

BALTIMORE

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

VOLUME L.—NUMBER 66.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1865.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM THE SOUTH

Richmond Papers of Saturday.

CITY OF MOBILE MENACED.

Union Fleet Largely Increased.

GEN'L SHERIDAN'S GREAT BAIT.

Canals and Railroads Damaged.

BRICKS BURNT AND LACKS DESTROYED.

Immense Destruction of Property.

SITUATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Probable Evacuation of Goldsboro.

&c. &c. &c.

Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Major General Dix, late of John Harner, New York.

The undischarged papers have been received at this Department.

C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

City Point, Va., March 19.—Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War.—The Richmond papers of to-day are received. The Confederate Congress adjourned at 12 o'clock to-day.

The President of the James river Canal calls on the farmers of Virginia to aid in repairing the canal.

The Augusta papers say that A. H. Stephens has been in Georgia for ten days or more, but that he has not yet been heard from, and that they hope this silence will not continue.

Vigorous efforts are making at Richmond for the organization of colored troops.

The following paragraphs are taken from the Richmond "City."

18th, March 19.—This city is strongly menaced. Gen. Manly has issued a circular advising the people to prepare for the expected attack. He urges the non-combatants to leave.

The Exchange Commissioners yesterday evening received information of the arrival in the bay of a large number of prisoners from Ship Island and New Orleans. They will effect such arrangements as will embrace all prisoners captured in this department.

19th, March 19.—One hundred and seventy six navy and army exchanged prisoners arrived in the city last night.

20th, March 19.—A transport containing 2,000 troops entered the bay yesterday through Grant's Pass.

21st, March 19.—Fourteen vessels were added to the fleet to-day, making twenty-one in sight of the city. Great activity prevails with the enemy in the lower bay. There is every indication of an early attack. The enemy have fired a few shots at both shores.

22nd, March 19.—ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE ON THE MILITARY QUESTION.

23rd, March 19.—The House of Delegates has adopted a resolution requesting Congress to repeal the conscript law, and accept men from the States under officers of their own choice—61, says G.

SHERIDAN'S BAIT.—DAMAGE TO THE CANALS.

The Lynchburg papers of Monday and Tuesday bring us some details of the raid through the upper country, which in view of the fact that Sheridan has communicated with Lt. Gen. Grant from Columbia, we conceive to be purely to mislead, and therefore lay them before our readers. The Virginia says that the Yankee division sent in that direction, followed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as far as the river, burning the railroad bridge at that point. Very bridge between Charlottesville and Buffalo, a distance of more than 40 miles, has been destroyed, and much of the track torn up, though the extent of the damage done has not yet been ascertained. The nearest approach they made to Lynchburg was New Glasgow, seventeen miles distant, where a small party of them burnt the railroad depot. On Wednesday a party consisted of from two to three thousand, appeared at Bent Creek, supposed to be making for the south side of James river. The fine bridge over the river being burnt on their approach, they contented themselves with looting cars upon their route, which were stationed on the char side of the river. They burned the boat of the James river Canal Company at Bent Creek. They captured three of our boats that were left in the hands of an equal number of their troops, who being cut off from the main force by the burning of the river bridge, gave up the boats to their prisoners, and were brought to this city. The raiders burned every mill they could find along the river, destroyed all the tobacco and tobacco houses, and carried away all the horses and negroes they could find. They shot about 300 of their broken down horses on the plantation of Mr. W. B. Cabell, below New Market, and the course took off all the horses belonging to that gentleman they could find.

It is said that about three hundred Yankees crossed the river opposite Columbia on Friday, but recrossed immediately.

The Republican of Tuesday, says that the raiders commenced at Bent Creek. Their work of destruction to the canal, which is reported to be very badly damaged from about 35 miles below here to Columbia, and possibly further down to Richmond. Every lock on the canal is said to have been destroyed, and in several places, the banks have been blown away.

The aqueduct at Columbia is said to be badly damaged. The destruction of private property along the route is represented to be immense. The people were stripped of horses, negroes and meat, and bread, and many were left without a morsel of food.

THE SITUATION IN NORTH CAROLINA. Our Danville and North Carolina exchanges received yesterday, throw some light upon the situation of affairs in North Carolina. We venture to copy some of their statements to relieve the solicitude of our country people, who have been so long without any reliable information to the enemy that their most intelligent leaders have already inferred from previous developments, or may now be in possession of.

The Danville Register says: "Our forces have probably withdrawn and are preparing to evacuate Goldsboro. Goldsboro was all right yesterday afternoon."

The Raleigh Standard of the same date (14th) says: "Fayetteville was occupied several days since by the enemy in force. It is reported that the cotton factories were burned, but we have heard nothing as to the fate of the people of that place."

"Kinston is now in possession of the enemy, and Goldsboro is seriously threatened. Our troops have contested the ground at various points with their accustomed courage and endurance. We believe the force of the enemy will be met at some point south of Raleigh."

The following significant paragraph: "The editor of this paper is about to leave. His readers know why. In the course of a short time he hopes to meet them again. He feels he has been somewhat odious to the enemy, and he does not regret his course. They can't hurt him. He is going to the front."

THE WASHINGTON PAPERS OF SATURDAY.

The Danville Register of Wednesday remarks that the recent movements of Sherman and Sheridan have greatly decreased the number of newspapers published in the country.

In Virginia we have daily papers issued from four points—Richmond, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, and Staunton. The number has been largely curtailed in North Carolina. Wilmington, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Newbern, &c., are in the hands of the enemy. The Yankees now publish a paper at Wilmington. Some think that Raleigh too, may go to the Greensboro and Charlotte, and the smaller places, will be soon taken into our hands. The papers in North Carolina, it is even worse. The Mercury was removed from Charlotte some time before the occupation of the city by the enemy, and the Courier, which remained, was taken in charge by the Yankees, notwithstanding it opposed emancipation in 1835, and is now issued as a Union paper. The papers in Columbia have been discontinued. The South Carolinian is now published at Charleston, N. C.

THE CAPTURE OF FAYETTEVILLE.—DISPATCH FROM GEN. HOWARD.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 17, 7:30 P. M. 1865.—To Major General Terry, Wilmington, N. C.—To-day we have added Fayetteville to the list of cities that have fallen into our hands. Hardee is reported to have 20,000 men. He withdrew across the river yesterday and last night. He is reported to be on the march. The rebels skirmished in the town, and fired artillery upon the houses occupied by women and children. They burnt the bridge at this place, and removed all the public stores up the railroad that they could. Gen. Sherman's army is now in the lower bay. Many are wearing shoes and clothing, yet the army never was in better condition.

(Signed) O. O. HOWARD, Major General.

(Signed) C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

From the Front.

Preparations for Battle—A Tornado—Great Explosion near Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The steamer City Point, Capt. Tolbert, arrived here this morning from City Point, with the mails and passengers.

She reports the roads drying rapidly, and much activity existing in the army. All the sutlers have been sent to the rear, and the surplus baggage of the officers is being sent to City Point for storage.

Many of the hospitals had little left of stocks, and are now flush with greenbacks, having received their pay-off.

All day Wednesday and Thursday the rebels were in active motion in front of the 3rd Corps. Camps were struck within their lines, and large bodies of troops could be seen from our signal stations to be moving to the rear.

On Friday the rebels kept up a constant sniping from their lines with muskets, and frequently opening upon our troops with cannon, which was promptly replied to. It was believed that they were endeavoring to hide the evacuation of Petersburg, from which all the people have been ordered away, as heretofore intimated, for the purpose of falling back to their own country, and then striking us on the flank.

Thursday night a severe storm prevailed at the front, which blew down tents, uprooted trees, &c. A number of men of the 37th Wisconsin regiment were killed and wounded by the falling trees.

A heavy explosion took place on Thursday, which shook the boats in the James and Appomattox rivers. It appears to have been the blowing up of a powder magazine in the direction of Petersburg, and was reported at City Point that it was occasioned by an attempt of the rebels to burn up Fort Hill, which had been previously evacuated by our troops, knowing that the rebels had undermined it.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY. WASHINGTON, March 19.—Information from the Army of the Potomac shows that our troops are in the best possible condition, and are ready to move at any time the occasion may require.

Remorse continue to prevail that the rebels contemplate evacuation on Thursday, and are trying to force the enemy along the canal, and possibly further down to Richmond.

Every lock on the canal is said to have been destroyed, and in several places, the banks have been blown away.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Information from the Army of the Potomac says that St. Patrick's day was generally celebrated by the Irish Brigade, the principal entertainments consisting of both horse and foot races. General Humphreys, Meade and others acted as judges. Col. Nugent had charge of the course. Gen. Meade was present most of the time with nearly all the general officers of the army, together with thousands of other officers and men. During the second horse race, Col. Van Schaik, of the 7th New York Volunteers, was thrown from his horse and thus severely injured.

The execution of several deserters previously fixed for Friday, was postponed until the following day.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

PURSUING ARMIES TO HOSTILE INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The following has just been issued: By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, reliable information has been received that hostile Indians within the limits of the United States have been furnished with arms and munitions of war by persons dwelling in continuous frontier territory, and are thereby enabled to prosecute their savage warfare upon the exposed and sparse settlements of the frontier.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and direct that all persons detected in such nefarious traffic, shall be arrested and tried by court-martial at the nearest military post, and if convicted, shall receive the punishment due to their deserts.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the 92d.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The popular subscription and rapid absorption of the 7-30 loan under the management of Jay Cooke and general subscription agent, has determined Secretary McCulloch to make no change in the character of the loan to be placed upon the market after the present one shall be disposed of. The arrangement heretofore existing between the Department and the subscription agent will be continued, and the new series of 7-30's will date from June 18th, next, and will consist of an issue of \$30,000,000 payable three years after date, and convertible at maturity into 5-20 bonds at the option of the holder.

Excepting in dates of issue and maturity, the new series will be in all respects the same as the current series, which, at the present rate of subscription, will be taken up during the coming week. In addition to the arrangements which have been made by the subscription agent with Wells, Fargo & Co., for placing the loan through their offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, and Colorado, special agents are being dispatched to the Pacific coast, and the South Atlantic and Gulf cities, including Beaufort, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans.

To prevent a scarcity in the money market arising from the withdrawal of the large sums of money realized by subscriptions to the 7-30 loan through the National Banks and other agencies, and the locking up of the same in the sub-Treasuries, an order has been issued, by the War Department, at the instance of the Treasury Department, regarding the order of last year, which inhibited disbursing officers from depositing, without drawing direct upon the National Depository Banks in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. By this means violent contractions and fluctuations in the money market, so far as the Government operations are concerned, will be avoided, and payments will be attained without material disturbance to other commercial demands for currency.

UNION SETTLEMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The following dispatch was received to-day from a prominent gentleman in Halifax, who has long labored for the Union cause: "Every honest provincial feels with satisfaction President Lincoln's order relative to foreigners and aiders of the rebellion. It is a time case distinction was made between decent people and the aiders and abettors of pirates and robbers."

SALES OF 7-30 LOANS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Jay Cooke, subscription agent, reports that sales of 7-30's on Saturday at \$2,000,000. The largest Eastern subscription was for \$200,000 from Boston, and there were seventeen hundred individual subscriptions for \$20 and \$100. The total subscriptions for the week amounted to \$24,000,000.

PROCEEDINGS SET ASIDE.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The proceedings in the case of Franklin W. Smith and Benjamin G. Smith of Boston, who were recently tried by court-martial for fraudulently supplying the Government, and furnishing each with a two-year imprisonment and \$20,000 fine, have not been set aside by the President.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, March 19.—The burning of the Arctic Mills last night involved a loss of \$200,000. The property was insured for \$200,000. The capacity of the mill was 20,000 spindles, employing 100 hands.

A single case has come to light in Boston. A girl of 15 in the United States service stole a horse and drove it to Providence, and was arrested at that place. A daughter in law of the mother discovered the money and the horse, and the girl was found at the place where she was hiding.

Mr. Mercey is giving a series of lectures on dramatic readings to the benefit of the Boston Soldiers' Home. The proceeds of the lectures will be used for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the soldiers.

A case and six kilograms were the only property captured in the raid. The presence of a case and six kilograms would imply the feasibility of a raid on the banks.

The King of Prussia killed 20 deer and 31 wild boars, and the Emperor of Russia killed 43 deer and 10 boars.

What is the difference between a socialist and a socialist? One is a socialist, and the other is a socialist.

THE FLOOD IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK.

FRANKLIN, March 17.—We are having the greatest flood ever known in this region. The bridge at Oil City and the French Creek bridge, at Franklin, are swept away. Miles of railroad track are gone and the telegraph lines are washed away. Houses, tanks and barns, full and empty, cover the river. The loss is estimated at millions.

ELKS, March 17.—The water in this vicinity is three feet higher than ever before. The gas works are completely stopped, their gas being put out, and no gas can be furnished for days to come. The iron bridge across the river, built by the Utica and Buffalo Railroad Company, is said to be in danger of being washed away. There are about two miles of telegraph poles and wire down, and the danger of a wire of Little Falls is unknown.

ROCKETS, N. Y., March 17.—There is a great danger of a famine in this vicinity over the water. The water in the river fills all the arches under the aqueduct, and overflows the railroad bridge. It is said to be a man of color, who was killed by the water, and his body was found in the river.

NO TRAINS HAVE LEFT EAST ON THE CENTRAL OR GENESSEE VALLEY RAILROAD SINCE YESTERDAY. THE WATER IS STILL RISING, AND THE RAILROADS ARE IN DANGER. THE WATER RISES MORE IT WILL BE SUIT. TO-DAY THE BODY OF AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN WAS FOUND FLOATING IN EXCHANGE STREET, HAVING BEEN WASHED DOWN THE RIVER.

RECALITATION—HAMPTON AND SHERMAN TO SETTLE THE MATTER.

[From the Richmond Whig, March 18.]

The Yankee Government seems to have given to Sherman unlimited authority to play the brigand on a grand scale, and to determine the limits of his operations as he deemed to exercise the privileges thus accorded, to the utmost limit. Such an act has been the character of the Yankee Government, and it is not surprising that Sherman should have done so.

Let the Union people come out manfully, and boldly assert that position which is their right, and which is guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of their country.

Monday morning a citizen, well known as a Union man, stepped into a restaurant in the city of New York, and was met by a man of opposite sentiments with the expression, "Look at that Yankee." He looked at the gentleman, and rather indignantly accepted a preceding invitation to visit the protest marshal's office. That he had no objection to the man, he can meditate on the position in which he is placed by his own folly and imprudence.

RELIEF FROM ENGLAND FOR THE YANKEES.

A suggestion has been made through the columns of the London Morning Star for the outfit of a ship with clothing and other necessities for the relief of the 7-30 loan. A meeting was held on the 15th ultimo, at the house of the projector, Mr. Thomas, manager of the London Morning Star, at which the project was discussed. Mr. Cook explained the object he had in view, and stated that since he had written to the Star he had received many offers of help. He had received offers of help from all parts of the country, and he had been able to collect a sum of money which he had placed at the disposal of the project.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which it was decided to send a ship to the coast of the United States, and to collect money for the relief of the 7-30 loan. The ship will be named the "Yankee Relief," and will be commanded by Mr. Thomas.

On the 23rd ultimo, the Schloss of Duke's Palace at Brunswick, Germany, was totally destroyed by fire while a Court ball was in progress. The ball was conducted by the officers and gentlemen present, passed in safety out of the Schloss, running over the ice and snow in their satin slippers. The Schloss was a magnificent building, and was one of the finest in Germany. It was built by Duke George the First, and was completed in 1700. It was destroyed by fire on the 23rd ultimo, and the only part that remained standing was the tower. The fire was caused by a candle which had been left burning in a room, and had fallen on a curtain. The fire spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames. The fire was extinguished by the fire department, but the damage was irreparable. The Schloss was a great loss to the Duke, and the people of Brunswick. The Duke had spent a great deal of money on the Schloss, and it was one of the finest buildings in Germany. The fire was a great disaster to the Duke, and the people of Brunswick. The Duke had spent a great deal of money on the Schloss, and it was one of the finest buildings in Germany. The fire was a great disaster to the Duke, and the people of Brunswick.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A special dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser, from Elizabeth, N. J., says that a collision between two coal trains took place on the New Jersey Central Railroad, this morning. The collision occurred at a point where the bridge and filling one hundred feet into the water. Four men were killed and many were injured. The bridge was destroyed, and the train was derailed. The accident was caused by a signal being disobeyed. The train was carrying a large load of coal, and the collision was a great disaster. The accident was a great loss to the railroad, and the people of New Jersey. The railroad had spent a great deal of money on the bridge, and it was one of the finest bridges in New Jersey. The accident was a great disaster to the railroad, and the people of New Jersey.

TO TEST ROCKET OIL, place a table upon it in a common street, and if it is not blown away, it is a good sign. The rocket oil is a very dangerous substance, and it is very easy to set it on fire. The rocket oil is a very dangerous substance, and it is very easy to set it on fire. The rocket oil is a very dangerous substance, and it is very easy to set it on fire.

Another singular circumstance, with reference to the case of the man who was killed by the water, is that the man was a very young man, and he was a very good swimmer. He was a very good swimmer, and he was a very good swimmer. He was a very good swimmer, and he was a very good swimmer. He was a very good swimmer, and he was a very good swimmer.

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