BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME L.—NUMBER 46. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM THE SOUTH

The Southern Press on General Sherman's Movements.

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE BATTLE WITH GEN. WHEELER

From Wilmington and Newbern.

&c., &c., &c.

SOUTHERN NEWS—SHERMAN MARCHING ON—A FEDERAL FORCE MARCHING FROM NEWBERNE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—A special dispatch to the Evening Telegraph from Washington, says that Richmond papers of Thursday say that Sherman is pushing rapidly north for Charlotte. Salisbury, Greensboro', Danville, thence to join Gen. Grant in his attack on Richmond, and they say that unless his progress is soon checked, he will not be stopped at all.

A telegram from Goldsboro' of the 19th, says that the Union forces had set out from Newberne for Tarboro' to cut the railroad from Wilmington to Richmond, and that another force was moving up on the South Side of Neuse River to cut the same road.

A Yankee force was also reported moving east from Tennessee, similar to join General Sherman in his march Northward. The whole tone of the rebel papers is despondent.

The Rebel House of Representatives on on Monday passed the bill to arm 200,000 slaves. The same bill would pass the Senate on Tuesday in secret session. The Rebels boast considerably that they had burnt the cotton at Charleston to keep it out of our hands.

Information in Washington, coming through Rebel sources, is that Wilmington was occupied by our forces on Sunday night last, the enemy going towards Raleigh.

The Capture of Fort Anderson.

REPORT OF GEN. SCHOFIELD—THE ENEMY SKILLFULLY DISLODGED FROM A STRONG POSITION.

General Schofield makes the following report of the capture of Fort Anderson.

FORT ANDERSON, Feb. 20, 1865, via Fortress Monroe, 23.—*Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Va.*:—[Copy to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.]—General: I have the honor to report the success of our operations against Fort Anderson and the adjacent works on both sides of Cape Fear River.

Yesterday while the guns maintained a heavy fire upon Fort Anderson, I pressed the enemy on both sides of the river, and sent a force under Gen. Cox, about sixteen miles around a swamp to turn the enemy's right. This force made its way along a narrow defile between two swamps and completely turned the enemy's position. As soon as the movement became known to the enemy, he abandoned his works, and then retreated towards Wilmington.

We captured ten guns, uninjured, and a considerable amount of ammunition.—We have about fifty prisoners. The loss in killed and wounded is small on either side.

The troops are pursuing the enemy, and the gunboats are moving up the river.

Fort Anderson and its collateral works are very strong, and rendered almost inaccessible by swamps. A small force could have held them until their supplies were exhausted.

My information is that the rebels have a line of defence behind Tom Creek, where they propose to make a stand, if so, it can, probably, be only a short one.

I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. M. SCOFIELD,
Major General Commanding.

FROM NEW ORLEANS—OPERATIONS AGAINST MOBILE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15, via Cairo Feb. 22.—It is believed that General Hurlbut is preparing to establish the Headquarters of the Department of the Gulf at Mobile, which place, it is believed, will be in our hands before two weeks. Gen. Granger's expedition is ready to start in conjunction with the Commodore's squadron of thirty vessels.

The Houston Telegraph publishes a correspondence between Tapex, the Mexican commander on the Rio Grande, and the rebel Col. Pierson. The Governor expresses the sympathy of the Mexican Government for the rebels, and assured the latter that no raid will be permitted from Mexican soil.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—The Journal has a special which says that our troops near Midway had captured Col. R. J. Breckenridge yesterday. It was reported that the rebel Col. Howard Smith entered Mount Sterling under a flag of truce and was held a prisoner by our force there. It is believed that a rebel force may be entering Kentucky from that direction.

SUBSCRIPTION TO 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The last report of subscriptions to this loan footed up $6,256,800. The largest Western subscription was two millions from Cleveland, and the largest Eastern subscription five million and fifty-eight thousand from Philadelphia. The list included 4,317 single subscriptions.

KENTUCKY CLINGING TO SLAVERY.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The Senate of Kentucky has rejected the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States.

GOING TO THE FRONT.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The Ohio Regiments raised under the last call, are now moving to the front.

IMPORTANT FROM WILMINGTON.

OUR TROOPS NEAR THE CITY

Heavy Fighting Going On.

OUR FORCES STILL ADVANCING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The following was received at the Navy Department at one o'clock to-day:

U. S. STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
HAMPTON ROADS, Va.
February 23, 1865.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The Newbern has just arrived from Cape Fear river, which place she left on the 21st inst.

Her commander reports that our forces were within four miles of Wilmington.

Heavy fighting was going on, and our forces were still advancing.

Very respectfully,
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commander.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF VICTORIES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A meeting of merchants of this city was held to-day in Collector Draper's office to make arrangements for a due celebration of our recent national victories. Moses Taylor presided, and it was

Resolved, That measures be taken to duly celebrate our recent victories, together with the fact that the flag of our country again floats over the walls of Fort Sumter.

It was voted to suspend all business on the 4th of March next, and that the business community and the people of the whole country be requested to unite in fitting demonstrations of joy on that day.

The Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the principal cities of the Union, including San Francisco, have signified their hearty co-operation in this patriotic movement, and the 4th of March will undoubtedly be observed throughout the land as a day of jubilation.

THE PIRATE RAM OLINDE DISABLED—OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE UNDISTURBED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Government has reliable advices to-day that the piratical ram Olinde, which has been the subject of so much speculation, has put into Corruna for repairs, which there is reason to believe she will not be allowed to receive and without which she will not be dangerous to any nation or port on this side of the Atlantic at least.

Advices from France show that the reported cession of Sonora is without foundation, and indicate that the relations between France and the United States are not likely to undergo any disturbance.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, Feb. 23.—New Orleans advices of the 16th and Memphis advices to the 21st, are received. The New Orleans Picayune says that the bar at the Southwest pass has become a great obstruction to navigation on account of the low water. Even vessels of moderate draft are meeting much difficulty in crossing it.

Andrew Jackson Donaldson published a card in the Memphis Argus defining his position on the questions of the day, denying the statement of northern papers regarding his political status.

KENTUCKY STATE TROOPS.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—Gen. Palmer, commanding the United States troops in Kentucky announces that no State troops will be mustered except into the United States service and under control of Federal officers.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Cotton steady at 84 a 85 cts. Flour is quiet; sales 7,000 bbls State at $9 65 a 10 45; Ohio $11 a 12; Southern $10 50 a 14 50. Wheat is heavy; sales 14,000 bushels Chicago Spring $2 20; Milwaukee Club $2 16. Corn quiet; sales 5,500 bushels New Jersey $1 75 a 1 76. Beef is quiet—Port quiet; sales of 4,000 bbls Mess $35 75 a $36. Lard firm; sales of 2,500 lbs at 20¼ a 24¼ cents. Whisky is dull at $2 27. Groceries dull. Naval Stores dull. Petroleum dull. Freights dull.

GUERILLA OUTRAGE IN SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth is informed that on Thursday, the 2d inst., a band of guerillas went to the house of Mr. Medley Powell, in Scott county, about six miles above Stamping Ground, and robbed him of all the money and valuables they could find. They then took Mr. Powell's son, Fielding, and, after carrying him about half a mile from the house, murdered him, his body having been found riddled with shot. The mother of the unfortunate victim begged earnestly for his life, but the scoundrels told her she was on the wrong side, and could not save her son. A sister attempted to follow her brother, but was told by the guerillas that, if she did, they would shoot her too. The young man was about twenty-two years of age, and it is supposed he was murdered because, on a previous visit of the guerillas to his house, he and his father had resisted and driven them away. The party who committed the outrage were clothed in Federal uniforms, and were the same that committed the depredations at Midway and Alexander's.

A NEW MEDICINE.—A French physician, Dr. Righini, had found that iodoform possesses anesthetic, antiseptic, and antimissmatic qualities. This substance is chemically an iodide of formyle prepared by the simultaneous action of iodine, alcohol, carbonate of soda, and water.

When iodoform is administered slowly and continuously, it causes excess of secretion from the liver, the lungs, the salivary glands, and the loins; the patient, instead of falling off, as is the case when he is treated with iodine, grows rather fat. Iodoform may be administered without any danger in large doses, which may be gradually raised to three grammes per day, but very large doses will cause symptoms of iodism. It is good for tumors, rebellious eruptions, &c.

A Spanish woman in Mercer county, California, recently pursued the murderer of her lover, captured him and handed him over to justice.

There is much talk in the southern part of England about the severe frosts this winter, for which the memory has to go back many years to find a parallel.

A French workman's breakfast costs him two and a half cents; his dinner, including half a bottle of wine, ten cents; and his supper about 1 6-4 cents.

An Irishman, who had been fined several weeks in succession for getting drunk, coolly proposed to the Judge that he should take him by the year at a reduced rate.

The number of prisoners now in confinement in the Ohio Penitentiary is 600; males 563, females 37.

From the South.

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA—SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, 20th.]

As stated by us on Saturday, on the authority of a despatch from Gen. Beauregard to the President, Sherman marched into and took possession of Columbia last Friday morning, our troops withdrawing from the city just as his forces crossed the Broad River, several miles above. We have just now no means of ascertaining the amount of government property necessarily left to fall into the hands of the enemy. We, however, know that for more than a week the removal from the place of Government stores and other property has been pushed forward with all possible despatch, which gives us reason to hope that the most valuable portion had been gotten away in safety.

We had there, it seems, a quantity of medical stores, one-half of which were brought off, the rest destroyed by our authorities, their removal being found impracticable. It was reported on Saturday that the Treasury Note Lithograph establishment had been left behind. This the Treasury authorities here state to be incorrect. They state that the whole establishment, plates, paper and furniture, were brought North thirty-six hours before the occupation of the place by the Yankees. The female employees in the Treasury Department, as we stated on Saturday, got off to Charlotte, North Carolina, several days before the advent of Sherman. Some of them, whose homes are here, have arrived in this city. Most of them, we understand, saved their baggage, but lost their furniture. It will be recollected that when Mr. Memminger, then Secretary of the Treasury, carried these ladies to South Carolina for safety, and to lessen the demand for food in Richmond, he permitted each of them to carry a bed, some chairs and other furniture. These household articles now swell the list of Sherman's trophies.

We expressed the opinion on Saturday that Sherman's next step from Columbia would be in the direction of Florence, South Carolina, the junction of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, with the railroad running north from Charleston, that point being in the rear both of Wilmington and Charleston, but we have now, however, reason to believe that his main column will advance directly towards Charlotte, North Carolina, and will content himself with striking the railroad at Florence with his cavalry. This last plan he may be prevented from executing by the activity and address of General Hampton. It is necessary to his safety that he should move, as he has done hitherto, with his army well massed.

A strict adherence to this policy has prevented our numerically inferior forces from giving him battle. They have been obliged, by the sheer weight of his columns, to fall back as he advanced, but they have done so in good order, and have kept up a continual and severe skirmish with his vanguard. Under all the circumstances, we will not venture a prediction as to where our troops will find it practicable to make a determined stand. We feel assured, however, that General Beauregard will let slip no opportunity which may present itself of striking the enemy a telling blow, and believe he will risk much upon such a chance.

The latest Columbia papers received estimate Sherman's force at fifty-five thousand men. They also state that Sherman enforces strict discipline, and punishes with the utmost severity any of his troops who are guilty of outrages upon citizens.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Official intelligence was received at the War Office last night that Sherman was, on yesterday morning, advancing towards and was near Winnsboro', a point on the railroad leading to Charlotte, and thirty miles north of Columbia.

Charlotte is about one hundred miles north of Columbia. Salisbury, where is established the Confederate Penitentiary, is forty miles north of Charlotte. Across the country, due east, Raleigh is one hundred miles from Salisbury.

NORTH CAROLINA—WILMINGTON AND NEWBERN.

There was a report on the street, Saturday evening, that our troops had fallen back from Wilmington. The report was without foundation. Colonel Hatch, one of our Commissioners of Exchange, has gone to Wilmington, at which place he will, during this week, exchange ten thousand prisoners. We may remark here that the exchange of prisoners on James river will at the same time, go on uninterruptedly.

It was reported in Kingston on the 13th that the enemy were preparing to make a heavy movement on Weldon, on the Roanoke river. There are now ten gunboats at Newbern.

NEWSMONGERS.

North Carolina, it seems, is particularly cursed with newsmongers who give currency to whatever tends to injure our cause. For instance, there was a rumor current, says the Fayetteville Journal, here and elsewhere, that there were extensive desertions from Hoke's Division, now posted near Wilmington—fifty one night, a hundred another, and a hundred and fifty a third. By an officer who left the division a few days ago (wounded and retired) we learn that, so far from these statements being true, the fact is that, by returns from furlough, &c., the division musters a hundred more men than it did when Fort Fisher fell. And we have other information that such is the statement of the Commanding General at Wilmington.

It is usually the case that when one Confederate soldier basely deserts his colors, certain croakers immediately magnify him into a score.

Among those who have suffered sorely from Sherman's invasion of South Carolina is Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq., the well-known novelist and poet. In his hurried removal from home, near Midway, he was compelled to leave behind a library of choice books of much value, embracing upwards of ten thousand volumes. Many planters have been utterly ruined. Fortunately for Mr Simms, he has the advantage of carrying his wealth in his brain, "where no thieves can break through and steal," &c.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

A gentleman who left Aiken, S. C., on the morning of the 10th, on the approach of the enemy, states that Wheeler met and repulsed two charges of the enemy, at half past eight o'clock that morning, about one and a half miles from Aiken, in Mr. Marly's orchard. The charges were beautifully made and handsomely repulsed. In the meantime a heavy force was flanking our troops, both on the right and left, compelling them to fall back.—The enemy entered Aiken at 12 o'clock. Two prisoners captured state that their force consisted of ten thousand cavalry, four thousand infantry, and one battery of artillery.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 20.]

FROM THE SOUTH SIDE.

From the Petersburg Express of Saturday we learn that on the south side of the James the enemy shows no disposition to assume offensive operations. He has rather shortened than extended his lines, and has withdrawn to his works this side of Hatcher's Run. The condition of the roads renders the success of any important movement doubtful. The ground is now thoroughly thawed and rotten, almost impassable for cavalry and artillery, and exceedingly difficult for the movement of infantry.

Scouts from within Grant's lines report movements of troops backwards and forwards between our right and City Point. We have already noticed the fact that several thousand of Grant's men have been sent to City Point. Others have been sent to relieve them. These transfers of troops occur frequently, but they are generally for the purpose of relief. We doubt whether any advance on the part of the enemy will again be made for several weeks. If an additional force of cavalry can be obtained a raid may be attempted. Until Sherman's plans are more distinctly shown, and his advance has reached a more Northern latitude than he at present holds, it is questionable whether anything more formidable than raids, or movements for the purpose of extending his lines, will be made by Grant.

On Friday afternoon shelling occurred along the lines southeast of Petersburg, and lasted about three-quarters of an hour.

Capt. Relling, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, with three soldiers and a posse of citizens hurriedly collected attacked a party of deserters on the 14th instant, near Stafford's Bridge, in Lunenburg county. They were making their way to the Yankees. Seven of the deserters and two of the citizens were wounded. The fight, which is described as desperate, terminated in the capture of the entire deserting party, numbering in all fourteen.

The community will be gratified to learn, says the Danville Register, that the Piedmont Railroad is now doing much better service than formerly. Some of the more serious difficulties which were in the way of the running of the trains with promptness and regularity have been partially overcome, and we may confidently look for still further movements. The country is scarcely aware of the obstacles the management of the road has had to contend with.

THE BRIGHT SIDE TO A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

A special correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, of date of February 13, gives the following cheerful picture of affairs in camp: As long as this frost continues, both sides must remain quiet in their quarters. Nature forces upon them an armistice by her biting winds. At headquarters there is no lack of comfort. In the neat log huts—some of them are cottages—there are good stoves, and in most of them the fuel used is coal. Before these snug fires the staffs sit and while the time away with the aid of good cigars, and stories of old campaigns and hardships. As one passes in the chilly night by some of these little places of comfort, hears the merry laugh from the gay voices within, sees the little stream of light that comes from the few panes of glass that form the little window, he thinks that camp life, even in mid winter, is not without its pleasures. Not the least among the good things of this life to be had in the sacred precincts over which the army headquarters' flag flies, are oysters—good, fat oysters. The place where the shell-fish are dispensed is a log cabin by the side of the road.

It is kept by "Pop"—all negroes are now Pops—and is fitted up in a very primitive style. Over the small door is the sign, and it is a good one—a string of oyster shells, in the form of a fish. You go in and see a pine table in the middle of the room, with a bench running down each side of it. A good fire blazes in the rude fire-place, and an empty chair stands by the hearth. Pop's boy greets you with a grin, and takes your order, then makes his exit behind a screen. Soon a frizzling sound is heard, and you know that the fish are in their agony on the pan, for you to feast your stomach upon. The fish are laid before you with a look of inquiry from young Pop. One taste shows the oysters to be first-rate, and you say so to Pop, who seems tickled at your eulogy.—In a few minutes you finish the fry or stew, pay 75 or 50 cents, and leave the "saloon" with a mental observation to the effect that one can live even out here, and not feel as if in a wilderness.

A Hint on Carpets.

Of all the expensive things in a modern house of the ordinary class perhaps carpets are the dearest. In case of removal, they become almost useless, and have to be sacrificed at any price that can be got for them, because, having been cut and measured for one room, perhaps of a peculiar shape, they are useless in any other; for if the pattern could be matched, which it often can not, a bit of bran new carpet sown on to a bit not so new, would be out of harmony, and tell a story which the pride of poverty would rather were concealed. The Persian and Turkish system of carpeting rooms is infinitely better and prettier than ours. The Persian carpet, especially those from Heshi, are exquisitely beautiful. Their colors are brighter, the designs prettier, and they are far more durable than European carpets. They are made in strips usually between two and three yards long, and about one yard in breadth, to go round the sides of a room, with a square carpet, of any size preferred, for the center.

They do not require to be nailed or fitted, and a sufficient number of them will of course, carpet any room, however large or small. They have a very rich and grand appearance, too. In summer they are easily taken up, beaten, rolled, and put aside by a single servant man; and in the hot weather why should we not more generally imitate Continental custom, by painting or polishing floors? Floors painted or polished look far prettier in July sunshine than any carpets, which are then mere fustry traps to catch dust, harbor insects and retain bad smells. Everything has its use and its seasons. The use and season of carpets are not in the summer time. Where it is impossible to paint or polish the floors of a house, the employment of oil cloth will be found good economy in summer, and far cleaner. Oil cloth, too, of charming patterns, may now be bought very cheap, and it keeps a room delightfully cool and fresh.—*All the Year Round.*

Belle Boyd in Distress.

From the Liverpool Courier, Feb. 4.

Confederate sympathizers, and all who have a love for adventure and courage, will probably remember that a somewhat notable character—Miss Belle Boyd—was married a short time ago in London to a certain Lieut. Hardinge. Almost immediately after the wedding the husband returned to his duty in the Confederate States, and has since fallen into the hands of the Federal authorities, by whom he is detained a prisoner. The consequence is that Mrs. Hardinge is now in London almost in a state of destitution, all her supplies being cut off, and her own relations being dead. She has written a book descriptive of her adventures in the Confederate service, but has received an intimation that her husband's life depends upon its suppression. Under these circumstances an appeal is made to the public for sympathy and pecuniary assistance.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A curious discovery has recently been made public in France, in regard to the culture of vegetables and fruit trees. By watering with a solution of sulphate of iron the most wonderful fecundity has been attained.—Pear trees and beans which have been submitted to this treatment have nearly doubled in the size of their productions, and a noticeable improvement is remarked in their favor. Dr. Recourt reports that while at the head of the establishment at Enghien of the sulphureous springs, he had the gardens and plantation connected with it watered during several weeks of the early Spring with sulphureous water, and that not only the plantations prospered to a remarkable extent, but flowers acquired a peculiar brilliancy of coloring and healthy aspect which attracted universal attention.

The Springfield Republican welcomes the draft, as it will give the Provost Marshal's Guard in that city some other occupation besides getting drunk.

UNION SPEECH IN A REBEL LEGISLATURE.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 19.—The great speech of Mr. Haines, delivered in the House of Commons of North Carolina, on the 20th ult., is attracting much attention. His argument, favoring a restoration of the Union, is as fearless as it is able. The irresponsible representatives in the rebel Congress from Kentucky, Missouri, and other States, who have no constituents, and who are assisting to bind the fetters upon North Carolina, are severely handled by him.

He holds that North Carolina has a perfect right to dissolve her allegiance with the Confederate Government and enter into a separate negotiation with the United States for peace. He proves secession to be a failure, and says that Sherman is moving forward through South and North Carolina to co-operate with Grant in the reduction of Richmond and the capture of Lee's army. That great as this undertaking may seem, it is not half so great as was that of his march from Dalton to Savannah.

The North, he said, being in the best possible spirits over their present brilliant prospects, will speedily furnish the three hundred thousand men called for by Mr. Lincoln, who will go to the field with the greatest alacrity, and soon become excellent soldiers, inspired as they are with the hope of speedy success.

He said:—"Can we prevent the success of our enemies? Can we recover back the majority of the Confederate States which have been taken from us by the armies of the United States? Can we hold our remaining territory? Can we even prevent the fall of Richmond or the capture or destruction of our only remaining army recruited to the full extent of our white population?

Sir—These questions have already been answered by the Government itself in the negative; by its leading organs the Richmond Sentinel and Richmond Enquirer, who have declared the contest to be too unequal to be longer maintained unless we arm our slaves.

He was opposed to arming the slaves, and on this subject said:—"We have ten male slaves at home to one white man: excite them to frenzy by passing a law to conscript them, and we would have an immediate insurrection, which, to put down, would require the withdrawing of our armies, thus leaving the field to our enemies. If no insurrection took place, they would either go over to the enemy in a body, or turn their guns upon us, with bold conscripts for leaders."

On the subject of a reconciliation he said: "There are those who think after so much strife and bloodshed that reconciliation is impossible. This is a mistake.—All history refutes the idea. The case of England and Scotland, which was in some respects similar to ours, divided as they were into Kingdoms, and at war for centuries, effected a reconciliation, and Scotland started in a new career of prosperity and glory.

Her people from being one of the most turbulent, have become one of the most quiet and refined, as well as one of the most contented and happy in the world.—This is because nature never intended the Island of Great Britain should comprise more than one nation, and such will prove to be our own case.

Upon the subject of a divided country he said:—"When we take a view of the country which composes the United States it is difficult to resist the conviction that nature never intended it to contain but one great nation; nature never intended the mighty Mississippi to water or rain on more than one nation. Close this river to the Northwest by transferring its mouth to another nation, and they become the most completely land-locked country in the world. Were they to consent to this they would sign their own death warrant.

This country can never be divided so as to separate the Northwestern States from the Gulf States without reversing an inexorable law of nature. The only hope I have ever seen in this struggle, was that the Northwestern States might be induced to join our Confederacy. The manner in which those States voted in the late Presidential election has dispelled that hope forever, and in my judgment, has sealed the fate of the Confederacy."

Mr. Haines is a distinguished lawyer, and the author of the able letters which appeared in the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard over the signature of "Darian," which attracted so much attention in the North in 1863.

Jeff. Davis attempted to arrest him recently for making this remarkable speech, but was prevented from doing so by the Legislature of North Carolina, which has extended over him the protecting shield of the State.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF YOUNG MEN.

Do you suppose that I hold youth as genius; all that I say is, that genius, when young, is divine. Why, the greatest captains of ancient and modern times both conquered Italy at 25! Youth, extreme youth, overthrew the Persian empire; Don John, of Austria, won Cepanto at 25—the great battle of modern times; had it not been for for the jealousy of Philip, the next year he would have been Emperor of Mauritania. Gaston de Foix was only 22 when he stood a victor on the plain of Ravenna. Every one remembers Conde and Rocroy at the same age. Gustavus Adolphus died at 38. Look at his captain—that wonderful Duke of Weimar—only 36 when he died. Banner himself, after all his miracles, died at 35. Cortez was little more than 30 when he gazed upon the cupolas of Mexico. Maurice, of Saxony, died at 32, all Europe acknowledged the loss of the greatest captain and profoundest statesman of the age. Then there is Nelson, Clive—but these are warriors, and perhaps you may think there are greater things than war. I do not. I worship the Lord of Hosts.

But take the most illustrious achievements of civil prudence. Innocent III, the greatest of the Popes, was the despot of Christendom at 37. John de Medici was a cardinal at 15, and Guicciardini tells us, baffled with his craft Ferdinand of Arragon himself. He was Pope as Leo X at 37. Luther robbed even him of his richest province at 34. Take Ignatius Loyola and John Wesley—they worked with young brains. Ignatius was only 30 when he made his pilgrimage and wrote the "Spiritual Exercises." Pascal, (the greatest of Frenchmen,) wrote a great work at 16, and died at 39. Ah! that fatal 37, which reminds me of Byron—greater even as a man than a writer. Was it experience that guided the pencil of Raphael when he painted the palaces of Rome!—He died at 37. Richelieu was Secretary of State at 31. Well, then, there were Bolingbroke and Pitt, both Ministers before other men leave off cricket. Grotius was in practice at 17, and Attorney General at 24. And Acquaviva was General of the Jesuits, ruled every Cabinet in Europe, and colonized America before he was 37. What a career! The secret sway of Europe! But it is needless to multiply instances. The history of heroes is the history of youth.—*D'Israeli.*

SCREWING UP NUTS.—We have sometimes known nuts to be found so tight that no wrench would remove them. This was because they had been held in the hand till they became warm, and being then applied to very cold screws in winter, they contracted by cooling on, and thus held the screw with an immovable grasp. Always avoid putting a warm nut on a cold screw; and to remove it, apply a large heated iron in contact with the nut, so as to heat and expand it, and it will loosen at once—or a cloth wet with boiling water will accomplish the same purpose.

There are four sorghum mills in Milford, Conn., and they manufactured 14,000 gallons of sorghum molasses last year, worth now $1 25 per gallon. One man raised, on 60 rods of ground, cane which produced 103 gallons.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Nominations of the City Officers by Mayor Chapman—Secretary to the Mayoralty—John F. Plummer.

City Collector—Augustus M. Price.

City Counsellor—Wm. Price.

City Solicitor—Cornelius L. L. Leary.

City Commissioner—John Gorsuch.

Port Wardens—George J. Lease, resigned, and Oliver M. Disney, to resign his position in the City Council.

Judges of the Appeal Tax Court and Commissioners for the Opening of Streets—Jos. Sharps, George W. Gordon and Wm. Spright. Clerk—Wm. Gordon.

Commissioner of Health and City Physician—Samuel T. Knight; Assistant do. Gerard E. Morgan.

Physician to Marine Hospital—William H. Clendiner.

Trustees to the Almshouse—William W. Maugin, Jas. McDougall, Wm. Callow, Jas. F. Rees and A. W. Poulton.

Managers of the House of Refuge on the part of the City—Charles M. Keyser, John T. McJilton, George P. Nice, Enoch Pratt, John K. Kelso, E. M. Greenway, Jr., George Small, Edward J. Church, Wm. Heald and Henry W. Drakely.

Harbor Masters—First District, Martin W. Metter; Second District, Thomas S. Lemdin; Third District, Wm. Zachary; Fourth District, John Board; Fifth District, Edward Wilson.

Inspectors of Weights and Measures—Eastern District, John F. Helm; Western District, B. G. Back.

Inspector of Lung and Dry Measures—John M. Stewart.

Superintendent of Court House, &c.—Major Edward Scudder, an Old Defender of Baltimore in 1812-'14.

Watchman of Court House—Henry Witts.

Superintendent of Streets—First District—Edward Carroll; Second—James Fleming; Third—J. T. Burns; Fourth—W. T. Brown; Fifth—Henry Shultz.

Inspector of Illuminating Gas—George Sims.

Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters—Elias Clamplit.

Inspector of Charcoal—J. C. Hirsch.

Clerk of Centre Market—Selah Cole; Assistant do—George Myer. Lexington Market—J. W. Holder; Assistant, Charles Roberts. Hanover Market—Wesley Disney. Fell's Point Market—George W. Gray. Belair Market—John A. Janess. Richmond Market—George Woods. Hollins Street Market—John McGuiness. Cross Street Market—Joel W. Alcott.

Commissioners of the Market and Maryland Institute—Wm. Bandell.

Keeper of Eastern Spring—Edward Downey.

Keeper of Patterson Park—Thos. J. Tracey.

Keeper of Franklin Square—Benjamin T. Norris.

Keeper of Madison Square—Thos. Sanner.

Keeper of Union Square—Nicholas Pereggy.

Keeper of Battery Square—Saml. Johnson.

Keeper of Calvert street Spring—Benjamin F. Marston.

Keeper of Drawbridge—Frederick Seidenstricker.

Messenger to the Mayor—Wm. T. Foster.

Janitor of the City Hall—Wm. B. Espy.

Ward Managers of the Poor—First ward—John Walch. Second ward—William H. Hebden. Third ward—Walter Mosley. Fourth ward—Asbury Jarrett. Fifth ward—T. W. Burgess. Sixth ward—John Evans. Seventh ward—Wm. Garritee. Eighth ward—Nicholas Cornelius. Ninth ward—Samuel Hart. Tenth ward—Benjamin T. Hynson. Eleventh ward—J. Paris Moore. Twelfth ward—John Brannon. Thirteenth ward—Charles W. George. Fourteenth ward—Jno. F. Towner. Fifteenth ward—William Reese. Sixteenth ward—Jacob Shechter. Seventeenth ward—Stepteo B. Taylor. Eighteenth ward—Jonas Hayward. Nineteenth ward—J. P. P. Jones. Twentieth ward—John Oliver.

Board of Appeal on Inspection of Lime—Wm. Robinson, merchant; Joseph Holt, brickmaker; Valentine Forman, plasterer.

Board of Appeal on Inspection of Leather—Benjamin Deford, James Musgrave, Benjamin Russell.

Reviewers of Flour—Merchants—Samuel Phillips, James R. Clark, Millers—Robert Tyson, William S. Woodyear. Bakers—G. K. Tyler, James D. Mason.

Distributors of the Fund of the Widows and Orphans of those who fell in defence of the city in 1812-'14—Captain James Frazier, William S. Bartlett, Sr.

Superintendents of Chimney Sweeps—1st District, John Joseph Glen; 2d District, William B. Morgan; 3d District, James Smith; 4th District, John C. Jolly; 5th District, James H. Pearce; 6th District, Wm Phillips; 7th District, Columbus League; 8th District, Isaac Barley; 9th District, Thomas Clark; 10th District, Wm. Hill; 11th District, Francis J. George; Eastern District, William H. Tarr; Middle District, A. M. Stansbury; Southern District, Joseph Carman; Western District, Samuel Waterworth.

Keeper of Washington Monument—William Cole.

Bankers and Broker's Telegraph Company.—A short time since the bankers and brokers of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, formed a stock company for the purpose of perfecting a corporation to be known as the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company. Books were opened in this city, and in a few weeks all the shares had been secured by capitalists. The authorized capital is $1,050,000, divided into 42,000 shares of $25 each. The greater portion of the line has been completed, and before the end of March next the entire line will be in working order. The corporation will own over 550 miles of lines, and the greatest precaution has been exercised to ensure against accidents. Extra cables will be sunk in the different rivers, so that if one should be injured by the anchors of vessels, there will still be enough left to prevent the business of the line being interrupted.

In New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, a complete system of city lines will be perfected, with from six to ten offices in each city; there will also be way stations established at the principal intermediate points, and the routes will be through the largest interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. The above enterprise will have direct connection with other lines, one from this city to Hagerstown, two from the most flourishing towns of Delaware and others from Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Pittsburg, the oil regions, and the entire Western States. From a careful calculation it is estimated that the business of the company will enable it to earn annually 18 to 20 per cent on its capital, and if the wires should be worked to their full capacity, it is claimed that 75 per cent. per annum can be realized.

One great feature of the enterprise will be, that the company, as after business hours, command a large share of the "Press" business, and it is proposed in each of the large cities to keep its principal offices open all night and a force of operators on duty.

In recommending the lines of this Company to the consideration of the business community, and more especially as a medium through which Banks, bankers and brokers can transact business with each other, it may be well to add that in the management of the corporation is centred the experience of many years. Almost daily heavy transactions with other companies and a full knowledge of what is required to give satisfaction, especially to those whose business is often affected to the extent of hundreds, sometimes thousands of dollars, through delays, incompetency, or neglect. The following are the officers of the Bankers' and Brokers' Line:—Enoch Pratt, President; Henry James, Secretary and Treasurer; G. Hilton Scribner, President Palisade Bank, New York; H. L. Gaw, Philadelphia; John S. Newbold, Philadelphia; William Fisher and Leonard J. Tormey, Esqrs., directors, Baltimore.

The Courts Martial.—On Wednesday last the court-martial sitting at No. 6 South Gay street, of which Lieut. Col. Edie, of the 8th Infantry, is president, and Captain Head, of the 11th Infantry, judge advocate, organized and proceeded to business, trying upon that day private James Hendricks, of the 8th Infantry, charged with concert prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and private Patrick Lydon, of the same regiment, charged with disobedience of orders. No counsel in either case. The case of Hendricks was decided yesterday, and that of Patrick Lydon will be decided to-day, when other cases will come up for trial.

The court martial of which Colonel Ross is president, and Major Lord judge advocate, met at its rooms No. 39 Lexington street, yesterday, and tried the case of Thomas Ferguson, charged with being absent without leave. The decision will be made public at headquarters. He had no counsel. The case of Sem. Johnson, a colored man, charged with aiding in the escape of soldiers, will come up for trial to-day.

Property Sale.—Col. H. H. Gover yesterday sold at the Exchange Salesroom, the following property: A lot of ground, improved by a three-story brick dwelling, No. 16 McCulloch street; purchased by Mr. Mason for $3,000. A lot of ground improved by a three-story brick dwelling and an extensive back building, stables, &c., on McCulloch street; purchased by Thomas Prevoman for $11,150. A three story brick dwelling on Madison street, subject to a ground rent of $60; same purchaser, for $8,075. A two-story brick dwelling on the corner of Bolton and Biddle streets; same purchaser, for $3,375. A three story brick dwelling on Cathedral street, near Chase; subject to a ground rent of $15; purchased by Andrew Gregg, for $960. A two-story brick dwelling on Saratoga street, near Pearl, subject to a ground rent of $37; purchased by N. S. Harrison, for $1,350. A two story and attic brick dwelling on Sarah Ann street, near Pearl; purchased by Thomas Priestman, for $710. An annual ground rent of twenty-five cents, payable half yearly on the 18th of April and October, on a lot fifteen feet on the east side of Ann street, south of Lombard street, by ninety-eight feet four inches deep; purchased by Noah Walker, for $120. An annual original ground rent of forty dollars, payable half yearly on the first of March and September, on a lot at the northeast corner of Pratt and Scott streets; purchased by M. D., for $667. An annual original ground rent of thirty dollars, payable half yearly on the 31st of March and September, on a lot on the east side of Scott street; purchased by J. B., for $500.

a The Grays' Ball.—The birthnight ball, given by the Independent Greys on Wednesday night last, was a grand success. We entered the Hall at half-past eleven o'clock and witnessed upwards of two thousand persons enjoying the "poetry of motion." The Hall was beautifully decorated with the bright colors of our Union, and an excellent cotillion band was in attendance. It was expected that a drill would have been given by the Greys, but in consequence of the members of that organization being unable to procure the required regulation uniforms, the drill had to be dispensed with. With the exception of a slight disturbance shortly after 12 o'clock, caused by an intoxicated young man, everything passed off in a most agreeable manner.

Lecture To-night.—Remember, reader, that a lecture will be delivered at the Institute to-night by the Rev'd G. W. Samson, D. D., the proceeds to be donated in freeing the Eighth Ward from the impending draft. The subject to be discussed will be that of "The Routes of East India Trade, and the Desert Cities upon them." We hope that a handsome sum may be realized from this lecture, as there are in the Eighth Ward hundreds of poor families who will be subjected to great misery should their main support be compelled to enter the army.

Rebel Prisoners.—There arrived in this city yesterday from Elmira New York, seventy-five hundred rebel soldiers and officers. Like their companions in treason, who have passed through our city during the past two weeks, they were all looking poverty stricken, tall and gaunt and true specimens of the Southern chivalry. They were in charge of a strong guard commanded by Captain Weagle. They were placed on board of a transport and dispatched to Fortress Mon