BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM THE SOUTH

Sheridan Looked for on the South Side Railroad.

HOW SHERMAN TREATS TRAITORS.

JEFF. DAVIS' LATE MESSAGE.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

Reported Evacuation of Goldsboro and Raleigh

ENEMY DEMORALIZED AND PANIC STRICKEN

Rebel Gen. Hoke Reported Killed

GALLANT CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS.

&c., &c., &c.

From New Orleans.

TRADE IN THE MISSISSIPPI—OPERATIONS AGAINST MOBILE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Free trade has been extended along the line of the Mississippi river, and liberal permits have been granted for supplies.

The steamship Morning Star left here on the 15th for New York.

Gen. Canby was near Mobile, and the grand attack would certainly be made within three days. Gen. Granger it is supposed will command the force. Kirby Smith was still at Shreveport, General Buckner at Natchitoches, and General Thomas at Alexandria, with their respective forces waiting an attack from our troops.

Judge Gray, a Texas lawyer, has been sent by the rebel government to the trans-Mississippi Department, to take charge of the rebel cotton trade, and he announces that no cotton shall leave his Department unless the 25 per cent. assessed by the Federal Government is taken off

Generals Canby, Granger and Baldy Smith, and Admiral Thatcher went within four miles of Mobile on the steamer Laura last week, and drew a heavy fire from many batteries.

NEW REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO PASSPORTS

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the Secretary of State, publishes, for the information and guidance of officers of Customs, the order dated March 8th, rescinding so much of the one issued in December last, as required passports from persons entering this country from Canada: and so much of the circular of the Treasury Department, dated December 31st, 1864, as relates to the same subject, is rescinded, in order that the action of the two Departments may harmonize. The circular of the Secretary of the Treasury concludes as follows:—"Agreeable also to the suggestion by the Secretary of State on the 13th instant, Collectors of Customs are instructed, in the event of an arrival from any foreign country except Canada, of passengers, other than emigrants, destitute of pas sports, to refuse them permission to land either their persons or their baggage until notice shall have been given to the military authorities of the United States within the District, who will dispose of the passengers and their baggage under instructions from the War Department."

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—On inquiry at the Navy Department it is ascertained that there is no truth in the published report that Admiral Dahlgren has asked to be relieved from the command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron and will be succeeded by Commodore Goden.

The President has recently renewed the commissions of a large number of postmasters, including those at Pittsburg, Pa., and Poughkeepsie, Albany and Auburn, N. Y. Charles R. Brayton has been appointed postmaster at Port Royal, S. C.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Jay Cooke reports sales to-day of 7-30's amounting to $3,054,750, including one of $311,000 from Cincinnati and $150,000 from Philadelphia; also 2,115 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 each.

DECLINE IN GOLD.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Gold met another heavy decline to-day, closing at the afternoon board at 150.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Evening Gold and Stock market was very much excited. Gold opened at 151½. Sales after call at 150¼, closing at 150½.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Charles S. Bradley for Governor, Henry Butler for Lieutenant Governor, Thomas Steere for Secretary of State, General Nicholas Van Slyck for Attorney General, and Henry H. Cooke for Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22.—Messrs Bradley and Butler, the Democratic nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, declined, and the Convention thereupon nominated Alfred Anthony, of Johnston, for Governor, and Olney Arnold, of North Providence, for Lieutenant Governor.—Thomas Steere, of Smithfield, was nominated for Congress in the Eastern District, and Gideon Bradford, of Cranston, in the Western District.

REPORT OF ANOTHER REBEL PIRATE.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Arrived steamer Moro Castle, from Havana on the 18th instant

A Havana letter reports the arrival on the 15th, two days from Nassau, of the English steamers Louisiana and Fanny, (reported four hundred and twenty-five tons burden, but evidently much larger.) It was said she was going thence to Bermuda to fit out as a pirate, and had cannon and ammunition on board. Her crew was to be increased by sixty or seventy extra men, who are now on the Owl, in this port. She has two Captains on board, one of whom said he formerly commanded the Florida.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, March 18.—Large numbers of deserters came into our lines this afternoon. They say the enemy have evacuated both Goldsboro' and Raleigh and have fallen back to Hillsborough with a view, they think, of joining Lee. They report the enemy much demoralized and panic-stricken, and improving every opportunity presented to desert; that the rebel soldiers agree with the citizens generally in the belief that there is no chance for the Confederacy to succeed, and that they are fighting against hope; that the rebel officers are giving their opinions openly to the same effect, and in many cases they abandon the field with their men, and that these desertions are in such formidable bodies, and so open and frequent, that the enemy are powerless to oppose this state of things, which threatens to result in a general stampede of their entire army, so completely discouraged are their officers and men.

They also report that Sherman will occupy Goldsboro' to-morrow, that his army is in high spirits, well-fed, and drive the enemy in confusion at every point. Such are the current reports brought in this afternoon and evening by refugees, and they are generally credited here.

The enemy after burning their ram abandoned Kinston in great haste, throwing all their heavy guns into the Neuse river. They attempted to blow up their magazine which contained several tons of powder, but failed. It fell into our hands, together with a large amount of ordnance and commissary stores. Our forces now occupy Kinston, which was surrendered to them by the Mayor of the city.

Deserters who came in from the enemy say that the rebel General Hoke was killed in the battle of Friday week, this side of Kinston. It is reported that Bragg had 40,000 men with him when he attempted to destroy the column that moved from here. Bragg and Hoke gave their men the most solemn assurance that they would march triumphantly into Newbern last Sunday morning, and that each man should realize a fortune from the proceeds of the victory, and that Sherman would then be annihilated, and the Confederacy established beyond doubt.

The loss of Friday's battle, which was an important one, and which decided the fate of Newbern, was the irresistible ruin of the enemy's plans against Sherman.—The manner in which our men successfully resisted from behind their works the eight repeated assaults of the enemy, who at that time greatly outnumbered us, not only astonished our own officers, but elicited high tribute to their courage from Gen. Bragg.

This battle made it very apparent that Bragg's men could not be induced to make another stand. Supplies are now being forwarded up the Neuse River to Schofield and Sherman's armies. Their armies will doubtless be united to morrow or next day.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL SCHOFIELD FROM KINSTON.

FORT MONROE, March 22.—The steamer Parthian arrived here to-day from Newbern, N. C., with mails and dispatches from that department.

Gen. Schofield's army had moved out from Kinston to unite with Gen. Sherman's forces in the vicinity of Goldsboro, where, according to the latest intelligence the rebel forces under Johnston and Bragg were assembled in strong force with the intention of giving battle and making a desperate resistance before surrendering that important town.

Affairs in and around Kinston are comparatively quiet. Very little business of any kind is doing and most of the stores are closed. When Gen. Schofield moved out from the town, he left merely a provost guard behind to prevent the stragglers from his army from pillaging and to protect the citizens. A correspondent writing from there says the town has changed but very little since Gen. Foster was here in 1862, except the ordinary decay.

The inhabitants appear a little downcast, but demean themselves pleasantly toward our troops. Several of our wounded who fell into the hands of the enemy on Wednesday the 8th inst., are here in the care of citizens, and have received all possible attention. Some of the inhabitants have admitted that Bragg was badly beaten on Friday, the 10th instant, the day of his attack on Schofield's force, but others deny it. They generally express the opinion that the sudden evacuation of the town was caused by orders received by Bragg.

The schooner crowded with negroes arrived here last night from the White House, Va., having followed Gen. Sheridan's force during his recent raid. They were all sent to Hampton, Virginia, and material furnished them with which to build houses.

The steamer Creole arrived here to-day from New York, and reports having encountered very heavy weather off the Capes last night. She was compelled to lay to for twelve hours.

CLOSING SCENE OF THE REBELLION.

From the N. Y. Herald, Sunday.

We look for the evacuation of Richmond and the collapse of the rebellion without another great battle The best that Joe Johnston can do is to keep out of the way of Sherman; and, with the approach of the latter to a junction with Grant, there will be no escape for Lee, should he still be found in Richmond. But from the more immediate dangers threatened by Sheridan we look for the evacuation of that city and a general break up of the whole rebel establishment.

And what then? The run down in the price of gold to one hundred and sixty abundantly tells us of what is coming. The ebb tide in the matter of prices, from real estate to dry goods and groceries, will set in full and strong. The danger is that, unless held in check by the Treasury Department, the reaction will be so great as to precipitate upon the country a financial collapse. In this view it becomes the true policy of the Secretary of the Treasury not to bring about a too speedy return to specie payments, but let the business affairs of the country gradually down to the specie standard With the overthrow of Napoleon in 1814 there was a financial crisis in England, and another after his final overthrow of 1815, and still another in the interval to 1821, the evil consequences of which, however, were materially checked by withholding the Bank of England from a resumption of cash payments. In what we propose it will be simply applying the remedy for a revulsion as a preventative.

WHAT THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS THINK.

In South Carolina it was commonly reported and believed that the rebel army, beaten at all points and the confederacy a recognized failure, would be pushed down and across the Mississippi river, where they would attempt to reorganize their shattered fortunes, and either renew the war for Southern independence or wresting Texas from her place in the Union, join Mexico and form a slave-holding oligarchy under the protectorate of Louis Napoleon. I give the report as it comes to me through intelligent South Carolina refugees.

THE REPORTED REBEL DEFEAT OF SHERMAN.

Report of Gen. Lee—Johnston Claims a Capture of 3 guns—Sherman "Assumes the Offensive" again—Not much of a Victory.

The Richmond Whig of Tuesday last, contains the following bulletin of Gen. R. E. Lee, dated headquarters of the armies of the Confederate States:

March 20, 1865.—*To Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:*—"Gen. Joe. E. Johnston reports that about 5 p. m., on the 19th instant, he attacked the enemy near Bentonville, routed him, capturing three guns. A mile in the rear he rallied upon fresh troops, but was forced back slowly until 6 p. m., when receiving more troops he apparently assumed the offensive, which was resisted without difficulty until dark. This morning he is entrenched. Our loss small and the troops behaved admirably. Dense thickets prevented rapid operations.

(Signed.) R. E. LEE."

On the 11th, Stanton had announced that Sherman was "doing finely." His army was at Fayetteville, "quietly resting, preparatory to another advance northward." It seems he did advance, but not far. This successful attack by General Johnston gives earnest that the redoubtable Sherman has at length met his match.

FROM THE WEST.

Snaddis, March 14.—There is a report that General Shelby has defeated a Yankee force near Little Rock, capturing four hundred prisoners and some cannon.

The cavalry raid under Grierson has returned to Memphis, having gone no further than Ripley.

FROM MOBILE.

Mobile, March 16.—There is no change to report in our immediate front.

There is great activity among the fleet in the lower bay.

All is quiet, with a hostile fleet and army below.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN GONE TO THE FRONT.

At one o'clock this afternoon, President Lincoln left on the steamer River Queen, for the front.

Street rumor has been busy with the affirmation that his visit to the front is occasioned by further intimations from the rebel authorities of a desire for peace; but we take it that the trip is merely one of relaxation.

The President was accompanied from the White House by a servant only, we believe.—*Wash. Star, yesterday.*

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 22d, 1865.

A friend in private life, who has always kept aloof from the struggles of partizans for the lucre or distinction of place, writes:

"We are exemplifying the necessity of an opposition to keep a party pure; and for want of that wholesome restraint, are divided into factions contending for the profits of power and office. The desire of what Mr. Calhoun called "public plunder" with us is no longer *cohesive* but *disintegrating*. This is the interpretation of the scrambles for Federal offices, and honest men are ready to exclaim 'a plague upon both your houses!' It makes one sick to think that when the Nation is struggling for life, so many of the men on the surface seem to think only of personal profit."

This applies, I fear, to every part of the country, as well as to Baltimore and Maryland. Our hotels swarm with representatives of different cliques, and the lobbies, anterooms, and stairways of the Executive Mansion are filled with the like heterogeneous elements, pressing for the opportunity of urging the rival claims of aspirants. To enlightened and earnest man it is a most offensive spectacle.

Of whom are these forward and pretentious delegates the representatives? Of a dozen or a score or two of persons like themselves! who take part in ward politics, not for the glory of the cause, nor the benefit of the country, but to advance and enrich themselves, who have no scheme or ambition but for their own "ring," or know any interest but their own or that of their fellows.

What *right* these intriguers can claim to any influence in disposing of important offices they would perhaps find it difficult to tell; and it is understood that, in some instances, presumptuous importunity has met with such a rebuff as may perhaps be not entirely lost on the rest of the sturdy host of petitioners of the same stamp.

The President intends to have a good deal of influence with the Administration that began on the 4th of March, 1865, and honest people are inclined to believe that the more he exercises that influence and (if necessary) *authority*, the better it will be for the country, and for the honor and dignity of the public service.

When Mr. Lincoln came into office in 1861 it could not be expected that the changes in various offices throughout the nation would be in all cases the wisest, safest or best, or that the new appointments to vacancies that had been rendered necessary would be such in every instance as the public interests required. The arrangement of these matters was left, necessarily, to the heads of Departments; and they, in too many cases, were controlled in the distribution of patronage by self constituted local cliques. The custom houses, the post offices, the offices of marshals and district attorneys, were filled with the creatures of ward and county political managers to the great disgust of the more reputable supporters of the Government, and to the great injury of the Union cause. Men possessing no weight nor consideration in the community,—either unknown, or, (if known) without character,—were thrust into the incumbents of places which ought to be filled only by those entitled to the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens.

That these persons should have been permitted to retain their posts thus long is due to the forbearance of their superiors rather than to any merit or claim to impunity on their own part. But the duty of reform in regard to some of these appointees, who obtained their places by false pretences, and who after having been securely ensconced in fat berths, unscrupulously broke faith with the appointing power, is inscribed on the list of Executive duties in characters too legible to be overlooked now. The retribution will be justified the more when it is known that, though receiving large salaries and larger perquisites, the unworthy incumbents have persistently refused to pay to hard working and honest humble men the smallest modicum of what they owed for the very services on which they founded and proved their pretensions to offices of dignity and trust. This is "too bad;" even in the estimation of selfish cliques, "too low;" and, by general consent, the culprits ought to be "reformed out."

The President is in a position of entire independence of all cliques. If he were to brush aside the whole swarm that buzz in the ante-rooms continually, and make his own appointments from the honorable, competent and unselfish gentlemen that can be presented to him from responsible sources, he would do a lasting service to the Government, and set an example which might be followed with advantage by every succeeding Administration.

A LOOKER ON AT THE CAPITOL.

Latest from the South.

THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG LINES.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 20.]

There was some movement of the enemy on the north side yesterday, and our pickets in the neighborhood of White Oak Swamps were driven in but, being reinforced, they soon drove the enemy back. The rest of the day passed off quietly.

Everything remains quiet in the neighborhood of Petersburg. We are looking daily to hear of Sheridan moving from Hatcher's Run towards the South Side Railroad.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Neither Kinston nor Goldsboro' had been occupied by the enemy up to Sunday night. The enemy had appeared on the south side of the river, opposite Kinston, but had not entered the town. Gentlemen who left Goldsboro' on Sunday night report all as being quiet there on that day, and no enemy known to be advancing on the place.

We have seen a young man belonging to our army, who left Fayetteville with the army, and he says that our forces are falling back this way, and he thinks the enemy are following. A portion of Sherman's army was thought to be moving up towards Egypt, with the intention, it was thought, of striking the North Carolina Railroad, between this city and Greensboro. There was no fighting at or beyond Fayetteville, except skirmishing, and our informant thinks the town sustained but little damage. The bridges near the town were burned by our forces.

The Yankees are still at their devilish work of destroying property and punishing citizens wherever and whenever they fall into their hands. It has been said by some of the apologists of the Yankee invaders, that when Sherman's forces passed out of South Carolina into the "Old North State," they would reform their evil habits, and instead of robbing henroosts, breaking open smoke-houses, burning barns, and insulting old age and defenseless women, they would behave like gentlemen. But such is not the fact, for we learn that their treatment to citizens of this State has been in many instances, of the most brutal character.

As an instance of their conduct, we learn, upon what we deem good authority, that an aged man, Mr. Graham, living near Fayetteville, was visited by a band of depredating Yankees on Saturday night last, his houses burned, and he arrested and marched off in the dead of night.

Similar outrages are reported as having been perpetrated in the counties of Richmond and Robeson.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Last week and the week before several squads of Yankees were brought to Charlotte as prisoners, captured from Sherman's army, in Lancaster district, South Carolina, and Anson county, North Carolina. In one batch there was one hundred and sixty two, and in another sixty five, in all about five hundred. Some of these prisoners, when told that they would be immediately exchanged, remarked that "if that was known in their army, Sherman would not have enough men to take him to Wilmington;" meaning that the Yankees would surrender in order to be exchanged and get a furlough to go home

One of the prisoners told a gentleman if he wanted to keep anything from Yankee soldiers to never let a negro know where it was. That they get all the information they wanted from negroes.

But we are told by persons living within their line of march that the Yankees frequently get their information only by punishing and compelling the negroes to communicate the knowledge desired.

The report that the village of Wadesboro' was burned is untrue.

THE MESSAGE.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 19.]

The late special message sent to Congress by the President was strangely misconceived, not only by those members who, unhappily, are ever disposed to cavil, and diligent to seek pretexts for censure and complaint, but even by some whom a different course justly entitles to the public confidence and favor. No message was ever better received by the press, and no one outside of Congress perceived how it infringed upon any legitimate sensibilities of the members of that body.

It was, indeed, a frank statement of the condition of the country, and the measures of legislation which, in the judgment of the President, were imperatively needed; but so far from this exposition being censurable, it would have been inexcusable to allow Congress to disperse without making it. The tone and temper of the message were in accordance with the rules of courtesy and decorum, and it was so recognized not only by the people and the press, but by very many members no less sensitive to what is due to them than others, who thought the occasion called for formal replies.

A CARD FROM R. M. T. HUNTER.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 20.

A report seems to have obtained currency to the effect that I am in favor of a reconstruction of the old Union, and as this rumor is not only injurious to myself, but may be, perhaps, hurtful to the country, I take this occasion to say that it is untrue, erroneous.

There is, perhaps, no person in the Confederacy to whose feelings and interests such an event would be more repugnant than to mine. I have always held that we ought to maintain the struggle for independence so long as there is a hope of success. The General-in-Chief and the President of the Confederate States, as the highest military authorities, are best able to understand our resources and prospects. Whilst they have hope in the contest, it seems to me that we should do all in our power to strengthen their hands; but, after all, it is in a sense of the justice of their cause that the hearts of our people should be confirmed, and it is to the Chief Ruler of the universe that they should look for aid in the mighty struggle in which they are engaged.

R. M. T. HUNTER.

THE WAR.

The quiet on our lines below Richmond remains unbroken. There are seven monitors, thirty gunboats and a large fleet of transports, &c., on the James.

The pleasant rumors yesterday from the South were not without foundation. And there is reason to hope for the reception of still more cheering intelligence before the expiration of the week.

In the skirmish near Ashland several of the enemy were killed and a number were wounded and captured. On the body of one of the killed were found twenty thousand dollars in Confederate money and two watches, which had been stolen from citizens.

The Confederate loss was one killed and two wounded. Sheridan's raiders robbed the citizens of all their live stock and provisions on the line of their retreat. He has probably succeeded in getting to Grant. Mr. Charles T. Wortham, of this city, was captured by the enemy in Caroline county last Wednesday, but afterwards succeeded in making his escape.—All the horses on his plantation were stolen, but his negroes refused to go with the enemy.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Confederate of the 16th inst., says:

"The best impression to-day is that Sherman is trying to find Terry and Schofield, and get to them. Raleigh does not seem to be in his path just now. Our cavalry had a brush with a portion of the enemy's infantry on the day before yesterday, at a certain place, and drove them four miles. Raleigh is not yet captured, nor about to be."

The Progress, of the same date, has the following: "Our readers must be as patient as they can. It may be that the career of Sherman will be put a stop to.—We violate no secrecy by saying he will be confronted by a formidable force, commanded by able and experienced officers.

"We have accounts of a handsome little brush which Generals Hampton and Hardee had with the enemy's cavalry in the town of —— last week. He and General Hardee are said to have charged two hundred of Kilpatrick's men with only the body guard, and to have killed and captured several. The rest were drove out of town. General Hampton slew two of the invaders with his own hands.

YANKEE RAIDERS AT ASHLAND.

The Yankee Army Surgeon walked into the residence of a worthy divine and politely asked for a dinner. While this was being served to him, a brother Yankee stole his horse. When the force retired the Surgeon had to go on foot. He did not get far before he was captured, with others, by Confederate scouts, and brought back to Ashland, where the minister gave him a shake of the hand and wished him a safe sojourn in Dixie.

While soldiers were cooking their food in the kitchen of the same gentleman, a blustering six footer from Connecticut passed through the yard swearing and charging. The minister reproved his profanity and reminded him that he had Richmond to take yet, when he said that should certainly be done; the minister added, "if it be the Lord's will," when the Yankee declared it would be taken whether it was the Lord's will or not.

Another divine was less ceremoniously treated by a Yankee soldier. Seeing his watch chain, he drew his pistol and demanded his watch. The man of peace delivered the article up. Whence such people, and whither bound?

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday, March 21—8 A. M.

ANOTHER STRANGE STORY

Begun its travels around our inactive camps yesterday morning. About eight in the morning vociferous cheering was heard in the rebel lines confronting the Second Corps, and our pickets inquiring of the enemy as to its cause, were told that Lee had been declared Dictator.

Then we played a Yankee trick upon them. Our boys taking in by intuition the whole situation, cheered over the event with as much zest as the rebels themselves had displayed. It is extremely doubtful if the event itself has transpired.

The Richmond papers of yesterday make no mention of it, and the probabilities are that if announced to the army as early in the morning of yesterday as the enemy pretended to have the information it would have been promulgated in the papers of Richmond yesterday. True or not makes very little difference to us. The Confederacy has got beyond the point where plenary power vested in its ablest man can save it.

THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND

Is talked of again. Parties arriving last evening from the Rebel capital say that on Saturday last the Rebels began preparations for a final leave taking of the Seven hilled City they have held so tenaciously. The evidence accumulates that Lee already despairs of his ability to longer prolong the war in Virginia, and that he is seeking some outlet from his beleaguered capital.

KILPATRICK AND WHEELER.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

FORAGERS MURDERED.

On the line of march to-day, we found thirteen of our foragers murdered, seven of them lying by the side of the road, all shot in the breast, and a large placard pinned to each, on which was written in pencil: "This is the way we treat Kilpatrick's thieves."

Three of the others were left in the house, murdered, having been shot down after they surrendered. Still three others were found lying by the roadside, their throats cut from ear to ear. On these was also a placard on which was written, "South Carolina's greeting to Yankee Vandals."

The next morning five more were found, who had also been treacherously murdered after they had surrendered and given up their arms.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Kilpatrick immediately sent a note under a flag of truce to General Wheeler, stating that, "unless by sunset of the 23d, satisfactory explanation why this thing had been done, was not received, he would select from among Wheeler's prisoners in his hands eighteen, the same number of our men who had been murdered, and cause them to be executed.—Further, that he would not only not restrain his men, but would encourage them to burn everything in his line of march, that not a living, breathing thing should show where such cowardly scoundrels had lived."

This brought Gen. Wheeler to his senses. In reply to Gen. Kilpatrick he used as strong language in the denunciation of the perpetrators of the deed, as Gen. Kilpatrick himself had employed—denied all knowledge of the transaction, and promised to turn over to Gen. Kilpatrick the perpetrators as soon as they could be discovered. The prisoners were not hanged, and the cavalry pursued their line of march upon the left flank of the infantry until the 26th, when they went into camp at Lancaster. Here Gen. Kilpatrick and Gen Wheeler, *alias* Grant and Pemberton, had a grand pow-wow under a flag of truce at the bridge crossing of Deep Creek.

Gen. Kilpatrick was accompanied by a number of officers, as was also General Wheeler. There were mutual introductions, the customary courtesies—everything was lovely as I the goose hung high. The result was a mutual agreement to exchange the prisoners then on hand—a kinder treatment of each other's prisoners in future, and an interchange of other civilities. Under which the parties shook hands and separated with expressions of the kindest personal regard for each other.

THE BARK S. HOBART RUN INTO BY A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

PORTLAND, March 21.—A private letter states that the new bark Sarah Hobart, of Portland, had arrived at Remedios, leaking badly, having been run into on the second day out from Havana, by an iron blockade-running steamer. The latter showed no lights, but kept on her way after the collision. She left part of her prow sticking in the bark, and the captain thinks she must have sunk.

☞ The Richmond Dispatch says that the recruiting of negroes "goes bravely on," and significantly adds: "The two negroes Oliver and George, convicted recently of burglary by the Hustings Court, and sentenced to be hanged on the 17th of March (yesterday) had been pardoned by the Governor, upon condition of their volunteering in the military service of the Confederate States. As soon as released from prison they reported to the colored camp for instruction, and were regularly mustered in for duty." Another letter from General Lee is published in the Richmond papers, urging the carrying out of measures for arming the slaves.

☞ A letter from Charleston to the Washington Republican says: "Ex-Governor Aiken is one of the largest slaveholders and wealthiest men in the South. Since the occupation of Charleston by our forces, he has reported the names of all his slaves, seven hundred and fifty in number, to the commandant of the post, and given each family a farm on one of the most fertile and productive islands on the coast, placed them on it, and all are well started in life. Such a deed deserves to be recorded."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A Terrible Gale—Two Men Killed and Several Injured.—The equinoctial storm which began to show itself in this city on Wednesday culminated in a terrific gale shortly after three o'clock P. M., yesterday, and inflicted serious damage throughout the city. At three o'clock the sun was shining beautifully, but scarcely ten minutes had elapsed when inky clouds suddenly appeared in the southwest, impelled by a mighty current of air.—So swiftly did the clouds travel that thousands of our citizens became alarmed at the unusual phenomenon. Their apprehensions were quickly settled, as in less than five minutes after the clouds began gathering a terrific gale swept over the city, prostrating houses, overtopping chimneys, tearing up giant trees, twisting off shutters and signs, and scattering them far and wide as if they were so much chaff.

The upper portion of the carriage factory of Joseph McCauley, No. 39 Paca street, near Pratt, was blown down, entailing a heavy loss. A portion of the wall fell upon the roof of the livery stable adjoining, owned and occupied by John Fitzpatrick. A portion of the second story of the building had been fitted up as a dwelling. The wall from the coach factory fell upon this portion of the building and completely demolished it. At the time of the crash, an infant of Mr. Fitzpatrick was sitting by a stove and narrowly escaped being crushed to death by the falling timbers and bricks.—The child was alongside of a chair, across which a piece of joice fell, and prevented the bricks from killing the little innocent. As it was the child was cut and bruised in a few places. The mother of the child had just entered the door of the room when the crash occurred—had she been in the room at the time of the accident she would have been crushed to death.

While the gale was at its height, great fears were entertained that the centre steeple on the building of the Camden street depot would be blown down. It swayed to and fro fearfully, and pedestrians gave the structure a wide birth.

The greater portion of the tin roof upon the back building of the boarding house of Mrs. Hiwett, southeast corner of Pratt and Eutaw streets, was torn from the sheathing and rolled up. A chimney upon the back building was also blown down.

A tall chimney on the southeast corner of the Eutaw House building, was leveled with the roof, and a gentleman in passing was badly cut upon the head by a falling brick. The rocket made by the bricks descending the chimney, alarmed a number of the boarders in the hotel, and for a moment it was thought that a large portion of the building had been blown down.

A large watch, used as a sign, suspended from the third story of the establishment of Mr. Henry May, opposite this office, was torn from its fastening and hurled to the pavement. In descending it struck a newsboy on the arm but did not injure him.

A portion of the new hospital now in course of erection on Townsend street extended, was blown down, killing a colored man and injuring three workmen. An inquest was held by Coroner Greentree, the jury rendering a verdict accordingly.

A portion of the roof of the new Almshouse was blown off and other damage inflicted upon the building, to the extent of $500.

The front corner of the dwelling of Mr. Bateman, residing on the S. W. corner of Forrest and Hillen streets, was blown off, and two men who were passing the house at the time of the accident were cut about the head by the falling timber.

The roof the dwelling of Mr. John A. Offner, southeast corner of Gay and Forrest streets, was removed several inches from its original position, and a portion of the front wall blown down.

The side wall of a new back building on Central avenue near Monument street, was levelled with the ground. The house belongs to Mr. George Wilhelm, and was unoccupied.

The roof of the oyster packing establishment of Mr. Robert Roth, on Albemarle street, near Plowman, was rolled up and thrown into the street. The metal was rolled up as completely as if done by machinery.

Five large windows in the new Broadway Hall, corner of the building and shattered to fragments. A portion of the scaffolding that had been erected around the steeple of the building was blown down and one of the boards fell upon an awning near the hall and demolished it.

The west wall of the large warehouse situated on Water's wharf, and used for storing commissary goods, was blown down, causing considerable loss. There were several persons in the building at the time, but no one was injured.

At the corner of Hudson and Bennett streets the roof of a house was lifted from its bed and wafted away with the ease of a sheet of paper. The roof was thrown full twenty feet beyond its original place, while the other half paid a flying visit to the yard of Mr. Bullets, residing a few doors below from where the roof started. Mr. Bullens was in the yard attached to his house at the time, and was injured to such an extent by the roof falling upon him that his life is despaired of. He is receiving the attention of Dr. Dwinelle.

We did not hear of any disasters among the shipping, but it is supposed that the damage in this quarter will be heavy. In all sections of the city fences and chimneys attest the violence of the gale.

A building used as a hay depot on Forrest street in the rear of the Public School, was blown down and the hay scattered in all directions.

About half past three o'clock the greater portion of the boiler shop of Messrs. Murray & Wiegand, on York street, was blown down by the gale. A large number of workmen were buried in the ruins, and a report was quickly circulated that several men had been killed. The debris was speedily cleared away and the men removed from out of them. Philip Hughes, was injured to such an extent that he expired while being conveyed to his home, No. 25 Armistead lane. David Dixon, another of the workmen, was so badly injured that it was not thought he would survive. Eight other men were injured, but their injuries were of a slight character. The loss of Messrs. Murray & Wiegand will amount to upwards of $2,000.

The Roll of Honor.—Among the enlisted men who were conspicuously distinguished on the 5th, 6th and 7th of February last, for gallantry and good conduct in action at the battle of Hatcher's Run, we find the names of the following Marylanders:—Corporals Abel G. Cadwalader, Co. H, and John A. Thompson, 1st Maryland Veteran Volunteers, planted colors on enemy's works in advance of arrival of regiment. Corporal Andrew Carrick, Co. B, 1st Maryland Veteran Volunteers, entered enemy's works in advance of regiment, and killed a rebel soldier. Sergeant Major Thos. S. Norwood, 6th Md., conspicuous gallantry in front rank, using musket of wounded soldier. Sergeant John W. Stomberger, Co. A, 4th Md., color sergeant, general intrepidity and bravery. First Sergeant James Horor, Co. G, 4th Md., refusal to leave the field when severely wounded, not retiring till three times wounded. Drummer Joshua T. Moffat, Co. D, 7th Md., beating "assembly" under fire, and assisting to reform line. Lance Sergeant Isaac H. Gerard, Co D, 8th Md., color sergeant, resuming colors after first wound, and bearing them gallantly till disabled by a second. Corporal James Windsor, Co. C, 8th Md., of color guard, bravery in carrying colors when that duty devolved upon him.

Vitriol Throwers.—Since we made mention of persons having their clothing ruined by vitriol being thrown over them, the police have been actively engaged in searching for the miscreants who caused the damage On Wednesday night Wm Davis Peck, John Smith, John H. Evans, W. F. Tray, Ely Marshall and W. T. Hunt, belonging to the 63d Penna. and the 91st N. York, repaired to the house of a woman named Schriber, on Eastern avenue, near Spring street, where one of the party avowed his intention of throwing vitriol upon the person of a woman. Officer B. Swearer and Shoshale, of the Eastern district, being apprised of the affair, also that it was contemplated by the soldiers to indulge in a fight, hastened to the place and arrested the above named parties, who were handed over to Col. Woolley. Officer Swearer obtained a bottle filled with vitriol, and a letter in which the writer declared his intention of throwing it upon a female, who had done him a fancied wrong.

A Pilot Drowned.—On Tuesday night last, James Bosman, formerly residing at No. 21 Liberty street, near Fayette, was drowned in the Delaware river at Philadelphia, by falling from the propeller Richard Willing, plying between this port and Philadelphia. The deceased was pilot of the Willing, and it is said, accidentally fell overboard. His body was brought to this city yesterday morning. He was 33 years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children.

Murderous Assault.—At the Locust Point copper works, yesterday morning, a fight occurred between John James and David Jones, employed in the works, which threatened to be of a serious character. It appears the man Jones attempted to exercise some authority over James in regard to work, words followed, resulting in James striking an iron furnace rake and dealing Jones a blow on the top of his head, crushing his skull in a frightful manner. Jones was conveyed to his home on Copper Row, where he was attended by Dr. Delmelle. His condition is a critical one, he having been insensible up to a late hour last evening. James was conveyed to the Eastern district station house by officer Phillips. Justice Whalen committed him to appear before the grand jury. Bail was offered but refused.

Property Sales.—Colonel Samuel H. Geyer yesterday disposed of at auction, at the Exchange sale rooms, a three story brick dwelling, No. 361, Franklin near Fremont street, to Mr. T. B. Summers, for the sum of $1 762. Also, a dwelling on the north side of Lombard street between Parkin and Fremont streets, subject to a ground rent of $35 80, to Charles O. Brown, for $7,000. Also, a farm near Brooklandville, Baltimore county, on the Western Maryland Railroad, to Thomas H. Prestman, for $100. The farm contains 110 acres, 95 acres of which are in cultivation, the rest is good timber.

Guerillas.—There was received at the office of Col. Woolley on Wednesday last, the following guerillas recently captured in the Valley of Virginia: Geo. W. Rodgers, 7th Va. cavalry; W. E. Huberger, 8th Va. Infantry; Peter Hardy, do; W. H. Davidson, 23d Va. cavalry; W. Edwards, do.; J. G. Davidson, do; and Joseph T. Mitchell, a citizen, charged with being a dangerous character. The prisoners were committed to Fort McHenry, where they will be confined during the continuance of the war.

Incidents to Thieves.—On Wednesday night the storehouse of C. H. Koons, No. 75 North street, was found open by Sergeant Hibbins and officer Culbertson, and by them secured for the night. Officer Simmons found open, and secured for the night the warehouse of Ed. Belcher, No. 6 Hollingsworth street.—Had either of the above places been robbed, the first persons to receive censure would have been the police officers.

Acquitted by the Military Commission.—Peter Dorsh, employed as a stevedore on a Government steamer, arrested a short time since charged with preparing for payment fraudulent claims, has been acquitted by the Military Commission. A. S. Littleton, charged with being a deserter from Smith's Independent Cavalry, has also been acquitted by the Commission.

Front Street Theatre.—The Wallack Davenport combination will appear to night for the last time, and the occasion will be marked by a farewell benefit to Mr. Davenport and Mr. Wallack. "Still Waters Run Deep," and the nautical drama of "Black Eyed Susan" will constitute the bill. In the last named play Mr. Davenport will appear as William, a character in which he has no equal.

Banished.—James H. Brooks, charged with having quitted the city after the breaking out of the rebellion, and accepting the situation of clerk in the office of the Richmond Examiner, was released from custody yesterday upon taking the oath of allegiance and furnishing security that he will reside north of Philadelphia during the war.

Mint Julops.—Mr. Hendricks, proprietor of the popular Saloon, No. 6 North Calvert street, yesterday served the public with the most delicious beverage, a "Mint Julip." The enterprise of Mr. H. has furnished the thirsty epicure with that, in the blustering month of March, which heretofore he could only be obtained in the sweltering days of summer.

Heavy Fine.—Thomas D. Kidd, formerly master of the United States steamer Peconic has been found guilty by a military commission for attempting to defraud the Government by the presentation of fraudulent claims The commission fined him $1000, and ordered that he be imprisoned until the fine shall have been paid.

Found in the Falls.—At an early hour yesterday morning a still born infant was found in Jones' Falls, in the rear of house No. 56, Harrison street. Coroner Brewer was notified, but refused to hold an inquest, not deeming it necessary.

Discharged.—Thomas T. Owens, arrested several days since on the charge of attempting to poison a soldier, was released from custody yesterday by the military authorities, there being no evidence adduced to criminate him.

Supposed Deserters.—C. W. King, F. C. Tucker, G. W. Barkman and James Riley, were arrested yesterday upon the charge of being supposed deserters. They were locked up in the military prison for a hearing.

Threatening to Kill.—Henry Hoyt was arrested y