BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME L.—NUMBER 40. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM THE SOUTH

RICHMOND DATES TO MONDAY.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Sherman within 2 Miles of the City

ONLY ASHLEY RIVER INTERVENING.

Demonstrations at Various Points

The Advance on Branchville and Orangeburg.

BOTH PLACES DOUBTLESS CAPTURED

Columbia and Charleston Next in Order.

FEDERAL FORCE IN STAFFORD COUNTY, VA.

Movement of Federal Troops Down the Mississippi

&c., &c., &c.

The Richmond Whig of the 13th contains the following:

"CHARLESTON, D. C., February 10.—A force of the enemy, believed to be from two to three thousand strong, landed at Grimball's, James Island, at 8 o'clock this morning, and drove in our pickets; some skirmishing took place, but no general engagement. Grimball's is on the Stono river, about two miles southwest of Charleston, the Ashley river, two thousand yards wide, intervening. The enemy are making active demonstrations at various points, but they are believed to be feints.

"A force attacked our troops on the Salkehatchie this morning, but were easily repulsed. They also advanced upon the Charleston road, near the Blue House, and opened with artillery, but made no impression on our lines. Intelligence from the road to-day reports that the enemy crossed the Edisto at Bennaker's Bridge. The enemy are moving on Edisto."

"THE LATEST FROM THE SOUTH—SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

"It will be remembered that on Friday, the 4th instant, Sherman crossed the Salkehatchie between Blackstone and River Bridge, thereby completely outflanking our forces, and compelling them to fall back to Branchville.

"We have since learned that the Yankees forded the river, through water waist deep, at Rivers' Bridge. A sharp engagement took place, which lasted several hours, in which General Wheeler's cavalry inflicted severe injury upon the enemy.—On the 6th a heavy column of his infantry struck the South Carolina railroad, at Grahamsville, about eighteen miles west of Branchville, while Kilpatrick, with a cavalry force, occupied Blackville, on the same road, about nine miles a little northwest of Grahamsville. A portion of Sherman's column, it was rumored yesterday, moved forward, crossing the South Edisto and flanking Branchville on the west, and advanced to Orangeburg, on the Columbia and Branchville road, sixteen miles north of the latter point.—Orangeburg is a beautiful village of about a thousand inhabitants, and has been a favorite retreat of refugees from Charleston. It was largely engaged in the manufacture of indigo before the war."

THE DRAFT IS NOT POSTPONED. It having been falsely rumored that Provost Marshal General Fry had issued an order to the provost marshals postponing the draft, we have to announce authoritatively that no such order has been issued.

The terms of the President's proclamation of December 19, 1864, calling for 300,000 men, in order to supply a deficiency under the call of July 18, 1864, provides that, "in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under that call, which may be unfilled on said 15th day of February, 1865."

In pursuance of that proclamation, the Provost Marshal General on Monday issued instructions to the provost marshals requiring them, in all their districts wherein the quotas should not be filled to-day, to proceed to make preparations for a draft just as he did prior to the previous drafts, neither of which took place until some time after the day up to which time was given by the proclamation for recruiting.

These preparations for the draft will be consummated as speedily as possible, and there is every reason now to suppose that the draft will be made at an early day.—*Washington Chronicle*, 15th.

The following are the instructions issued yesterday per telegram from the Provost Marshal General's office to the various Acting Assistant Provost Marshal Generals at all points except Connecticut, Iowa, California and Oregon, which States have filled their quotas:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Provost Marshal General's Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1865.—To all Acting Assistant Provost Marshal Generals except Connecticut, Iowa, California and Oregon:—See that all the Boards of Enrollment in your jurisdiction which are not busily employed in examining and mustering recruits, prepare at once to commence drafting.

Report as soon as possible what districts are not rapidly filling their quotas, and the day on which the Board in each will be prepared to draft, so that the order for draft may issue from this office.

(Signed.) JAMES B FRY,
Provost Marshal General.
Official—N. L. JEFFRIES, Col. V. R. C.

RE-NOMINATED. NEW HAVEN, Feb'y 15.—Gov. Buckingham and other State officials were renominated to-day by acclamation.

Latest from the South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Richmond papers of the 13th instant have been received. The Whig contains the following:

Passengers by the Fredericksburg train of yesterday afternoon stated that it was reported in Fredericksburg that a Yankee cavalry force, variously estimated, accompanied by a large wagon train, had reached the upper part of Stafford county and was moving in the direction of that town. We give the rumor for what it is worth, but can see no reason why so heavy a force at this season of the year would attempt a raid or march through a country as bare of provisions and forage as the Yankee is of principle."

"A letter in the Mobile Register, dated Osyka, Miss., January 27, states that the reports from the river concur, as to the passage of large numbers of troops down the river to New Orleans.

One report estimates the number at 40,000 cavalry. Preparations on a large scale are also said to be going on at Baton Rouge, and another raid is expected soon. Mobile is generally supposed to be the object of these preparations.

"We have to note no change in the military situation on the South side since our last issue.

From the Petersburg Express of Saturday we learn that recently a detachment of Capt. Thadlum's scouts tapped the Yankee telegraph wire about one mile from Calvin Point.

The Yankees soon discovered the disconnection, and sent out an operator and an ambulance containing material for repairs, guarded by an escort of thirty five negro cavalry to discover and re-establish the break.

When the party came in sight our scouts charged them, killing eleven of the negroes and capturing twenty-four horses, the ambulances and materials with operatus and driver and put the balance of the negroes to flight.

The Petersburg Express learns that General Grant has thoroughly fortified his army in the rear, and that he is now nearly as strong in that quarter as he is in front.

This is done in order to prevent raids similar to Colonel Hampton's celebrated cattle expedition. Every road is strongly barricaded, and heavy lines of works extend in every direction.

The Yankees have recently extended their picket lines from near Ream's Station two miles towards Monk's Neck bridge, in connection with their late movement to Hatcher's Run.

A rumor reached the city yesterday afternoon, that barges with reinforcements for General Grant had entered the James river.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Feb'y 15.—The steamer North American, from Liverpool, with five days later news, is below.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

PORTLAND, Feb. 15.—The advices from Liverpool are to the 1st instant.

The news of the continued success of the Federal arms, coupled with the reiterated peace rumors, had exercised a material influence on the English markets for American securities and produce.

There had been a very active and excited market for American securities. The scarcity of the 5-20's, which had existed for some time, appeared in the recent settlement to have increased, so that there had been quite a rush. Bonds which closed a week previous at 47, came rapidly up until they touched 51. Illinois Centrals had advanced two dollars.

SAD ACCIDENT.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 15.—S. L. Hyde, a detective connected with the Provost Marshal's office of this city, last night, on returning home asked his wife to get some cartridges that he might reload his revolvers. As she started to comply with his request the hammer of the weapon slipped from his fingers and the ball entered the heart of his wife. The unfortunate woman sprang foward, exclaiming, "I am killed—kiss me before I die!" and in a moment was dead.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury has commenced paying the troops. General Schofield's army has already been provided for, and to-day the Secretary commenced signing the warrants for the pay of the army of the Potomac. It is expected that all the other armies will be paid as rapidly as it can be done with safety.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15th.—The steamer Arago, from Port Royal on the 11th inst., has arrived. Among her passengers is General Foster and family. On the evening of the 11th instant, in passing Charleston, heavy and very sharp firing was seen and heard.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The mail steamer Constitution arrived from Panama yesterday. An immense crowd assembled to greet Gen. Sickles, who was expected by this steamer, but did not come, having gone to Bogota from Panama.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan received to-day by J. Cook amount to $—,671,450. The Keokuk, Iowa, for $75,000. The largest westernmost, single subscription was from Eastern, single subscription was for $500,000 from New York.

FOR EUROPE.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The African sailed hence at noon for Liverpool, taking out $50,000 worth of butter as part of her cargo. A. J. Polk and family, of Tenn., were among the passengers.

A much admired Paris skating toilette that recently attracted much admiration on the "lake" in the Bois de Boulogne consisted of a tunic and trowsers of black velvet, trimmed with chinchilla round the bottom of the tunic, the sleeves, shoulders and pockets, a toque of black velvet, with a band of chinchilla and black standing plume; the bottoms of the trowsers tucked into high boots of black leather, coming up a good way above the ankle and trimmed with bands of the same delicate fur, and black tassels.

BEQUEST.—Miss Sager, a member of Saint Matthew's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia (the Rev. E. W. Hutter's,) has lately departed this life, and left the Congregation of which he was a member a fine parsonage, together with another property valued at $20,000.

THE LATEST

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The Occupation of Branchville and Orangeburg Confirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The Bulletin's Washington special correspondent telegraphs that the Richmond papers of Tuesday confirm the report of Sherman's occupation of Branchville and Orangeburg, and that his advance on Columbia was anticipated. Wheeler's cavalry appears to be the only force operating against Sherman.

The Dano-Rebel Rams.

Full Description of the Formidable Rebel Iron-Clads, the Sphynx and Cheops.

[From the New York Herald.]

We published several days ago the startling announcement that the rebel iron-clad rams Sphynx and Cheops were on their way across the Atlantic, destined, according to the best information, for New York city, and in yesterday's Herald we gave a corroboration of the story by our Paris correspondent. We have received and now publish further details in regard to the character of these formidable vessels, and give in this connection an accurate outline of one of them. The accompanying description, by a gentleman who visited the rams while they were being constructed, will be found very interesting.

Mr. Arman, of Bordeaux, France, is the constructor of the two-iron clad rams.—When our informant saw them one was on the stocks, and the other, the Sphynx, was launched. She is a full rigged brig, with very large wooden spars, not at all adapted to her purpose as a vessel of war, but of the greatest value in enabling her to cross the Atlantic.

The ram of the Sphynx is of great length, about thirty-five feet, and is a prolongation of her keel; it is hollow, heavily plated, and its end consists of a ponderous forging of excellent workmanship. It is intended to pierce the side of an armored adversary beneath its plating. Its hollowness will give it buoyancy, and it rises with a gradual curve, until it is lost in the forward turret, which forms the bow of the ship above water, a moveable bowsprit being rigged out from the turret's top.

This turret has three ports, one directly ahead, the other two on its sides; in these ports are pivot plates, and on its afterpart is a large door, cut down to the deck.—The turrets are of oak, about two feet thick, and will have four and three-eighths inch solid plating. The plating on the hull is about four inches thick. Under the wooden deck is a thin plating, not more than three-eighths of an inch thick.

The after turret is about thirty feet from the stern, and is much like the forward one, but has two ports on each side, and a door both forward and aft. Between the porrets and abaft them are large pivot turts in the bulwarks, closed with iron shutters; but the after turret cannot fire directly astern, as there is a small poop cabin about six feet deep.

The Sphynx has two screws, and, as it were, two stems, for abaft the mainmast are two keels and two separate stern posts, with a wide space between. There is a rudder on each stern post, but our informant could not learn the arrangement for steering. The double screw will give great facility in turning, and the double stern will increase the stability. This double stern is not perceptible above water, and would not be suspended. It exists also on the sister ship, which was still on the stocks when our informant examined the Sphynx.

The engines are said to be of three hundred and fifty horse power.

The armor of these vessels *could not resist the crushing effect of the 15-inch guns* with which our own iron-clads are armed, nor is it believed, from the size of the pivot plates in their ports, that they were intended to carry the heaviest ordnance.

The spars of the Sphynx are of wood, and not of iron, while those of the wooden vessels at St. Nazaire, built under the same auspices, are of iron, offering a much smaller target for an enemy's shot. For a trans-Atlantic voyage these heavy spars are of the first necessity.

A HERMIT IN BOSTON HARBOR.

The Boston Journal states that for a long period Green Island, in Boston harbor, has been occupied solely by a hermit of somewhat singular habits, and possessing a very independent spirit. The individual referred to is Samuel Choate, and he is about seventy years old. In his younger years he followed the sea as an ordinary seaman. About twenty years since he established himself in a rudely constructed hut on this Island, which he has since constantly occupied, subsisting on fish, lobsters, and mussels, and what he obtained by selling a few lobsters in the warm season. The harbor police have used every endeavor in the cold season of the last few years to induce the old man to go to the House of Industry or some one of the State almshouses to pass the winter, where he would be made comfortable, but in every instance he has in a most spirited and determined manner scouted the idea of becoming an inmate of any public institution, persisting that he could take care of himself.

Three or four days since, however, the harbor police visited the old man on the island, and finding him in almost a starving condition, they induced him to accompany them to the city, he making a special condition that he should not be placed in any charitable or public institution. Since he had been away from his hut he has managed to pick up sufficient food for his subsistence, and has passed his nights at the harbor police station, as a lodger. Some of the good people in the vicinity of the station are taking measures to raise a quantity of provisions and other necessaries for his comfort when he returns to his island home.

TROUBLE IN WISCONSIN.

Some years ago many of the farmers in Wisconsin were induced to mortgage their farms to pay for stock in certain railroads. Their belief was that the stock would be so valuable that it would not only pay the mortgage, but put money into their pockets besides. These expectations were disappointed; though, no doubt, the building of the roads greatly enhanced, in many cases, the value of the farms which had been mortgaged. When the mortgages fell due, the farmers were unable to redeem. Then the cry was set up that these loans were wrongfully obtained. Fore-closure was resisted through the courts, but without avail, as the mortgages were held to be valid.

Thereupon threats of violence were made, and conspiracies set on foot to resist, by force, attempts to sell under the mortgage deeds. Recently, a sale has been ordered to take place at Berlin, and these threats have been renewed. In consequence, Governor Lewis has issued a proclamation, denouncing these demonstrations, and warning the conspirators against the execution of their illegal designs. In this document he pertinently appeals to the complaining parties to desist from that violence to law and order which it is the great purpose of the armies now arrayed on the side of the Union to suppress.

Important Naval Operations.

U. S. STEAMER POWHATAN, HAMPTON ROADS, Feb. 7, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, on Sunday, the 5th inst., Brigadier Gen. C. R. Graham sent an officer of his staff to inform me that he was now ready for an expedition to Pegan creek and vicinity, in search of torpedo boats, which expedition had been delayed in consequence of the ice, and asked my co-operation with two armed launches and a sufficient number of boats to land one hundred and fifty men.

In compliance with this request, at six P. M., I despatched the steamer Delaware with the two launches and three cutters, all the available boats of this ship, and two boats from the Alabama, having previously directed Captain Kilty, of the Roanoke, to have three boats in readiness to join the expedition at Newport News, at eight P. M. The expedition returned to the ship this morning, at two o'clock, having succeeded in capturing a torpedo and boat, and a rebel naval officer, Ensign Heines. For further particulars I refer you to the enclosed letter from General Graham.

Lieut. George W. Wood, of the Roanoke, was the senior naval officer engaged in this expedition, whose report will be forwarded to the Department as soon as I receive it.

I regret to add that one of the men of this ship, Loend Loendson, O. S., was accidentally wounded, seriously but not dangerously.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. F. SCHENCK,
Commodore and senior officer present.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BRIGADE, JAMES RIVER, Feb. 6, 1865.

Commodore: I desire to express my thanks for the important assistance rendered by Lieutenant Wood, of the navy, and the officers and men under his command in landing the men of his command on the banks of the James river and the Chickahock creek last night and this morning, and my approbation of the manner in which they subsequently reached the creeks and banks adjoining Jones' and Chickahock.

Pagan creek was likewise thoroughly examined for a distance of three miles above Smithfield by boats belonging to my own command.

Lieut. Wood had the good fortune to capture in Jones' creek a torpedo-boat and a torpedo weighing seventy-five pounds, already adjusted, and Major Hassler, of this command, captured Ensign Heines, of the Confederate navy, who was the leader in the destruction of a schooner in Warwick river last fall, and a participator in destroying the tugboat Lizzie Freeman off Pagan creek in December last.

I am also under obligations to Acting Master Eldridge, of the schooner Delaware, and to the officers of the vessels stationed off Pagan creek, for the assistance rendered by them.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES R. GRAHAM,
Brigadier General.
Com. J. F. SCHENCK,
Commanding Steamer Powhatan.

Bear Hunting by a Woman.

One day a Lapp woman went out to fish on a lake, accompanied by her son, who was fourteen years old. When they had caught a sufficient supply, they landed on a part of the shore which was thickly overgrown with fir and underwood. Presently the woman's eye fell on a large heap of boughs, reeds, moss, etc., and on nearer inspection, she found a large hole underneath the mass of rubbish, and felt convinced it was the entrance to a bear's "Hi," or cave. She was a courageous and resolute little body, and nothing daunted by the discovery, nor reflecting that she was alone, hastened back to the boat to fetch her ax and ride, (for a Lapp woman generally goes armed, and is usually an expert shot.) Now, her sisters, in other parts of the civilized world, would most probably have been frightened out of their wits, and have beat a speedy retreat under such circumstances. Her only anxiety was lest the bear should get off.

On returning she proceeded to cut down a small fir sapling, which she pointed at one end, and gave it to the boy to braddle about in the hole to ascertain whether it was occupied or not, while she stood with uplifted axe a little on one side. No sooner was the pole inserted than out came the head of a monstrous she bear, and down came the axe on her skull with such force that it remained sticking fast in the wound, and accompanied bruin as she retreated to the farthest end of the cave. Time being up for round number two, and her opponent not putting in an appearance, she determined to try the effect of a shot. No sooner had she fired down the hole than out bolted a cub about the size of a sheep dog, which her son cleverly managed to catch hold of by the hind leg. But it was too strong for the little fellow, and after dragging him for some distance, managed to get away.

Determined, however, not to lose him, mother and son went in pursuit, and speedily overtook the animal, which had taken to the water. A few well administered taps with the end of the oar soon rendered him *hors du combat*.

Having secured him the courageous little woman went back again to the "Hi," and gave it another stirring up. But all was still. Next she fired a second shot, but nothing moved. Concluding that the bear must be dead, or else have escaped during her absence, she determined to dig her out, a work of no small labor. Success, however, attended her exertion, for at length she found the bear lying quite dead, with the axe still sticking in her cleft skull, and by her side another cub as big as the first, with a bullet wound through his neck, also dead. No mean achievement for a woman and her boy.—*All the Year Round.*

THE COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The anthracite coal trade of the year just passed amounts to nine million nine hundred and ninety-two thousand eight hundred and seven tons, an increase of five hundred and fifty seven thousand six hundred and twenty-four tons. With the bituminous coal the total amount is eleven million seven hundred and forty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine tons. The increase of domestic coal is six hundred and thirty thousand tons. The decrease in foreign coal was four hundred and ninety thousand one hundred and sixty-seven tons. The colliery capacity of the different regions is ample to supply all the coal the market will require. Miners and laborers are more abundant also than they were at the beginning of last season. The supply of coal in 1865 will depend altogether on the transporting capacity to convey it to market.—*Pottsville Mining Journal.*

A MASKED BALL.—The fashionable world is on the *qui vive* for the long talked of masked ball of the "Arion Society," which comes off at the Academy of Music shortly. Masked balls being in contravention of law, the difficulty is obviated by making this one purely complimentary. In other words, the tickets are not sold but given away—over the left. The *élite* of the city will be there, including "Flora McFlimsey," and the entire Petroleum family. The fancy dresses to be worn on the occasion are said to be, in many cases, of the most gorgeous and costly description. Ex-Governors, grave Senators, distinguished military gentlemen, corpulent aldermen, noted politicians, members of the bar and members of the press, are to be there, together with the lady who, at the opera the other evening, wore $50,000 in her head dress.

THE FUNERAL OF EX-GOV. HICKS.

Solemn and Imposing Ceremonies.

Eulogies of Hons. Reverdy Johnson and John P. Hale.

[*From the Washington Star*, 15th.]

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large throng assembled at the Metropolitan Hotel this morning, to participate in the funeral exercises of Hon. Thomas H. Hicks, United States Senator from Maryland.

The remains, which had been enbalmed by Dr. Thomas Holmes, of this city, were arrayed in a suit of black cloth, with black satin vest and cravat, and looked very natural, the features being placid as if the deceased were in natural sleep.—The corse was placed in a handsome metallic casket, with four silver handles on either sides and a heavy silver plate on the top, bearing the inscription:

"Hon. T. Holliday Hicks, U. S. Senator from Maryland. Died February 13th, 1865. Aged 67 years."

This casket furnished by Harvey & Co., was lined with fine white merino, and otherwise fitted up with quite good taste.

The funeral cortege left the Metropolitan shortly before two o'clock, the corpse, which was removed last evening from the room of deceased, No. 139, being borne to the hearse by eight young men, employees of the Senate, preceded by the clergyman, Dr. Nadal, of Wesley Chapel. The committee of arrangements of the Senate and the pall-bearers each wearing a white scarf came next.

After these followed the mourners, T. Pratt Hicks, (son of the deceased,) Mrs. Woodside, (step-daughter of the deceased,) with her husband, Bond Chaplin, the private secretary of the deceased, Colonel Powell, of Mississippi, Mr. W. G. Nicholson, of Caroline county, Md., Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the colleague of the deceased, with the Maryland Congressional delegation, and a number of gentlemen and ladies from Maryland, followed by Mayor Chapman, of Baltimore, and a delegation of twenty eight members of the city council of that city, with a number of the officers of the Maryland militia, among whom we noticed Gen. Ridgely.

The escort was formed of delegations of Washington and Columbia Commanders of Knights Templar, with whom were several Knights Templar of Baltimore.—The Knights were headed by the band of Col. Tompkins' (Quartermaster's) regiment, under the leadership of Professor Dish.

Governor Bradford, of Maryland, accompanied by his staff, including the Secretary of State, Wm. B. Hill, Esq.; the Senate of Maryland, headed by Lieutenant Governor Cox, and the House of Delegates, with Speaker Frazier at the head, accompanied by W. R. Cole, Esq., the Clerk, and the other officers of the House, arrived shortly before two o'clock in a special train from Annapolis, and immediately proceeded to the Senate Chamber to pay the last sad tribute to the memory of the deceased.

At two o'clock the members of the House of Representatives, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms and Speaker Colfax, entered the Senate chamber. The Speaker took his seat at the left of Senator Clark, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and the members to the right of the chair. A few moments after the Supreme Court of the United States, preceded by Chief Justice Chase, was announced by United States Marshal Lamon, and were seated immediately on the right of the President of the Senate.

President Lincoln, accompanied by Secretaries Seward and Denison, and Attorney General Speed, followed, and took seats in front of the desk, to the right of the main aisle, and the visitors from the Maryland Legislature on the left.

As the solemn music of the band with the approaching cortege stole into the silent chamber from the corridors, and swelled into the fulness of the funeral dirge, the effect was impressive. The band halting outside the main entrance to the floor of the Senate Chamber, the corpse was borne in, preceded by Rev. Dr. McMurdy, Chaplain of the Knight Templars, of which deceased was a member, and followed by the cortege.

Rev. Dr. Bowman, Chaplain of the Senate, briefly spoke of his relations with the deceased, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Nadal, pastor of Wesley Chapel, in an appropriate discourse.

The speaker referred to the early history of the deceased Senator, his great moral worth and elevation to the highest honors, as a lesson to other nations of the character and privileges of the American people and an illustration of that superior nobility which of itself is far more honorable than any worldly glory it may bring.

Eloquently portraying the patriotic course of Governor Hicks during the great troubles in Maryland at the outbreak of the rebellion, the speaker proceeded with a touching tribute to his religious character and experience, and after describing the affecting scenes attending the last hours of the distinguished Senator, concluded by an exhortation for all to stand in readiness for the messenger of death.

After prayer by the Chaplain of the Senate, and the performance of "Old Hundred" by the band in the reporter's gallery, the funeral procession was again formed, and proceeded to the Congressional Cemetery, in the following order:

The Chaplains of Congress for the occasion.

The Physician who attended the deceased.

Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. Foot,	Mr. Buckalew,
Mr. Anthony,	Mr. Morgan,
Mr. Willey,	Mr. Wade.

Escort of Knights Templar.

Pall-bearers.

Mr. Collamer, Mr. Davis, Mr. Doolittle,	The Corpse	Mr. Lane, of Ind., Mr. Foster, Mr. Hale,

The family and friends of the deceased.

The Senator and Representatives from the State of Maryland, the Governor and Aids, Lieutenant Governor, the Senate and House of Delegates and the Court of Appeals of said State, and the Mayor and City Councils of the City of Baltimore, as mourners.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate of the United States.

The Members of the Senate preceded by the Vice President of the United States and the Secretary of the Senate.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

The Members of the House of Representatives, preceded by its Speaker and Clerks—The President of the United States—The Heads of Departments—the Diplomatic Corps.

Judges of the United States.

Officers of the Army and Navy.

The Mayor of Washington.

Citizens and Strangers.

[See Congressional proceedings on fourth page.]

A decision has been made in the cases of refugees to the effect that whenever it is clearly proven that they have been driven away from their homes and are but temporarily residing in our lines, they will be exempt from the draft. Parties who have voluntarily left the rebellious States, and established their residence within our lines, are not exempt under this decision.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore has been appointed to the command of the Department of the South, vice Maj. Gen. Foster, who comes North on a furlough, which is rendered necessary by disability arising from a troublesome old wound.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

HEADQ'S SECOND BRIGADE, 2d Division, 5th Army Corps, February 10th, 1865.

Since my last things have undergone a material change in the Army of the Potomac. The dull monotonous hours of camp life have been changed into active campaigning. On the 5th instant we broke camp and moved westward, crossing Hatcher's run, at which place we first met the enemy. He was soon dislodged and routed, when we again resumed our onward march. We halted at the Vaughs House at sunset, and at 11 o'clock P. M., were ordered to return towards Hatcher's run, at which place we arrived at daylight on the 6th instant. On the afternoon of the same day our troops advanced against the enemy and severe skirmishing soon ensued. The 2d and 3d Divisions of the 5th Corps were advancing towards Dabney's Mills when we soon encountered the enemy, but as I was not a general spectator or correspondent, I can only speak about the Maryland Brigade.

After considerable skirmishing in our immediate front, a general engagement took place, and the troops which we supported were repulsed, after which Colonel R. N. Bowerman, commanding the brigade, ordered the troops in line, and finding that the enemy were rapidly approaching, ordered a charge, when the entire command, with a yell that struck terror to the boasted courage of the vile rebels, made such a rapid advance on the double quick that the enemy thought "discretion the better part of valor" and fled. We followed up closely and rapidly until we reached the enemy's main line of battle, when a general engagement ensued. We fought them until all our ammunition was exhausted, after which we were relieved by some other troops.

Our gallant little brigade, however, did not move off the ground, but preferred to remain and see the result. Unfortunately the brigade which relieved us was repulsed and compelled to retreat, when as a matter of course, in our ineffectual condition, we were also compelled to relinquish the ground for which we fought so hard and lost so many good men.—Our casualties were very heavy in killed and wounded, compared with the casualties of the corps. Our loss was three officers and ten men killed, three officers and ninety men wounded, and about fifteen men missing.—Among the killed we have to regret the loss of the gallant Col. Wilson, of the 1st Maryland Veteran Volunteers, a better officer than whom never commanded a regiment. He fell pierced through the head whilst gallantly leading his regiment. He was conspicuous during the entire engagement when the battle raged most furiously.

Col. Bowerman, commanding the Brigade, was cool and collected during the entire affair, giving commands in a decisive, but unexcited manner. His demeanor during the engagement was of such a fearless and cool nature, as to cause every soldier to fight with redoubled vigor. He was ever present, superintending in person the movements of the troops. Colonel Johnson, of the 8th Maryland, Col. Bennett and Major Mobley, of the 7th Maryland, and Major Adreon, of the 4th Maryland, were conspicuous for their gallantry and deeds of daring. Captain Childs, A. A. D. C., and Captain Simons, Brigade Inspector, were actively engaged in the midst of showers of leaden hail, conveying orders and cheering the men.

In fact there is little room for discrimination among officers or men. All were intent upon but one design, and that was defeating the rebels. The general expression throughout the entire brigade, is, that as long as we have General Warren and Ayres to lead us, we can learn no such word as fail. Both of these officers were in our midst during the heat of the engagement, and their presence did much towards the achievement of the grand result. At one time, at the most critical moment, Gen. Ayres rode up to the line where all the men, as with one concert ceased firing, and gave three cheers for Gen. Ayres, after which they resumed their work of whipping the rebels with redoubled vigor.

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The following is a list of casualties sustained by the Second Brigade, Second Division, February 6th, near Hatcher's Run:—

First Maryland Volunteers—Killed—Col. John W. Wilson; Second Lieutenant Robert A. Wilson, Company G; Lieut. Lewis Armacost, A; Private Stephen Nelson, F; Sergeant George, G; Private John E. Hughes, K; Corporal John Meyers, A.

Wounded—Corporal John Arc, Company A; Privates Enos Brower and Daniel Miller, A; First Lieutenant Charles Carroll, B; Sergeant Henry Ruprecht, B; Privates Michael McNally, H, C. Roly, D. S. Clark, Robert Edwards and Christopher Cramer, B; Corporal Richard Edwards, C; Privates J. M. Craft, Nathan Starkey, W. H. Walters and Lemuel Rockwell, C; Sergeant George Stoll, D; Corporal Jacob Schimpf, D; Privates C. Baker, G. Smith, A; Churchman and John Drace, D; Privates John Ward, Joseph Everest and John Morrison, E; Sergeant John M. Stead, F; Corporals Henry Dorsey and Rufus Marriott, F; Private Jacob Newberger, F; Privates James Hughlett, James Parsons, Wm. L. Parlett and Wm. Finnegan, G; Private John High and M. Wilkinson, H; Second Lieutenant Henry Ruhl, I; Sergeant Thomas Brown, I; Privates Oliver Brazer, I; Corporal Peter A. Coyle, K; Privates Wm Hess, John Hayner, Chas. Scott, August Klapks, Valentine Myers, James Donahue and Wm. McKenna, K.

Missing—Private Jesse Wallace, Company B; Private Francis Hoffman, C; Private Edward Carman, D; Private Elijah Criswell, F; Private John Roberson, G; Private James McCallum, H.

Fourth Maryland Volunteers—Killed—Private John Tracy, Company G.

Wounded—Privates G. L. Postlethwaite, A; John Brown, A; Thomas Scott, C; Ferdinand Bond, C; Corporal James Garret, D; Privates James Gagan, D; H. E. Whittier, E; Sergeant Charles Everstine, F; Corporals Wm. Glass, F; B. F. Rodgers, F; First Sergeant James Horan, G; Corporals Jas. Townsend, G; Eli Sauble, G; Privates J. H. Ebbstrow, G; Wm. Bosley, G; Samuel Zanker, G; Corporal John McKey, H; Private C. Lawler, H.

Missing—Privates Wm. Henderson, A; A. A. Hamilton, I.

Seventh Maryland Volunteers.—Killed—Daniel J. Albaugh, Company B, First Sergeant.

Wounded—Privates Levi Morgan, Company B; J. T. Parks, D; Daniel Lightner, E; Sergeant S. T. Lyme, F; Privates A. McClintock, G; Eugene Tener, G; N. V. Deab, G; John Somers, G; John Biser, G; William A. Hawkins, H; James McComas, H; Sergeant J. P. Carey, K; Corporal A. M. Funk, K; Corporal George F. Trapnell, K; Private Lyman Beers, K.

Missing—Corporal Hezekiah Baltrell, Company B; Privates Joseph Delphy, E; J. H. Duncan, H; T. B. Linton, E.

Eighth Maryland Volunteers—Killed—Second Lieutenant J. L. Troxell, Company C; Sergeant J. T. O'Neal, C.

Wounded—Corporal Wm. G. Pruitt, C; Private James Landon, C; Sergeants W. H. Mallalieu, D; Charles Steinwedle, D; David W. Renna, E; First Sergeant William A. Mackinson, H; Private John T. Mackinson, H; First Lieutenant George W. Steely, I; Private William Hall, I; James W. Merrick, I. Of the above Peter A. Coyle formerly belonged to Co A; A. Churchman, Co. E, and Edward Curran, Co. B, of the Purnell Legion, and were transferred to the 1st Maryland on the muster out of said regiment.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—Dr. J. Edmonds, a prominent London physician, writes as follows to the London Times:

I enclose a simple, safe and accessible prescription for the whole range of acid corrosive poisons, which, if promptly used, will almost invariably save life.—Mix two ounces of powder chalk or magnesia, or one ounce of washing soda, with a pint of milk, and swallow it at one draught; then tickle the back of the throat with a feather or finger so as to produce vomiting. Afterwards drink freely of milk and water, and repeat the vomiting so as to thoroughly wash out the stomach. Any quantity of chalk or magnesia may be taken with safety, but soda in large quantities is injurious. I may add that the narcotics are excepted. Milk is an antidote for almost all the poison, and especially if followed by vomiting.

Hon. Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, is reported to have recently taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. Mr. Donelson is an adopted son of Andrew Jackson, and was a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Millard Fillmore in 1856.

SWEARING FOR A FAMILY.

Rev. R. S. Maclay, for thirteen years a missionary in China, relates the following anecdote:

During one of our examinations of candidates for baptism at Ngnhang, I observed that one woman and some three or four young people had the same surname.—This circumstance led to the following conversation between myself and one of the young men:

"I observe you all have the same surname, are you members of the same family?" I inquired.

"Yes," one replied, "this is mother, and these are my brothers."

"Where is your father?" I continued.

"He is at home attending to business."

"Does he approve of your embracing Christianity?"

"Yes, he is entirely willing."

"Why does not your father himself become a Christian?"

"He says it would not answer for all the family to embrace Christianity."

"And why," I asked with some curiosity, "does he think so?"

"He says that if we all become Christians, our heathen neighbors will take advantage of that circumstance to impose upon us."

"How will they do that?" I inquired.

"Christians are not allowed to swear or fight, and father says that when our wicked neighbors ascertain that we have embraced Christianity they will proceed at once to curse and maltreat us. Hence, father says to us, 'You may all become Christians, but I must remain a heathen, so as to retaliate on our bad neighbors. You can go to meetings and worship, but I must stay at home to do the cursing and fighting for the family.'"

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.—Socrates, at an extreme age, learned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at eighty years of age, thought proper to learn the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin.

Boccacio was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his study in polite literature, yet he became one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Petrarch being the other two.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Colbern, the famous French minister, at sixty years of age, returned to his Latin and law studies.

Lodovico, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own times. A singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progressing of age in new studies.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past the age of fifty.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year. Accorso, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, answered that indeed he began it late, but he could therefore master it the sooner.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Iliad; and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

FILLING THE PORK BARREL.—The author of "Ten Acres Enough," in that delightful picture of amateur farming—details his experiences in pork raising, in the course of which he gives many truthful and wholesome hints upon the best and cheapest way of filling the pork barrel; and the remark of a gentleman who has gone love for farming and the care of dozed village, that he sold a large about thirty-five dollars for a 250 pound shoat—brought forcibly to our mind the experiences of the author above mentioned, and suggested the question, why should not all villages keep a pig, and thus fill their pork barrels at small expense.

We venture the assertion that our village friend could have purchased an early pig last spring, and with the waste of his family, the refuse from the garden, and ten or twelve dollars worth of corn meal for fattening, could have placed 250 pounds of pork in his barrel without hardly feeling it. And the pork of itself is not the only item of profit. Villagers who have a garden can also manufacture a valuable pile of manure by this means, and thus save the money which would have been required to pay for its equivalent for the purpose of keeping up the garden soil. Buying salt pork at twenty-five cents per pound, is poor economy when you can purchase round hog for fifteen; and buying for fifteen cents is still poorer economy when you can as well raise and fatten your own pork at a cost merely nominal.