.

[*Note.*—The foregoing sensational dispatch is given merely as one of the many reports on the subject of Mr. Blair's visit to Richmond. It is proper to say that the report does not emanate from any Agent of the Associated Press.—*Reporter.*]

THE LAKE ERIE RAIDERS.

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—The case of Burleigh, the Lake Erie raider, was finally decided this morning, Chief Justice Draper and the three Associate Judges, being unanimously of the opinion that prisoner should be given up to the United States.

HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Important News—The Reaction against Maximilian—The Church Party Going Over to Juarez—Growing Difficulties of the Empire, etc.

The United States steamship Eagle arrived yesterday with dates to the 21st. Her news from Mexico is important. The blockade running steamer Col. Lamb, flying the flag of the Confederacy, left Havana on the morning of the 21st, supposed for Galveston. The crews of the English steamers Hayti and Palikari, then lying in port, cheered her as she passed by.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.]

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The news from Mexico is highly important. It is reported that Gen. Courtois d'Herbal had made a reconnoissance up to the very walls of Oaxaca, where his escort was fired upon. That he then returned to Etter on the 25th ult. An obstinate resistance was expected, and the attack was to be made on the 27th. It is also stated that Parferio Diaz has a force of 8,000, with 65 pieces of artillery. As to the latter item I have no certain information, but as to the number under his command it is more than double the estimate of the French, and they are better provided with resources than any of the liberal armies have yet been. The Church party have been for some time aiding him with money and men. This party is now strongly opposed to the Empire, and says, it prefers Juarez, with whom sooner or later they could deal, and who only took away their immense real estate, that Maximilian has confirmed all that they found objectionable in Juarez, and even gone farther in attacking their "peculiar institutions," by declaring freedom of religious belief and practice thereof: that the tendency of the "new order of things" is to flood the country with heretics and heathens; they therefore, voluntarily aid Perfiro Diaz.

The old mint in Oaxaca is working night and day, coining the gold and silver brought them by the churches and people. The mint is coining silver dollars bearing "Republica Mexicana, 1863;" the new Emperor having no new dies, and not wishing coin of the Republic to appear with the date of 1864.

Ramon Carvallo has received his *exequatur* as Consul-General of the Mexican Empire, on this island, and he officially communicated his having opened his Consulate, the other day, to the other Consuls of this city. He included the United States Consul General, but strange to say his circular *in the* [illegible] *was without signature*. He has made a demand on Mr. Ramon Diaz, the Consul for many years of the Mexican Republic, for the delivery of the archives of that Consulate. Mr. Diaz replied that his Government being legitimate and still recognized by several nations, he could not entertain the idea for a moment. For fear of interference, these archives have been deposited in a safe place under seal. As a dernier resort they will be sent to the United States.

The Diario of the 17th inst., publishes a letter from its correspondent at Monte Christe (St. Domingo) dated Jan 1st, referring entirely to the attack upon the Spaniards by Gen. Gaspar Polanco, on the 2[illegible]th of December. There are no details of consequence, save that Gen. Polanco's force consisted of 1[illegible]0 mounted cavalry, supported by 700 infantry, and the Spaniards threw grenades amidst the horses.

A TERRIBLE FALL.—On Thursday afternoon, says the Troy Times, a woman, while trying to scare her hens from a tree on the bank of the Mohawk river, a short distance from the iron foundry of Messrs. Fuller & Safely, Cohoes, lost her footing upon the ice on which she was standing, and was precipitated a distance of one hundred and fifty feet down the bank to the river below. On account of the bank being covered with snow and ice, her fall was not as bad as might have been, but her injuries are quite severe. She was drawn up the bank by means of a rope which was thrown to her, and a man going down the rope to her assistance, and those from above drawing them both to the top of the bank. Her name is Nancy McGuire.

CAVALRY RECRUITS.—Efforts are being made in different parts of the State to raise several regiments by volunteers. Several of these regiments are entirely new, which circumstance is very apt to promote volunteering, as the new comers are generally very shy on entering old regiments as "recruits." This branch of the service is also preferred by many to the infantry and artillery service.—Provost marshals are now receiving recruits for the 2d, 4th, [illegible], 11th, 16th and 21st regiments Penn. Volunteer Cavalry.

GENERAL TERRY.—In physical appearance Gen. Terry is a trifle over six feet in height, very [illegible] and as straight as an arrow, with a large head, brown hair and blue eyes. He is a person of gentle manners and ready intellect. In the profession of law he was as rapidly rising in eminence as he has since risen in the profession of arms. General Terry is unmarried, and is the brother of Miss Terry, well known as an angel of mercy to the sick and wounded soldiers of the Department of the South. He is also cousin to Rose Terry, poetess, residing in the vicinity of Boston.

☞ Cincinnati and Chicago editors are quarreling over the comparative bigness and wealth of the two cities. Cincinnati claims to be a million dollars richer than Chicago.

☞ The colored citizens of New Orleans own real estate to the value of $15,000,000.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

More About Dr. Gwin's Intrigues.

The Northern States "Ceded" to Louis Napoleon

DR. GWIN GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.

The Democratic Press, the democratic paper of this city, which is likly to be well acquainted with the views of Dr. Gwin and his friends in this city, who are numerous here, publishes the following statement:

"We have refrained from indulging in speculations or expressing any opinion in regard to the many reports and rumors relating to the position and designs of Dr. Gwin in Mexico, until we could give the exact facts, and indisputably vouch for them. This we are now prepared to do by information received from Barclay Henly, Esq., accredited agent of Dr. Gwin, under the protection of the Emperor of Mexico.

Maximilian has conveyed, by trust deed, to the Emperor Louis Napoleon, Sonora, Sinaloa and other Northern States of Mexico, the boundaries of which have not yet been determined upon, to be held and governed by the latter, under Mexican protection, as security for the payment of the claims of France against Mexico, the same to be returned to Mexico, in full, upon the payment of the said claims, with all the private rights secured under French occupation confirmed.

Dr. Gwin is Governor-General or Vice-Secretary of the Emperor to the French, and is invested with plenary powers for the government of the States which have been ceded, and to dispose of the public lands and mines.

Dr. Gwin has drawn up a code of laws, which have been approved by the Emperor of the French, of the most liberal kind, guaranteeing civil and religious liberty, providing for preemption purchase of the public lands, and regulating the terms of occupation and the use of the mines.

The Emperor of the French guarantees a military force, under the direction of the Governor-General, sufficient to maintain the public peace, and to defend the people of the States against internal and external force.

The policy of Dr. Gwin, which has the approval of both Emperors, is to encourage emigration from the American States, by offering the most liberal terms to settlers, in order to bring intelligent industry, energy and enterprise to the development of the well-known resources of that region, so highly favored by the natural advantages of soil, climate and mineral wealth, and to form an enlightened and substantial population which will assure permanency and security, and give more strength and power to defend the States from filibustering expeditions, which the unappropriated riches and semi-barbarous condition of the people have heretofore invited.

Mr. Henly is associated with Major J. C. Ridges, and both will act as agents of Dr. Gwin. They are here for inviting emigration to that region.

NAPOLEON'S REAL ESTATE SECURITY—CHIHUAHUA.

Chihuahua is one of the most northerly of the Mexican States. It is divided into 12 departments, and its population in 1860 numbered about 160,000. Previous to the Gadsden Treaty of 1854, by which one-seventh of its territory was ceded to the United States, its area was 17,151 square leagues. On the east it is separated from Texas by the Rio Grande, and on the west from Sonora by the great mountain chain of the Sierra Madre.

The eastern portion of the State consists of high table lands, having an elevation of from 4,500 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Near the Rio Grande the country is barren and sterile; the remainder is in broad, slightly undulating plains, entirely destitute of forests, with but little shrubbery, and generally covered with short grass, which renders it admirably adapted to grazing. The mountains forming the Sierra Madre are well wooded with tall pines, oak, walnut, ash, cedar, &c. The plains are generally without trees. The southern portion of the State is well watered, while the northern part contains but few streams, several of which dry up and disappear during the heat of summer. Mineral springs are common in many parts of the State, but none are particularly noted for medicinal properties.

THE CLIMATE

of Chihuahua is delightful. Summer reigns for eight months of the year, and during the four remaining months the temperature rivals that of our finest October weather. The atmosphere is so pure that meat hung in the open sunlight will dry, without putrefying. A French gentleman who visited Mexico in 1849-50, for the purpose of obtaining a grant of lands for a French colony, describes the delightfulness of the seasons as equalling the climate of the most favored regions of Greece, Italy and Spain.

From the deficiency of rain, agriculturists depend almost entirely upon artificial irrigation; and in all the valleys bordering on streams the water is led through a main canal, and thence distributed to the several farms through smaller ditches. The bottom lands, which alone are susceptible of irrigation, are exceedingly fertile, and often yield two crops in one year. The plateaus afford excellent pasturage; and in former years, before the incursions of the Indians, it was not unusual for the great proprietors to have from 40,000 to 50,000 head of cattle on their estates. The cereals are cultivated with success and cotton has been grown with profit in the south part of the State.

THE MINERAL PRODUCTIONS

of the State, however, constitute its chief source of wealth. Mines of native iron, silver, lead, copper, mercury, arsenic, bismuth, cobalt, sulphur, and of salt, many of them extremely rich, abound in every portion of the State. Its silver mines, which have been celebrated for more than two centuries, are among the most valuable and productive, in Mexico. Before the incursions of the Indian hordes which for more than forty years have disturbed the peace of that country, between eighty and ninety mines were in full work. Most of these have been abandoned, in consequence of the devastations of the savages. The richest silver deposits are found at the eastern base of the mountains; but a broad zone of the precious metals stretches across the western part of the State through the entire length of the Sierra Madre, a distance of about 500 miles, and nearly a hundred miles in width.

The product of the silver mines, during a period of twenty-four years, from 1737 to 1761, was $[illegible]. The aggregate amount of the production of gold and silver in the year 18[illegible], was $1,0[illegible].

SONORA.

The area of this remarkably rich State is [illegible] square miles. It contains a population of 147,000 souls. The chief towns are Ures, (the Capital,) Guaymas and Villa del Fuerte. The coast is indented by several fine bays, that of Guaymas being the most important. The State possesses every variety of climate found between the tropics and the Arctic regions. In the low country, the heat is very great and constant in Summer, and variable at other seasons.

THE MINERAL WEALTH

of Sonora is very considerable, but the mines have always been worked in a wasteful and inefficient manner, and many of them have been abandoned in consequence of Indian devastations. All kinds of grain are raised in the State, and sugar cane, coffee, and different kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated with ease and success. The State has suffered terribly from incursions by the Indians, and many once flourishing ranchos and towns have been completely desolated and deserted.

SINALO.

This State contains a population of 160,000 souls within an area of about 32,000 square miles. It lies mostly west of the Sierra Madre, though a spur from that chain extends over a portion of the southeast, and the surface, low on the sea shore rises rapidly toward the eastern border. The principal rivers are the Rio del Culiacan, the Rio del Fuerte and the Mayo. The soil of the lowlands toward the coast is exceedingly fertile where it can be successfully irrigated. The lower terraces of the mountains are unwooded, or only covered with shrubs and stunted trees; but toward the Sierra Madre there are dense and lofty forests. Many cattle are raised in the State, and the hides and flesh exported.

DURANGO.

Durango, or as it was formerly sometimes called, New Biscay, is an inland department of Mexico, with an area of 48,000 square miles, and a population in 1851 of 162,000. The surface of the country is rocky and mountainous, being traversed by the range of the Sierra Madre, which unites the plateau of the Anahuac with the Rocky Mountains. There are no large rivers in this State, and but few streams. The valleys through which they run are generally fertile. The mountains furnish gold, silver and iron in considerable quantities, and could be made to yield a much larger product by efficient mining.

LOWER OR OLD CALIFORNIA.

The long and narrow peninsula called Lower or Old California, which stretches more than 700 miles southward from Upper California, is a region of volcanic origin, and is traversed throughout its entire extent by the Sierra Nevada range of mountains, which in some places attain to an elevation of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. These mountains are in general desolate and barren near their summits; but such of the valleys as have a sufficiency of water are of exuberant fertility.

THE CLIMATE

is exceedingly variable. The sky in summer is remarkable for its pure transparency and deep azure, and for its unequaled brilliancy at sunset. In winter heavy rain, accompanied by terrific tornadoes, sweep the soil from every exposed position, and frequently compel the cultivator to seek a new locality. In the southern part of the Gulf of California there is an extensive

PEARL FISHERY,

which in 1851, employed a large fleet of boats, and produced pearls that were valued at $84,000. Valuable gold mines are said to abound in this peninsula; but they have never been efficiently worked. In 1850 the population was 12,000. The principal towns are La Paz, the capital, and Loreto.

Later from Savannah.

Arrival of the Rebecca Clyde with Supplies from New York for the People.

The steamship United States, Captain Shane, from Savannah, reached New York on Thursday.

When the vessel left Hilton Head a report was prevalent to the effect that our forces near Pocotaligo had captured two thousand prisoners and three guns on the Upper Broad river.

ARRIVAL OF SUPPLIES FOR THE CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan'y 20.—The steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New York, arrived at this city yesterday evening with a large cargo of provisions. The committee—Messrs. Baxter, Lathrop and Babcock—were received by the Mayor and Captain Veale on the part of General Geary.

The Mayor thanked the committee and the kind people of the North for their generosity in coming forward so liberally and promptly to relieve the sufferings of the poor of Savannah. He took occasion to pay a very high compliment to General Geary's wise and impartial administration while Governor of the city. "He has," said the Mayor, "restored order out of chaos, and made the people of Savannah feel that the Northern army has not come among them to ruin or pillage them. Life and property have been as safe during the federal occupation as it ever had been under civil rule."

Captain Veale, of General Geary's staff, replied in a short but pointed address, in which he assured the Mayor that the Federal officers and soldiers had always treated the people of the South with kindness and forbearance, and hoped that they would soon again join in one bond of brotherhood for the preservation and welfare of our common country. He also thanked the Mayor for his high eulogium on General Geary, and assured him that the General's object was to promote the welfare of Savannah and make her citizens feel that the Northern army was not inimical to the South.

The committee met again last night at General Geary's headquarters, and arranged with the General the best mode of distributing the provisions.

Captain Veale has taken charge of the arrangements. He has already stored and commenced to issue them. Captain Veale is an upright, impartial officer, whose heart is open to the cries of distress coming even from an enemy. In his hands there is full assurance that all arrangements will be promptly and wisely carried out.

Acetate of Lead in Pneumonia.

Dr. Lendet has employed with success acetate of lead in the treatment of pneumonia. This is not the first time this remedy has been employed in inflammation of the lungs. Dr. Strohl, of Strasburg, and other physicians have used it for some, and have, as well as Dr. Lendet, observed no signs of saturation or saturine intoxication resulting from its employment. No constipation takes place. On the contrary diarrhoea has been observed in more than half the patients thus treated. Dr. Lendet recommends doses of forty to sixty centigrammes per day to begin with. Such doses have the advantage of producing a more rapid and persistent diminution of the pulse and of bringing about the cure more rapidly. As a result of treating pneumonia with acetate of lead, convalescence soon makes its appearance, and appetite returns even before the fever has altogether given away. The patient rapidly regains his former strength.—*Med. & Surgical Reporter.*

☞ The Health of Major General John E. Wool, United States Army (retired) is said to be fast failing. This veteran officer is now far advanced in years, and keeps well to his official residence in Troy, spending most of his time in retirement, in the preparation of his memoirs and other writings, the completion of which anterior to his dissolution gives him the greatest possible anxiety.

☞ The members of the Quebec Skating Club held their annual ball on the club rink, outside St. Louis Gate, on Friday night.—There were between three and four hundred young ladies and gentlemen present, and the novel and attractive entertainment passed off with the greatest eclat.

☞ Governor Smith, of Rhode Island, has issued a proclamation announcing that the quota of the State, under the last call, has been filled by volunteer enlistments, and no draft will be made in Ohio.

☞ In the Paris Archives of Justice there are 500,000 full and accurate reports of cases of suicide, every one of which contains all letters or scraps of writing left by the self-murderer which relate to his crime.

☞ Wednesday night was the coldest of the winter at Kingston, Canada West, the thermometer registering 30 degrees below zero.

☞ For reminding a King of Prussia of a hotel bill, a Berlin editor has been sentenced to three days' imprisonment.

☞ There is only one out of a host of places of amusement, in New Orleans, that is closed on Sunday.

[From the Glasgow Weekly Herald.]

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

WILMINGTON, NASSAU, &C.

The following has been addressed by a young man, engaged in the blockade-running to his relative in Glasgow:

Nov. 12.—Left Bermuda at 7 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, and, after a very rough passage, got to Wilmington at two o'clock A. M. the following Sunday. We left again on the Friday of the same week, and reached Nassau early on the Monday, and were not chased either going or coming. The work was fearfully bad. We sailed under the Confederate flag, and a harder ship, as to officers and crew, from captain downwards, you could not imagine, for swearing, drinking, fighting, &c. They were all what is called good Charleston men, viz., Southern Irishmen, who are down upon all Britishers—a great deal more so than are either the real Southerns or Yankees. When going into Wilmington there were no lights to be seen on board. The engine house, ventilators, stoke hole gratings, and even the wheel house, were covered in with canvass, and no smoking allowed on deck—not a spark from the smoke stacks; a man on each paddle box; another at the mast head: the lead being hove every minute; a line of men passing the word for the depth of water as by the mark 5, or by the deep 3, from the leadsman in the foreriging to the pilot on the bridge; even the steersman working in the dark, according to the pilot's orders, who judged by the depth of water how to steer her; no speaking above a whisper; the ship going dead slow, but every man at his post, ready to put on a full head of steam, and make a run for it, if we should be seen. After getting inside the bar, and judging ourselves to be in the vicinity of Fort Fisher, the signalman—a Government officer who is carried by every ship, and to whom alone is intimated the private signals to be exchanged between ship and fort, each ship having different ones, but constantly changed—the Yankee gunboats having several times managed to run in, having exchanged signals they had become possessed of—got on the port sponson, showed various lights, displayed in different positions, but in such a manner as not to be visible seaward.

After a short time the signals were answered from the fort, and a boat sent out thence with a lantern, which, keeping ahead, showed us how to steer till safely under the guns, where we lay till daylight, when an officer and some soldiers came aboard and examined the steamer's papers; mustered us all on the quarter-deck, the roll of names called over, and every one looked at and ordered forward. The roll contained the name, age, place of birth, height, and appearance of every one from skipper downwards. We then steamed on to the quarantine ground at Smithville, where we had another examination, and thence ran about 25 miles up Cape Fear to Wilmington, where, after undergoing a third inspection, we were allowed to make fast to the wharf. I was allowed the three days ashore, merely going on board for my meals, but taking care to be in the ship before 9 P. M., as after that hour no one is allowed on shore without a pass signed by the chief officer of the ship, and endorsed by Major General Whiting, commandant of the city.—If caught ashore without a pass—the streets being patroled by soldiers with flambeaux, and a sentry on each wharf, who demanded your pass—you are sent to the guard-house, when, if not claimed by the ship in the morning, you are "conscripted, drilled, and sent to the front to fight the Yanks." A nice place to be in, isn't it?

Wilmington is just like any other American town—wooden houses, brick stores, wide unpaved streets, knee deep in mud, trees on both sides, &c; but unlike others, everything is in a ruinous and deserted condition, the stores having nothing but a few goods in the windows, the rest being all a beggarly array of empty shelves. Hardly anything in the shape of food is to be seen in the markets: the people are nearly all half starved, and our ship used to be crowded with people at meal times begging for something to eat. Every man you see in the streets, from 17 to 60, is, with the exception of the "darkies," sure to be in uniform: but such uniforms!—shoes without soles or toes; an old straw hat of any kind or color; coats and pants generally in a shocking bad condition; but all with good belts and rifles, and generally looking as if they both could and would use them. Very few are to be seen in the plain "Confed. grey," and such as do have it appear to have seen service, and bear the marks of hard fighting. The pay appears to be good, looking to the amount of dollars; but as one of silver is worth 25 of paper, it is in reality very small; and, small as it is, few of them have received any for fifteen months past. Three days there appeared like a month to me; and I left, not sorry to have seen "Dixie," but certainly without any desire "to live and die in it."

Coming out we had a good many passengers, i. e. blockade runners' crews, whose vessels had been beached in attempting to run in; every one had to get a pass permitting him to leave the country: most of them were very badly off for clothing and funds, as some of them had been there a month or more, and with board at $45 Confed. per day, could not have much left. We had to undergo the same number of examinations, but on a much stricter scale, as an officer and 12 soldiers came on board at each place, searched the ship from stem to stern, above and below, in every hole and corner, seeking for stowaways, of whom they found four, but missed two, who had hid in the bilges from noon to 9 P. M., before they could safely make their appearance on deck.

In Nassau I have to pay £2 per week in advance for board in an indifferent house. I thought Bermuda dear, but this is very much worse. For a cap, [illegible]; a shirt 16s; pants 2[illegible]s; shoes 2[illegible]s; and of the cheapest kind are the suits of outfits here. My next run, I expect, will be to Charleston, where I hope we will have a successful run; but you might send me the address of my aunt in New York, as, in case of capture, we would be sent there, and it might be useful, as they do not keep us long—some of those taken three weeks ago being already here.

Nassau is very different from Bermuda, being much more West Indian in appearance, there being groves of oranges, lemons, cocoa nuts, &c. You can go into one and pluck oranges, green, and twice as large as any at home, from the tree, for 1d. each; other fruit is equally cheap.—This is winter here, although hotter than any summer day at home. The town is large, extending along the harbor—each house, except in the business part, being surrounded by gardens. The houses are nearly all wood, with verandahs all round, and windows without glass, but shut in by Venetian blinds. The shops are of stone, and full of goods and customers, there being an immense trade doing here at present. The run being shorter than from Bermuda, the smaller ships come here in winter, there being nearly twenty steamers now in harbor, most of which will go out next week.

REMEDY FOR DIPTHERIA.—The following is a receipt for the cure of diptheria, from one who has assured us that out of a thousand cases in which it has been used not a single patient has been lost. The treatment consists in thoroughly swabbing the back of the mouth and throat with a wash made thus: Table salt, two drachms; black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum, one drachm each. Mix and pulverize, put into a teacup, which half fill with boiling water; stir well, and then fill up with good vinegar. Use every half hour, one, two and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply one ounce each of spirits of turpentine, sweet oil, and aqua ammonia, mixed every four hours, to the whole of the throat and to the breast bone, keeping flannel to the parts.

☞ Somebody gave $1,000 to the Portland Society of Natural History as a New Year's present, and was so modest as to withhold his name.

INDIAN WARFARE ON THE PLAINS—TRAIN AND STAGE ATTACKED BY THE SAVAGES—THE INDIANS PURSUED AND ROUTED.

[From the Omaha (Neb.) Republican, 13th.]

We learn that about five hundred Indians attacked the stage and telegraph stations at Julesberg, about three hundred and fifty miles west of this city, on Saturday last, completely gutting them, and destroying about $1,500 worth of supplies belonging to the Pacific Telegraph Company. Captain O'Brien, in command of a company at the post about one mile distant from the stage station, attacked the Indians with a force of about eighty men, and two mountain howitzers, routing them and driving them before him.—The fight lasted about six hours, and was of the most desperate character. Nineteen white men, fifteen soldiers and four citizens were killed. The loss of the Indians, we understand, is thirty five.

We have been kindly permitted by Captain Pratt, of General Mitchell's staff, to publish the following official report of the fight, received last night at the District Headquarters:

FORT KEARNEY, January 8.

To Capt. John Pratt, A. A. Gen., District of Nebraska.

The following is the report of Capt. N. J. O'Brien, from Julesburg:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP RANKIN, JULESBURG, January 8.

To Lieut. P. A. McDonald, A. A. A. Gen., Fort Kearney:

I have the honor to make the following report:

On yesterday morning, the express messenger reported that the coach had been attacked four miles below here. I started immediately with forty men, all I could spare. On our approach, we discovered sixty or seventy Indians retreating from an attack just made on a mule train, having killed one man.

Here Col. Summers took command. We followed them six miles, killing seven.—Here a close and desperate fight took place, and we were about to get the party. Discovering that the enemy were being reinforced by an overwhelming force, hundreds on our front and right, a retreat was ordered. Then the enemy had a line four miles forward on the bluffs. About four hundred were a little southeast of the post. Seeing this, Col. Summers ordered me, with a portion of the command, to protect the post and use my artillery.

I ordered Lieut. Brewer, with one platoon, to cover the retreat of my men, who had horses killed. After reaching the road, the Indians drew in their lines to the Platte bottom, which reached from Bullin's ranche to the post, leaving a strong force on the hills.

After reaching the post, I turned my artillery on a party of about four hundred who were robbing the stage station. By this time the Platte Bottom was completely covered with Indians. By a well directed fire of shot, shell and canister, and carbines, I drove them from the station and went to the relief of Col. Summers, Capt. Murphy, and Lieut. Brewer, who were holding a ranche two miles from my post. They had one platoon.

My loss is fifteen killed, one of them being a recruit not yet mustered, and one wounded. The loss of the enemy is thirty-five. The commanding chief is known to be killed. They had a number of wounded that we could not estimate.

I must mention the bravery displayed by Col. Summers, Capt. Murphy, and Jack Morrow, who took part in the fight.

Respectfully,

N. J. O'BRIEN, Capt. Com'g.

Col. Summers and Capt. Murphy are at Julesburg by permission. Respectfully,

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Commanding E. S. D. Nebraska.

We learn, also, that a train was attacked and captured by the Indians forty miles west of Julesburg on Saturday. Five men belonging to the train were killed and twelve are missing. Another train was attacked and captured, four miles this side of Julesburg. One man was killed. We did not learn the number of wagons in either of the captured trains.

The stage coach going west was captured near Julesburg Saturday night, and the mails and express messenger robbed. The passengers were robbed of all their money and valuables, but we believe none of them were killed.

Scouts sent out by Capt. O'Brien a few days since to hunt cattle, have just returned. They report 1,500 lodges of Indians on the Republican river. The Indians who attacked this post camped last night half a mile south of this place. They are supposed to number 1,200 or 1,500.—The scouts crossed another trail going east—the party supposed to number 400 or 500—all mounted.

LARGE INCOMES IN NEW YORK.

The New York Sun furnishes the following entertaining gossip in reference to the incomes of some of the wealthy men of that city, as derived from the books of the tax collectors:

A. T. Stewart, Esq., has an annual income of one million eight hundred and forty three thousand six hundred and thirty seven hundred dollars, upon which he pays a five per cent. income tax of ninety-two thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-five cents—equivalent to a fortune of over thirty one millions of dollars invested at six per cent.

August Belmont, whom "Dame Rumor" has credited with an immense income, is reported in the receipt of only one hundred thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars, paying a tax of only $5,046. Leonard W. Jerome, who has the reputation of being the King of the Stock Exchange, is assessed on an income of one hundred thousand dollars. After paying the collector five thousand dollars this gentleman royally expends the balance, driving his four-in-hand team after the most approved style of an English whip, or delighting his friends with private theatricals in a miniature theatre, which he ordered to be constructed in the most complete manner, expressly for Thespian performances of this kind.

Hiram Barney, ex Collector of Customs &c., swears to an income of only thirty thousand dollars, on which he pays fifteen hundred to the tax collector. John Anderson, the Tobacconist, appears to have retired on the comfortable income of thirty thousand dollars per annum, upon which he pays the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

Rev. H. W. Bellows gives his valuable services gratuitously as the President of the Sanitary Commission, and pays all his own expenses out of an income of only five thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars, of which two hundred and sixty-four dollars is handed over to the tax collector of Uncle Samuel.

John H. Gourlie, who received and disbursed over one million of dollars as the receipts of the Sanitary Fair—is set down as in receipt of an income of $4,500, doubtless a correct statement, made by an honest man.

Peter Cooper is in receipt of an income placed at one hundred and six thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars, of which $5,343 is paid to the Government, a large portion of the balance being devoted to deeds that make this gentleman's name as "familiar as household words" in the home circle of many a poor family of this city.

George Opdyke, ex-Mayor, is assessed $5,640, on an income of one hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred dollars for the year 1863. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the city, is far from being the wealthy man many have supposed him.—His income is rated at thirteen thousand four hundred and ten dollars, on which he pays only six hundred and seventy dollars.

General John A. Dix, an upright soldier, and no doubt an honest man, reports his income at four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, on which he pays two hundred and twelve dollars. The income of General Dix seems inadequate to the support of a man charged with the weighty responsibilities of the Department of the East, and illustrates the old proverb that "he who performs the most work, receives the least pay."

Wm. E. Dodge, another of "Nature's noblemen," has an income of three hundred and ninety-two thousand, seven hundred and seventeen dollars, upon which the assessor estimates his tax at nineteen thousand, six hundred and thirty-five dollars. Those who are curious to know what Mr. Dodge does with the balance of his immense income will do well to scrutinize the subscription lists of every charitable institution in the city, besides looking at the multitudinous benefactions to which this gentleman has liberally subscribed.

Robert Bonner, the Ledger man, who delights in riding behind a fast horse, is in receipt of an income of exactly twenty-five thousand dollars, which yields a tax of twelve hundred dollars to the Government. Jno. G. Lightbody, who furnishes most of the newspaper publishers of this city and country with the printing ink they use, is in receipt of an income estimated at fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

Horatio Potter, who wears the mitre of an Episcopal Bishop, charged with the spiritual affairs of this Diocese, has an income of only six thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars, a sum totally inadequate for the support of a gentleman performing the duties of the office he administers.

Fletcher Harper, of the publishing "Brothers" of Pearl street, reports nine thousand dollars. Wm. H. Appleton, of the Broadway bookselling Company, has an income of sixty-five thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars, a proof that the business of book publishing is profitable in spite of the enhanced price of paper and other materials.

Other interesting items are remembered by our indefatigable, which can be summed up in the general statement that our shipping merchants are in receipt of incomes varying from fifteen to fifty thousand dollars. The annual profits of our bankers are from twenty-five to one hundred thousand dollars. Our lawyers receive, in fees, from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars per annum.

The importers range from six thousand to sixty thousand. The jobbers from five to fifty thousand, while the retailers are content with incomes which vary from three to thirty thousand annually. Physicians report some incomes as high as fifteen thousand dollars, running down to fifteen hundred and two thousand dollars. In other callings the averages are less, but the differences quite as marked as those presented in this report.

LITTLE GIRLS.

I cannot well imagine a home more incomplete than the one where there is no little girl to stand in the void of the domestic circle which boys can never fill, and to draw all hearts within the magic ring of her presence. There is something about little girls which is especially loveable; even their wilful, naughty ways seem utterly void of evil when they are so soon followed by the sweet penitence that overflows in such gracious showers. Your boys are great noble fellows, generous, loving, and full of good impulses, but they are noisy and demonstrative, and, dearly as you love them, you are glad their place is out of doors, but Jennie, with her light step, is always beside you; she brings the slippers for papa, and, with her pretty, dimpled fingers, unfolds the paper for him to read; she puts on a thimble no bigger than a fairy's, and, with some very mysterious combination of "doll rags," fills up a small rocker by mamma, with a wonderful assumption of womanly dignity.—And who shall tell how the little thrill of speech, that flows with such sweet, silvery lightness from those innocent lips, twines itself around the mother's heart, never to rust, not even when the dear little face is hid among the daisies, as so many mothers know.

But Jennie grows to be a woman, and there is a long and shining track from the half-latched door of childhood till the girl blooms into the mature woman. There are the brothers who always lower their voices when they talk to their sister, and tell of the sports, in which she takes almost as much interest as they do, while in turn she instructs them in all the little minor details of home life, of which they would grow up ignorant if not for her.—And what a shield she is upon the dawning manhood wherein so many temptations lie. Always her sweet presence to guard and inspire them, a check upon profanity, a living sermon on immorality, How fragrant the cup of tea she hands them at the evening meal; how cherry her voice as she relates the little incidents of the day. No silly talk of incipient beaux, or love of young men met on the promenade. A girl like that has no empty space in her head for such thoughts to run riot in, and you don't find her spending the evening in the dim parlor with a questionable young man for her company.

When her lover comes, he must say what he has to say in the family sitting-room with father and mother, or, if ashamed to, there is no room for him there. Jennie's young heart has not been filled by the pernicious nonsense which results in so many unhappy marriages, or hasty divorces. Dear girl, she thinks all the time of what a good home she has, what dear brothers, and on bended knees, craves the blessings of Heaven to rest on them; but she does not know how far, very far, for time and eternity, her own pure example goes, how it will radiate as a blessing into other homes, where a sister's memory will be the consecrated ground of the past.

Cherish, then, the little girls, dimpled darlings, who tear their aprons, and cut the table-cloths, and eat the sugar, and are themselves the sugar and salt of life! Let them dress and undress their doll babies to their hearts' content, and don't tell them "Tom Thumb" and "Red Riding Hood" are fiction, but leave them alone till they find it out, which they will all too soon. Answer all the funny questions they ask, and don't make fun of their baby theology, and when you must whip them, do it so that, if you should remember it, it would not be with tears, for a great many little girls lose their hold suddenly before the door from which they have just escaped is shut, and find their way back to the angels. So be gentle with the darlings, and see what a track of sunshine will follow in the wake of the little bobbing heads that daily find a great many hard problems to solve.

☞ The Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House, says that no money has been paid for commutation, so far as he has been advised or believes, by persons illegally drafted. Commutation money has been returned when persons paying it were shown to be entitled to exemption. The examination and payment of this class of claims is still going on as rapidly as more important business will permit, and the provost marshal general thinks they will soon be disposed of.

☞ A patent was obtained in England for a power loom to weave piled silk, from which velvets, plushes, &c, are formed; and this has been transferred with the machinery and apparatus to this country, and put into practical operation at Newark, New Jersey.

☞ The Saint Public of Lyons announces the discovery in the registers of the Church of St. Croix, in that city, for the years 1635 and 1639, of a marriage act signed by Moliere. His signature, as autograph hunters know, are very rare and valuable.

☞ Great guns cost something. A ten-inch Parrott gun costs $4,500, a eleven inch Rodman gun costs $6,500; a fifteen inch Krupp's gun costs $24,000; a twelve inch Blakely gun costs $35,000. The two latter are made of steel.

☞ The Senate has accepted the report of the Military Committee, refusing to have the proceedings of the court martial which dismissed Surgeon General Hammond examined into by Congress.

☞ The winter is very severe in Northern Indiana. Last week the mercury sank to 15 degrees below zero.

☞ Turkey has now "a school of bridges and highways."

☞ A "home for aged men" has been opened in Boston.

☞ North Carolina has 5,153 State officers exempt from rebel service.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

☞ A letter from Savannah says: "Speaking of subjugation, General Sherman has a very terse way of meeting this difficulty. To a proud lady, who said to him, 'General, you may conquer, but you don't subjugate us,' he instantly replied, 'I don't want to subjugate you, I mean to kill you, the whole of you, if you don't stop this rebellion.' To another, who wanted to know of him how long the war would last, he said, 'Well, well,' in his rapid, earnest manner, 'I don't know; perhaps six or eight years, and then twenty or twenty-five years of guerilla warfare; long enough to destroy this whole generation, and then we'll begin anew.' In this way he dashes their arrogance right and left to the winds, and they leave his presence utterly confounded, and, at least, with due respect to the Yankee General."

☞ The editor of the Greencastle Banner, speaking of a printing office in Gosport, says one of the gentlemen connected therewith is blind, but sets type remarkably well. Its stated that his average day's work was 5,000 ems, and on several occasions he had set from 7,000 to 9,000. His letter is distributed for him and his copy read by his partner, his memory being so good that he can retain from four to six lines. When these are finished he cries "Set," and another sentence is read to him, and thus he continues during the day.

☞ On Thursday last Mr. John W. McMahon, residing on the Pigeon Roost road, about four and a half miles from Memphis, was taken from his family by a party of thieves who forcibly entered his house, and after conducting him two or three hundred yards into the woods, hung him. His wife and son, after a search of over two days, found his remains suspended from a tree, and had them cut down and decently buried.

☞ Three or four times a couple appeared before a clergyman for marriage, but the bridegroom was drunk, and the reverend gentleman refused to tie the knot. On the last occasion he expressed his surprise that so respectable a looking girl was not ashamed to appear at the altar with a man in such a state. The poor girl burst into tears, and said she could not help it. "And why, pray?" "Because, sir, he won't come when he is sober."

☞ The fifty-fifth part of the Encyclopedia of Arts and Sciences, in the Welsh language, has been published. This work is interesting, as it will doubtless be the last attempt on a large scale to promote the education of the people of Wales by means of the vernacular. Wales is becoming rapidly Anglicised by railways and the influx of English wealth.

☞ Ten citizens of Sequatchie Valley, Tennessee, who were arrested about ten days ago by the Sixth Tennessee mounted infantry during their scout through the Valley, on the charge of harboring and aiding guerillas, have been released from the district prison on giving bonds of $5,000 each for their future good conduct.

☞ THE WAR IN ST. DOMINGO.—The official report, recently submitted to a Spanish Council of War, shows that up to the 1st of October last the expedition to St. Domingo had cost seventy million francs, and that of the thirty thousand now remaining under arms, hardly four thousand of them were in a state to carry on the campaign.

☞ On the 31st ult., in the Carmelite Convent, Faubourg St. Germain, Paris, the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Norfolk took the veil in the presence of Nuncio Chigi, and a large attendance of sympathizing friends, among whom was her brother, the present Duke.

☞ A novel dinner party of fourteen, consisting of six Taylor brothers of Chicopee Falls, and one brother-in-law, with their wives, took the morning train for Boston one day last week, to dine with the seventh brother, William O. Taylor, of the firm of Converse, Harding & Co.

☞ An enthusiastic and philanthropic young man, visiting a prison in Maine, inquired of some of the prisoners the cause of their being in such a place. A small girl's answer was that she had stolen a saw mill, and went back after the pond and was arrested.

☞ The Boston Public Library numbers 116,934 volumes and [illegible] pamphlets. Its accessions last year were [illegible] books, 2,929 pamphlets, 257 maps and charts, [illegible] separate papers, 21 engravings, and a lithograph [illegible] containing [illegible] relating to the life of Franklin.

☞ The citizens of Chicago are about to establish a Newsboys' Home, and a large fund has been raised for the purpose. The Vice President, Assistant Secretary, Assistant Librarian, and three of the Directors are newsboys. The project [illegible].

☞ The Nashville Dispatch has a report that the rebel General Hardee has expressed a desire to return to his allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that a request has been, or will be, made of President Lincoln to pardon him.

☞ Admiral Porter in his report says, "I believe we have burst all the rebel guns left in the fleet—one on the [illegible], one on the Pequot and one on the O[illegible]—and I think the reputation of these guns is now about ruined."

☞ The Treasury Department will shortly issue a new batch of fractional currency, printed upon a new material, which is impervious to water, and possesses a tenacity superior to parchment.

☞ On Thursday morning last Lewis Bail, Esq., barrister, of [illegible], C. W., was found frozen to death in the [illegible] near [illegible], about two miles from St. Catharines. He was on his way home.

☞ Large numbers of [illegible] rebel soldiers are coming into [illegible] and taking the oath of amnesty. [illegible] the rebel cause is [illegible] to go to their homes after taking the oath.

☞ The New York [illegible] Washington dispatch says that Secretary Stanton's visit to General Sherman has developed the fact that Sherman's [illegible] question are [illegible].

☞ The Central Pacific Railroad Company advertise for [illegible] to work on the grade of the road in the Sierra Nevada mountains. They expect to have forty-two miles in running order by August.

☞ The Sandusky Register of Tuesday says 170 rebel prisoners [illegible] Island [illegible] Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Road, [illegible], where they will be exchanged.

☞ The last of the [illegible] and sick have been sent [illegible] the Confederate [illegible].

☞ Mr. J. [illegible] Vicksburg. [illegible].

☞ A [illegible] New York [illegible].

☞ A machine has been invented in Springfield, Mass., which washes clothes. It will wash a [illegible] twelve persons in ten minutes.

☞ The New York Times asserts that Fort Fisher might have been taken on Christmas day, [illegible] whiskey into it.

☞ [illegible] Catholic, [illegible].

☞ A [illegible] a remedy [illegible].

☞ A person who [illegible] "[illegible] Jones," [illegible] Reporter.

☞ A man named David M[illegible], of the township of Nepean, C. W., was frozen to death on Thursday last, about [illegible] Pembroke, while on his way to [illegible].

☞ The Franklin [illegible] has voted to make a [illegible] $1,000 to the fund for the erection of a statue of Mr. Everett.

☞ Seventy-two chambermaids, who lost everything they had in the late fire at the Galt House, hold up their hands and cry for help from the citizens of Louisville.

☞ Fernando Wood swears to the United States assessors that his large property in real estate is unproductive, and yields him no income.

☞ Major General Averill is in New York. It is said he will shortly resign his commission if not restored to command.

☞ A country dentist advertises that he "spares no pains" to render his operations satisfactory.

☞ The "Old Tycoon" is among the many names by which Gen. Sherman is known by his soldiers.

☞ The municipal authorities of Alexandria destroyed on Tuesday $5,000 of redeemed corporation due bills.

☞ Twenty six per cent. of the soldiers from Ohio have left families at home.