

# BALTIMORE CLIPPER

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

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BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1865.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER. FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

### Importance of Saturday's Victory ENEMY DEFEATED AT EVERY POINT THEIR SOLDIERS OUT OF HEART

#### Their Eagerness to Desert.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, March 26th, (Sunday).—The engagement of yesterday was as already reported, without doubt, the most important and successful for the Union arms that has taken place since our arrival in front of Petersburg. Not only was the enemy and defeated at every point, but the fact was demonstrated that they have lost heart in their cause; and that large numbers are ready and anxious to lay down their arms and give up the struggle.

After they had succeeded in gaining possession of Fort Steadman, they at once fell to plundering the baggage in the tents, and all their officers could do and say would not induce them to desert. Those who remained in line fought with nothing like the enthusiasm they exhibited last summer, and many laid down their arms at the first opportunity of reaching the rear.

On witnessing this the rebel officers determined to return to their own lines as rapidly as possible, and urging their men over the works managed to get a large portion of the assaulting column back in safety. Hundreds, however, ran and hid in the bomb-proof and waited there for our men to come and take them prisoners. The number of prisoners brought in by the Ninth Corps was reported yesterday correctly at 1,500. The loss in this Corps is not far from six hundred; the official figures have not yet been ascertained.

After the fighting ceased at this part of the line, it was thought that the attack might have been made to cover a more important one on the left and consequently, the entire army was put under arms to be ready for any emergency.

Gen. Humphreys was ordered to make a reconnaissance in front of his line to develop the enemy's strength and ascertain their movements. This was done shortly before noon, and the picket line was driven in or captured for a considerable distance. Our men still continued to advance, and part of the Third Division reached and took possession of a second line of slight works, but the rebels soon after charged the latter in line of battle and forced our men back to the line first taken from them.

This was principally caused by the encircling fire from two batteries which they enabled to throw along this advanced position.

From this time until 4 o'clock, P. M., the firing was not very severe, the enemy having retired to their works, leaving a strong picket line to hold the pits. At this hour the signal to fall in was sounded along the rebel line, and soon after a heavy column appeared, and forming in line of battle, advanced against the picket line.

Gen. Miles and his officers and men, particularly the Irish brigade, receive the highest praise for their gallant behavior on the occasion.

The Third Division under Gen. Mott held the center of the line, and repulsed each attack of the enemy with spirit, although the contest here was not so desperate as in the front of the First Division.

The 12th New York and the 11th New Jersey Regiments were highly spoken of for their conduct under Colonel Chooper.

the sufferers, making them coffee, etc., and doing all in their power to make them comfortable.

The number of prisoners in our hands, as the result of the day's operations, is 2,571 enlisted men and 89 officers, besides about 150 wounded in our hospitals.

An order is being issued to the army congratulating the officers and men on the splendid victory achieved over the enemies of the country, and thanking them for their behavior on the occasion.

To-day a good deal of picket firing has been kept up along the line, but without any casualties, as far as known.

W. D. McCREGOR, FORREST MORRICE, March 27, 5 o'clock P. M.—The mail steamer Webster which has just arrived from City Point, reports all quiet at the front this morning.

From Kentucky. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Possession of Guerrillas. Our Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville exchanges contain accounts and notices of guerrilla operations in the vicinity of the Cincinnati Commercial has the following item:

Guerrilla parties attacked, captured, and burned a passenger train near Glasgow Junction, on Tuesday afternoon. The engine, loaded with passengers, was captured, and several passengers were wounded.

Several passengers were wounded, and all of them robbed. One hundred and fifty Federal soldiers on duty near Glasgow Junction, on Tuesday afternoon, were ordered to march to the scene of the attack.

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GEN. SHERMAN'S BATTLES. Fight at Moore's Cross Roads. DEFEAT OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY. His Attempt to Check General Sherman's Path. GALLANTRY OF GENERAL SLOCUM. DASHING KILPATRICK ON HAND. His Brilliant and Effective Charges. ENEMY ROUTED AT ALL POINTS. Ambler Line Out of General Sherman's Path. A BATTLE BETWEEN SHERMAN AND LEE. GEN. SHERMAN DEFEATS GEN. LEE.

The following is the special account of the Cincinnati Commercial: WASHINGTON, March 27.—I forward a detailed account of the battle fought by Sherman's troops in their progress to a junction with Schofield and Terry. The first fight is called Moore's Cross Roads. General Sherman, after leaving Fayetteville, decided to form a junction near Goldsboro.

The enemy, consisting of the Carolina and Georgia troops, retreated from Charleston and Savannah, had retired in the direction of Raleigh. It was necessary to decide upon the line of march, and make him believe Raleigh was the point proposed.

Accordingly, the corps moved on the road to a point twelve miles in advance, where it halted, and allowed Kilpatrick's cavalry to pass and take the front.

On the other side, the rebel force was not so well posted. Not a man left his post in line of battle, and each time the enemy was hurled back in confusion.

The fighting in this engagement was not distinguished by any other during the war. It was a grand spectacle, as described by a correspondent who was present.

On Monday the 21st, the 15th and 17th Corps were brought up, and on Monday evening the red field was won, Sherman having taken possession of the town.

The loss of the first day was heavy on both sides. During Monday the rebels suffered most severely. The 20th Corps, which was the point brought back by Sherman, was the point brought back by Sherman.

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Sumter, taken prisoner by Kilpatrick, it appears that these organizations were very full, his own regiment, for instance, at the time of the battle numbered not less than 1,500 men.

The road to Goldsboro being open, Sherman moved on, the 15th and 17th Corps following. Johnston having been completely satisfied that Goldsboro was the point to which Sherman was moving, he moved from Smithfield down the road to Bentonville, where he entrenched himself.

This position the Fourteenth Corps immediately discovered. General Slocum immediately formed a wall of men, flanked on the left by a ravine, where he posted his artillery, upon the right by a swamp and open field.

The third battle is called the battle of Morris Farm. From this advanced forward with the intention of establishing another line a half mile in advance, the enemy, after several hours, were suddenly advanced with overwhelming numbers, and attacked the brigade of Gen. Robinson and the 20th Corps.

Here, by the exertions of our officers and men, the enemy was checked. A heavy work of rain and dirt was thrown up, and the 20th Corps, consisting of the Twentieth Corps, and General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, arrived and took up a position.

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On Sunday, the 20th inst. The troops moved out of the town to the music of distant drumming. The guns of the Federal army were seen on the hills, and all the batteries were at work. Then came a stirring music as the columns of Couch and Cox and Ruger stepped to step. And right gallily did the veterans move out of the town, under the warm sun of the day.

MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD. Gen. Sherman's army on the morning of the 21st, and the rear of the column also took its departure on that day.

The Twelfth New York Cavalry was deployed across the front of the advancing column, and pushed its way in the advance. The Twelfth New York Cavalry was deployed across the front of the advancing column, and pushed its way in the advance.

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## THE LATEST FROM NORTH CAROLINA. THE DEFEAT OF JOHNSTON. 7 GUNS AND 7,000 PRISONERS. GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY REFITTING.

New York, March 28.—Advice from New York of the 24th inst. that the enemy captured three guns from us on the first day of the battle of Bentonville, but on the arrival of the 17th and 14th Corps, the enemy were driven in all directions, leaving the three guns and seven others, besides seven thousand prisoners and their dead and wounded. Deserters were coming in in large numbers.

General Sherman, since his junction with Terry and Schofield, is now strong enough to sweep everything before him. He will retreat and be ready to move again soon with Goldsboro as his base.

The people along Sherman's and Schofield's route of march, gave the troops a hearty welcome.

Reinforcements for Sherman are continually arriving. Deserters and refugees continue to come in in great numbers.

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Ordinance issued.—The Mayor yesterday afternoon transmitted to the First Branch of the City Council the following message: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your ordinance of the 19th inst., and in reply to inform you that it has been approved by the Council, and will be in force from the 1st day of the next month."

The State gives three hundred dollars to the district attorney to prosecute any person who shall be guilty of a crime against the State, and who shall be convicted thereof.

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When gold was traveling up to the 300 price, grocers and others had about the same amount of gold as they had at the 200 price. It is now necessary that prices should correspond to the value of the metal.

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