BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

PETERSBURG EVACUATED!

Probable Evacuation of Richmond.

GENERAL LEE RETREATING

General Grant in Pursuit.

THE LATEST

VICTORY!! VICTORY!!!

RICHMOND TAKEN

THE REBELS FIRE THE CITY

ENEMY LEAVE IN GREAT HASTE

General Weitzel in Possession.

&c., &c., &c.

[Official Bulletin.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 2, 10 A. M. }

Major General Dix, New York.

The following telegram from the President announcing *the evacuation of Petersburg and probably of Richmond* has just been received by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, April 3—8 30 A. M.—*Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

This morning General Grant reports Petersburg evacuated, and he is confident Richmond also is. He is pushing forward to cut off if possible the retreating army.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

LATER.

It appears from a dispatch of General Weitzel, just received by this Department, that our forces, under his command, are in Richmond, having taken it at 8.15 this morning. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LATEST.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 31. }

Major General Dix, New York:

The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond and announcing that the city is on fire, has just been received by this Department.

CITY POINT, Va., April 3, 11 A. M.—General Weitzel telegraphs as follows:

"We took Richmond at 8.15 this morning.

"I have captured many guns!

"The enemy left in great haste.

The city is on fire in one part, and I am making every effort to put it out.

The people received us with *enthusiastic expressions of joy!*

Gen. Grant started early this morning with his army toward the Danville Railroad to cut off Lee's retreating army if possible.

President Lincoln has gone to the front.

(Signed) T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 1st, 1865.—The greater portion of this army has not been engaged with the enemy to-day, the line being occupied in erecting works on the new line and repairing the roads connecting the different Corps. The late rains rendered it impossible to move the wagon trains as fast as the troops advanced, one train taking forty-eight hours to move five miles, one thousand men assisting, but through the untiring industry and perseverance of the officers in charge of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, the army has been almost as well supplied as when in their old position.

When the news of Sheridan's repulse reached here last evening a part of the Fifth Corps was et once dispatched to his aid, and it is expected that to-night, or in the morning we shall receive good news from that quarter. It appears that Sheridan was moving on the road leading to a place calle d the Three Forks, which is about three miles from the south side road, when two brigades of General Pickett's Division which had been moved out in a great hurry came down on a road which runs from Souther land Station to the one on which covered the cavalry. Sheridan's cavalry having for the greater part passed the Junction, this movement of the enemy threatened to cut him off. He however discovered his danger in time to get his command back with only a slight loss, at the same time taking about one hundred prisoners.

Both the Lee's were present, but one of them at a respectful distance. On being reinforced by the 5th Corps, the enemy fell back so rapidly that their dead and many of their wounded fell into our hands as well as those of our own, unavoidably left behind yesterday afternoon. The attack made on the enemy's line in front of the 24th Corps was by Foster's Division, and about two hundred prisoners were brought in, the 142th New York taking most of them. Some three hundred or four hundred yards of ground was taken from them, and our picket line so much further advanced.

At four A. M. this morning this position was assaulted and a few of our men captured, but in a very short time it was retaken with about sixty prisoners and a stand of colors; our losses up to the present time will not exceed twenty-five hundred, (2,500) while that of the enemy, on some parts of the line, at least, was greater than our own, but of course, the total cannot be given. Major Dykeman, of the 15th New York Heavy Artillery, is reported wounded and a prisoner.

Three sharpshooters brought into the 5th Corps Headquarters this morning sixteen cavalrymen, belonging to Wm. Henry Lee's command. They had been on picket and were cut off by the force which went to the assistance of Sheridan.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, April 1—Midnight—A courier from Sheridan has just arrived with the most cheering news.

The combined forces of cavalry and Warren's infantry advanced against the enemy this afternoon, driving them several miles and capturing about four thousand prisoners and a number of pieces of artillery. They retreated to the Five Fords, where they were flanked by a part of the 5th Corps which had moved down the White Oak road. It was here the large number of prisoners were taken.

The rebels then retreated south along the White Oak road and were vigorously pursued by General Sheridan, while McKenzies cavalry from the Army of the James advanced west on the Ford road toward the Southside road, and when the messenger left was only about three miles from it, and would undoubtedly reach it before morning. Thus the last great line of railroad the rebels have to supply their capital and Lee's army is about to be severed, and it is firmly believed they will immediately leave their present positions at Petersburg and Richmond.

Sharp cannonading is now going on near the centre of the line held by the left of the Sixth Corps.

W. D. McGREGOR.

NATIONAL REJOICINGS.

REJOICING AT THE CAPITAL—FOREIGN MINISTERS CONGRATULATING THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON; April 3.—Although yesterday the fall of Petersburg and Richmond was believed would soon take place, owing to the late successes of our arms, the official announcement of the fact itself this morning occasioned great surprise, mingled with rejoicings and huzzahs in all directions. Flags were thrown out more plentifully than at any other period of the war.

Many of the merchants closed their stores, and business generally was suspended. The clerks in the Public Departments and the municipal offices, unable to work under the effect of the good news, joined the throngs on the principal avenue and elsewhere, in congratulation of the important event.

A crowd assembled in front of the Interior Department and was addressed by Commissioner of Patents Holloway. Secretary Seward also made a brief speech from the steps of the State Department—But the largest crowd was at the War Department, the north side of which was covered with flags, including many taken from the Rebels in recent engagements.—Secretary Stanton congratulated the assemblage on the great victory and the approaching end of the rebellion, and announced to the rejoicing thousands the latest intelligence by telegraph.

The news was so good that a second reading of some of the telegrams was demanded. Vice President Andrew Johnson made a stirring address and proposed three cheers for the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, and three cheers for General Grant and the officers and men under his command. They were most enthusiastically given. Senator Sherman, recently returned from a visit to his brother Gen. Sherman, and Ex-Senator Preston King, of New York, and Secretary Seward, were among the speakers. During the latter part of the proceedings salutes of cannon were fired. There has never before been such a day of rejoicing in Washington.

The Secretary of State recommends that the public buildings be illuminated this evening in honor of the fall of Richmond.

Foreign Ministers called this morning at the Department of State to express their congratulations on the fall of Richmond.

The first who called was the Austrian Minister, Count Wydenbruck, then the Consul General of Switzerland, and next the Swedish Minister, Baron Wetterstedt.

REJOICING AT PHILADELPHIA—THE OLD STATE HOUSE BELL RINGING.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The city is in a furor of excitement over the glorious news. Third street is crowded with rejoicing multitudes. Flags are flying everywhere. By order of Mayor Henry the State House Bell on Independence Hall is now ringing over the downfall of Richmond.

[SECOND DESPATCH]

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Some ten thousand people assembled spontaneously in front of the United States Custom House on Chestnut street this morning for mutual congratulations, on the capture of Richmond. Speeches were made by Hon. Simon Draper, Postmaster Wetmore, M. Odell, Major General Butterfield, Wm Evarts, Rufus W. Andrews, and others.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed during the proceedings. The vast assemblage united in singing Old Hundred as expressive of their joy and thanksgiving.

A grand celebration is in preparation for an early day in Union Square.

[THIRD DISPATCH]

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The excitement continues intense. The State House bell is ringing joyfully, and the fire companies are racing the streets, ringing the bells and cheering over the news.

The Board of Brokers have adjourned with cheers. Business is at a stand still.

Chief Engineer Lyle, of the Fire Department, has issued a request for a general illumination of the houses of the fire companies to-night, and probably the illumination will be made general.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 31, Evening.—The scene in the vicinity of Third and Chesnut streets to-night is one of grand brilliancy and excitement. The offices of the Ledger, Inquirer, Press, Evening Bulletin, Telegraph and Sunday Dispatch and Transcript, are illuminated, and Chestnut street is crowded with enthusiastic spectators. The fire engine houses and many private residences were illuminated. The general rejoicing is at its height.

REJOICING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Our citizens seem more than overjoyed at the great good news received from the Secretary of War. The expressions of joy are of an unusual character. Flags are floating from housetops, windows and every available point, and merchants are actually embracing each other in the streets.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 3—Evening.—The joyful excitement has continued in this city all the afternoon and evening. Very little business has been transacted. Many merchants closed their shops, and the meeting in Wall street was continued till past four o'clock. The Petroleum Board, and the Drug Merchants and Tobacco Exchange, all of which meet at the Merchants Exchange in Pine street, adjourned with enthusiastic cheers. The Produce Exchange was deserted, and the Stock Board had but few present, whilst the Gold Room was almost entirely empty.

The greatest enthusiasm has been manifested by all our citizens. The streets have been crowded all the afternoon, and salutes have been continually reverberating from all points—the battery, the forts and the Park.

An immense meeting is going on this evening in Union Square, and cannon are roaring all over the city, whilst fire works are being let off in profusion. Many public and private buildings are also illuminated.

REJOICING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 3.—The Legislature met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but no business could be done, and a motion to adjourn was unanimously carried, the members of both houses joining in singing "America," "Old Hundred," and other pieces.

SALUTE AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 3.—By direction of Governor Curtin, one hundred guns were fired from Capitol Hill this afternoon, in honor of the recent Union victories.

SALUTE AT ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, April 3, 12 o'clock, M.—One hundred guns are now being fired in honor of the occupation of Richmond by our forces. JNO. S. BERRY, Adjutant General.

Albany, April 3.—In the Legislature today, the occupation of Richmond was announced and received with great cheering, In honor of the event the House took a recess until evening.

"The heel of the old Flag-staff SHALL bruise the Rattlesnake's head!"—[*Letter to Secretary Stanton by a Citizen of Baltimore, in March, 1862, and to President Lincoln in August, 1862.*

The heel of the old Flag-staff HAS bruised the Rattlesnake's head.—[*Rout of Jeff. Davis and the Rebel Army, April 3, 1865.*]

Gen. Sherman's Campaign.

WASHINGTO, April 3.—Senator Sherman has just returned from General Sherman's army at Goldsboro, leaving there on Saturday morning last. He says that the entire army is rapidly being reclothed and refitted with ample stores of supplies of all kinds, and will soon be ready for a new campaign. The men arrived there after a march of 500 miles ragged and shoeless, but in admirable health and condition.

There was but little fighting in South Carolina; the chivalry having made but feeble resistance.

The rebel accounts of the battles [of Averysboro and Bentonsville are pronounced ridiculous gasconade. At Averysboro they made a stand, but fell back before a single corps. At Bentonsville they concentrated all their scattered forces under Joe Johnston, and struck the advance of Slocum when on the march, and the latter fell back until a line of battle was formed, when Slocum's army withstood the repeated charges of the enemy, inflicting very severe loss, and holding the field of battle and the enemy's dead and wounded.

During the fight our army completely flanked the enemy, and our advance came within 200 yards of Joe Johnston s headquarters. Night came on and the enemy retreated.

The temptation was strong to pursue the defeated enemy to Raleigh, but the wagon train had proceeded by another route to Goldsboro', and the men needed rest and supplies, so the army resumed its march to Goldsboro' and formed a junction with Schofield and Terry.

The remarkable feature of this campaign is that after a march of 500 miles, our army reached the destination selected at Savannah on the very day fixed, and by the identical route marked out. And the arrangements for its arrival were so perfect that within one day of its arrival at Goldsboro', the two railroads from Wilmington and Weldon were opened to Goldsboro', and supplies were being distributed.

The country traversed is by far the most difficult for an army of any between Atlanta and Richmond.

General Sherman made his visit to Gen. Grant while supplies were being distributed to his army. He is now largely reinforced and in the most admirable condition, and by his chosen line of march will move on to his original destination.

GREAT FLOOD IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 3.—The river rose several feet on Saturday, and was piled with ice to a great height; one of the sheves of ice came near striking a tube of the Victoria Bridge. Yesterday morning the river rose much higher, flooding William, Wellington and other streets. Between five and six o'clock in the evening the ice shoved again, and the water rushed over the abutment wall, flooding Commission street. About ten o'clock it again rose as high as St. Paul street.

DECLINE IN PRICES.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Flour declined 50 to 75 cents and Wheat declined 8 cents, after the promulgation of the fall of Richmond.

Philadelphia, April 3.—Beef Cattle is 2 to 3 cents lower. Sheep are unchanged. Hogs dull at $17a17 per 100 pounds net.

DECLINE IN GOLD.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Upon the receipt of the fall of Richmond gold declined, and at the afternoon board closed at 145.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, April 3, 8 P. M.—The election in this State to-day has resulted in a large majority for the Union candidate, and the State has gone for the Union ticket by a large majority. The election was for Governor, members of Congress, etc., etc.

New Haven gives Buckingham, Union, for Governor, 344 majority, and Samuel Warner, Union, for Congress in the 2d district, 288 majority.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 31st, 1865

Peace Prospects—No Foreign War—The Dispositions of the British and American People towards each other.

We are a sanguine and easily excited people—we Americans,—as every one would acknowledge who could witness the anxious emotions and joyous anticipations of the crowds from different quarters of the Union still lingering at the National Metropolis, as they have heard rumors of the meetings of the great Generals of the Republic in front of Richmond,—the presence of the Chief Magistrate himself among them—the consultations—the reports of alleged negotiations—and the prospects of peace.

Already, as if the restoration of the Union were *an fait accompli*, many are parting with deep felt gratitude and delight the certainty of an early cessation of bloodshed, terror and misery over some of the fairest portions of our country—and the enchanting hope of long true quility and measureless improvement throughout the land. They indulge the belief that with the balmy air and floating verdure of spring peace will return, and they already begin to feel that it will come like Elysium to long-suffering communities after the dreary chills and driving tempest of our winter of dissension and war.

If such are the general feelings of the American people, it will not be easy to drive them very soon into another war—and, least of all, into hostilities for mere ambition, or lust of conquest and annexation—or for revenge and national pride—or intervention in the concerns of other nations. Such ebullitions as the following, which are going the round of the press, waited on the wings of the telegraph, will find little sympathy or support from the masses of our countrymen:

"The chief topic of conversation in Sherman's army is in regard to the probability of *a foreign war*, and rebel prisoners all say that their army is equally desirous of such an event, and would readily shake hands and cheer each other over this mode of settling their grievances. They say they have it all planned out that Sherman and Lee are to lead the two armies with Grant for their Lieutenant General."

If this is not a mere piece of falsetto, put forth in that spirit of bravado which should excite the ridicule of rational men of all parties, the writer greatly mistakes public opinion when he imagines that the American people are so foolish as to entertain any such project.

It would be of a piece with the habitual course of the rebel leaders, to educate those upon whom they can impose their sentiments and wishes, with the most rancorous hostility towards Great Britain and France—especially the former—as they have systematically endeavored to train their youth, women and children, and ignorant classes generally, in contempt and hatred of "the Yankees."

But the people of the United States, we beg leave to say, have no desire or intention to cherish or exhibit these *amiable* dispositions to either Britain or France. On the contrary, a very large majority, numerically considered and a still larger majority of the intelligent and impartial persons whose influence and authority cannot fail, in the long run, to govern our national councils, would disclaim all participation in the feeling referred to.

Undoubtedly the Government and the people of the United States have grave causes of complaint against both the Government and the press of Britain, the former in acknowledging rebels to national authority as belligerents; the latter in the ignorance, the scurility, and the selfish spite which so many British publications have displayed.

But there is the best reason to believe that these *anti American* journals do not speak the sense of the British nation, and that the government, in recognizing the slaveholders as *belligerents*, was not in accord with the sentiments or wishes of the British people.

It is notorious that there is in Great Britain by far the most numerous and powerful party, whose sentiments are friendly to the United States, and to all that we hold dear in our nationality and our institutions, who are proud as Britons, to be connected with us by language and family association, who rejoice, as freemen, to see freedom advancing, with giant footsteps, over those regions into which their ancestors had unfortunately introduced African slavery, and States flourishing exactly in proportion as they are free, and to know that when the driveling advocates of Legitimacy or Imperialism vent their paltry sophistries, with some shadow of plausibility on the history of Europe, they can now turn with decisive triumph to the unequivocal example of the New World, and demonstrate the unspeakable advantages of free government, by the unprecedented prosperity of the United States up to the time of this insurrection, and by the extraordinary exhibition of the capacity of our people to deal with and put down the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw.

Sentiments opposite to these are really entertained by only a very inconsiderable portion of the subjects of Great Britain, and our National successes, the course of events, and the force of reason are, every day, bringing them more and more into discredit. Where, then, would be the sense or justice of seeking to render a quarrel *National*, when the grounds of complaint are only with an insignificant and declining faction, and their ignorant or mercenary or spiteful organs? Why excite animosity against the whole British people—the majority of whom are and must be our friends—merely because their Government committed a gross blunder in giving the character of belligerents to a gang of insurgents, or because some prejudiced or interested journals indulged in senseless scurrilous attacks upon us? We are too strong to care about those paper shots.

A LOOKER ON AT THE CAPITAL.

☞ The fall in cotton and cotton goods is a subject of a great deal of interest. Cotton has gone down from two dollars to fifty six cents per pound in New York. This is equivalent to about thirty-four cents in specie.—Prints are now sold at twenty to twenty-two cents per yard, and superior shirtings at twenty. At these rates it is said they cannot be manufactured at a profit, but the increased consumption from reduction of price and small stocks on hand, it is expected will give upward tendency again.

☞ A member of the Maine House of Representatives was making a speech the other day, when the House, being rather noisy, the gavel of the Speaker fell, and he remarked "The gentleman cannot be heard." The member took it in high dangeon, and demanded to know why the Speaker would not allow him to be heard. The matter was explained, and the orator proceeded.

☞ The new Ironclad is now on her way to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where she has been ordered for repairs.

MY NEIGHBOR'S BLACK COW.

I had achieved a success which was the promise of so much more, that I looked the future in the face with a defiant air, confident that now I could take care of myself. No matter what my work had been, whether wood sawing, book-keeping, type-setting, or something else. It is sufficient that it was a job that I had taken from my brother's hands, finished to the satisfaction of the employers, and received my wages for the work—not the miserable half pay usually doled out to a woman, but the earnestly-earned remuneration which Ned would have received. I was in that delightful state of mind which all understand who have ever said triumphantly to themselves, "I've done it!" And so I started for a walk, to work off the effervescence of my spirits in the clear, crisp air of the winter morning.

As I lifted the latch of the gate I noticed my neighbor's black cow down the street, eyeing me rather suspiciously, but I was not in a mood to be easily frightened, so I walked resolutely out, still keeping a look in the direction of the cow. Her defiant attitude grew more fierce, she brandished her horns; yes, she was coming towards me faster and faster. Not relishing the prospect of being tilted on her horns in my best gown and velvet bonnet, there was no alternative but to beat a hasty retreat, with Brindle in full chase. Safe within the gate, I turned, shook my muff at her, and assumed a startlingly savage expression of countenance, with various would-be-effective menaces, but all to no purpose. The cow certainly had the best of it, for, though I was safe behind the barricade, she stood guard over the street, just where I wished to go.

At this juncture of affairs a young man appeared on the scene, and, seeing my dilemma, gallantly came to my rescue—With a slight figure and a face as smooth as my own, he certainly did not look very formidable, but as soon as the coat and boots appeared, the cow recognized a master, and, with a slight gesture and authoritative word from him, she walked quietly away, turning once to give me a parting look which made me glad to accept the protection of the beardless youth in my walk up the street. Alas for my visions of self-reliance and independence. I must build a wider house. May there be no black cows in the streets when there are no longer any gentlemen to come to our rescue.

One thing made quite an impression upon me, even in my vexation and chagrin. The young man seemed to accept his part as a matter of course. He did not expect I could manage the cow. He took it for granted he could, and the cow seemed to think just as he did. Was it nature or instinct, or was it the habit and the state of society?

THE NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF ALABAMA.

The Nashville Times says: "The capture of Mobile will soon place at the command of the government a splendid chain of work of rivers, which will be of immense value to us. A letter says that, looking at the map, a single glance will suffice to show that Mobile, for an army possessing abundance of river transportation, is the key to the whole State of Alabama. No other State in the Union possesses so magnificent an internal water system as Alabama. Navigable waters traverse in every direction, and render it in an eminent degree accessible. A steamer entering Mobile bay and river, can pass up the Tombigbee to Demopolis, Gainesville and Pickensville, in Alabama, and Columbus and Aberdeen, in Mississippi, a distance of three hundred miles. Or leaving the Tombigbee at Demopolis, it can steam up the Black Warrior to Tuscaloosa, the old capital of the State. These two rivers give command of all the western portions of Alabama.

"If on the same steamer takes the Alabama, instead of the Tombigbee, it can penetrate to Montgomery, in the very heart of the State, and ten miles above will find the junction of the Talapoosa and Coosa, forming the Alabama. If it goes up the Talapoosa, it can proceed up that stream nearly to the eastern boundary of the State.—If it takes the Coosa instead, it can ascend that river one hundred and seventy-five miles from its junction with the Talapoosa, or, in high stages of water, to the city of Rome, in Georgia, thus traversing the entire State of Alabama diagonally from southwest to northeast. Thus every quarter of the State, with all its vast slave population, its thousands of cotton plantations, its boundless extent of corn-fields, its scores of wealthy villages and towns, is accessible by steamboat."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S IDEAS OF THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Some Western friends of the President were recently talking with him about Sherman's grand march. The conversation turned upon the danger which Sherman's troops would encounter from the rebels when they approached near enough to Richmond to enable Lee to suddenly reinforce Joe Johnston. One of the interlocutors said: "Mr. Lincoln, as Sherman's army advances, the rebel forces necessarily concentrate and increase in number. Before long Sherman will drive the columns of Johnston, Bragg, Hoke, and others, within a few days' march of Lee's main army. May not Lee suddenly march south with the bulk of his army, form a junction with Johnston's troops, and before Grant can follow any considerable distance, strike Sherman's column with superior force, break his lines, defeat his army, and drive his broken fragments back to the coast, and with his whole army give battle to Grant, and perhaps defeat him?"

"And perhaps not," replied the President. "Napoleon tried the same game on the British and Prussians in 1815. He concentrated his forces and fell suddenly on BLUCHER, and won an indecisive victory. He then whirled round and attacked the British, and met his Waterloo. Bonaparte was hardly inferior to Lee in military talents or experience. But are you sure that Lee's forces, united with Johnston's, could beat Sherman's army? Could he gain his Ligney before meeting with his Waterloo when he attacks Grant? I tell you, gentlemen, there is a heap of fight in 100,000 Western veterans. They are a good deal like old Zach. Taylor at Buena Vista—they don't know when they are whipped."

We partake of the President's faith, and with him believe there is a heap of fight in 100,000 Western veterans.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE "VACILLATING SHERMAN."—The Army and Navy Journal makes the following statement as to the present march of the General, whom the rebels have sometimes accused of vacillation:

"The conquest of the Carolinas was deliberately planned. It was no experiment, no lucky hit, no secret of the enemy's plan of concentration. The opening of the base at Newbern, and the line of supply by way of the Neuse and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and even the advance on Kinston and Goldsboro, were projected before Sherman set foot from Savannah. He himself distinctly declared at Fayetteville that his astonishing 500-mile march had been conducted almost without swerving the from path sketched out by him at the outset."

☞ General Grant, in reply to an invitation to be present at the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, to be held at Chicago in May next, says that, while the enterprise has his warmest sympathies, his duties in connection with the operations now in progress to render these humane efforts unnecessary will not allow him to promise his attendance.

☞ The Providence, Journal thinks that when the rebellion is in its last gasp the rebels will boast that they could have flogged us if they had chosen to do so.

THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The draft was resumed yesterday at the office of Captain Clayton, the unfortunates being selected from the Sixteenth Ward, the quota of which was 161. This, added to the one hundred per cent for exemptions, made a total of 322 names drawn. The number of tickets placed in the wheel was 1632.

Albert Gray, colored, Butcher's alley; Conrad Hatter, 45 courtland; Sylvester Penning, 233 Pratt; Abraham K Hurst, 125 S Pace; Daniel Duffy, 157 Conway; Hugh H Kites, 73 McElderry; Jesse Lee, col'd, 51 China; Wm Sebeck, 439 Pratt; Edward Dillon, 33 Haw; Chas W Ockerby, col'd, 37 China; Edward A Davis, 59 Montgomery; Wm S Gossard, 121 McElderry; Samuel Mitchell, col'd, 34 Wayne; Wm A Trumbull, 196 Lee; A B Schultzer, 58 Ashland; Richard Fennick colored, 45 Haw street; Jacob Crowley, 197 Lee; Francis T Martin, 162 S Pace; Wm H Pearce, col'd, 64 Eilbow lane; Alan Oliver, 1 Dawson; Henry D G Bathman, 161 Conway; eam'l Shaw, 179 Ramsay; John T. Moffitt, 79 Fremont; Joseph Stephenson, 41 McElderry; George Williams, col'd, 196 York, Henry A Legrest, 181 Conway; John J Isaty, 179 Dover; Emerson Sample, col'd, 65 Albow lane; James Edmondson, 17 Warner; John Ruth, 234 Barre; Ann Leith, 73 Dawson st; Lewis Stellings, 289 Columbia, 40 Wallace, col'd, 3 Dawson; Wm Thomas Hillery, 231 Columbia; Sam'l F Purvegy, 67 Fremont; James H Gordman, 49 Cortland; H R Arnold, 285 Columbia; Jacob Smith, 25 Sterrett; John T Creamer, 175 S Pace; B Rurer, 152 Columbia; John Betz, 234 S Pace; George Knight, 249 Pratt; Michael Rogers, No 37 Clifford alley; L Lutt-e, No 181 Lee street; J H Winkelman, 135 Camden; Thos McLaughlin, 70 Pace; John G Frederick, 139 Barre; Thomas Walford, col'd, 182 Henrietta; Thomas H Green, col'd 37 Burgundy alley; John Foutze, col'd, 6 Albow Lane; John Wallis, col'd, 229 Eutaw; Peter Hoffnagle, 74 Eutaw; Peter Clarke, 89 Pleiston; Jason J Jones, 79 Warner; Joseph Dunn, 192 Conway; Charles A Reckert, 68 Columbia; George Gerhard, 150 Lee; Emmit Bowyden, col'd, 217 Dover; Charles Sya, col'd, 64 Burgundy alley; Andrew Boses, 29 Montgomery; Daniel Knapp, 253 Columbia; John Vach, 40 Portland; John Gillespie, col'd, 33 Durham street; Henry Wm, col'd, 194 Henrietta; George Woodward, 189 Pace, Dr Chas Wagner, 235 Eutaw; George Blocher, 135 Conway; Wm Hill col'd, 33 Wayne; John H Hughes, 265 Pace; Alex Dorsey, col'd, 9 Montgomery; James Cornish, col'd, 279 Dover street; James Williams, col'd, 32 Wayne; G W Stewart, 129 Fremont; B B Owens, 67 Pace; A Ringgold, colored, 12 Lexington st; Henry Dickerson, colored, 93 Burgundy alley; James Donelly, 371 Hamburg; John Lachast, 35 China; John Kann, 317 S Pace; David Brooks, colored, 37 Burgundy alley; Edward Wysant, 161 Burgundy alley; Lewis G Lara, 6 McHenry; G H Miller, 205 Columbia; Joseph G Skinner, 141 S Pace; R G Hunt, 207 Lee, Jno H F Magnon, 166 Burgundy alley; Henry Baker, 49 Montgomery; Andrew Dingfelder, 143 L Green; Patrick Willing, 153 McHenry; Jno Williams, 116 Ramsay; Ba l Hall, colored, 50 China; Henry W Kandig, 202 Conway; John Boxersmith, 27 Hill; Perry Chambers, colored, 43 Penn; Jno M Carroll, 297 S Pace; Richard Watts, 192 Columbia; Thomas Harris, 9 China, Jno Hillery, 61 St. Peter, 3 Boodman, 93 Haw; W Shipley, 163 Lee; L A Hardy, 102 Popplar; G Woods, 154 L Green; G J Hassell, 186 Lee; George Layton, 163 Barre; Wm H Wadley, 127 Barre; John Bowersock 75 Dawson; Henry G N Hughes, 479 Pratt; John Lewis, 107 Lee; Wm H Kalers, 229 Conway; Fred'k Bower, Portland; Edward Rutfield, 146 Columbia; Edwin T. Carter, 94 Columbia, Daniel Gotner, 150 McHenry; John Castor, col'd, 68 Burgundy alley; Alex Coleman, No 15 Wyte; John Gleaga, 190 Conway; John Stallings, 229 Columbia; Robt M C Purdy, 71 McHenry; Alex Schwickter, 115 Columbia; Henry Wohler, 211 Eutaw; Conrad Stropp, 65 Montgomery; James A Rigby, 160 S Pace; Joseph Lepik, 4 Little Pace; Archibald Valentine, 191 S Pace; Geo H Strott, 163 Dover; H Andrews, No 135 McHenry; Adam Franz, 271 Pratt; Samuel F Walker, 150 Pace; Lewis Sauter, col'd, back of 128 Eutaw st; John T Brown, 124 Pace street; Elijah Johnson, colored, China street; Jane black, 59 Scott st; T Langfeldt, 132 Fremont; Alfred Wentz, 66 Scott; James H Tilton, colored, 28 Dover; Jacob Michael, 19 McHenry; G Hermacher, 291 Pratt; Joseph R Giles, 141 Fremont; S Schwarlenburg, 222 Dover; Thomas Johnson, colored, 11 Ohio avenue; Casper Schneider, 66 Ashton; Henry Noegel, 45 Albow lane; J Dyer, colored, 62 Albow lane; Geo Rery, 72 Albow lane; Lewis Knauss, 74 Portland; Wm A Hall, 134 Conway; William Thompson, 130 Lee; Antoine Peter, 6 Columbia st; Leopold Lemean, 173 Lee; J H Reid, 26 Warner; James Bennet, col'd, 45 Albow Lane; Charles Broeder, 116 Albow street; George Heintz, 96 Fremont; John Naggenan, 190 Columbia; Frederick Leahr, 403 Pratt; Conrad H Hockelman, 12 Hane; Joseph Hordey, col'd, 69 Burgundy alley; James Stephens, col'd, 39 Haw; William J Hartkamp, 195 Lee street; David Brewer, 199 Columbia street; Evan Wicks, 162 Scott street; John H Goodsley, 184 Lee; Charles Finley, 19 Wyte; C Hemp, 169 Pratt; David Cross, col'd, 67 Burgundy alley; Fred'k Kaslerd, 180 Mchenry; Gilbert Lemoe, 93 Warner; Sam'l Bacon, col'd, 70 Burgundy alley; Jas Foxed, 94 Columbia; Robt Giles, 141 Fremont; Edward Rider, 23 Penn; Jas H Biddle, col'd, 235 Dover; Jas Morehead, 273 Pace; Wm Tugkman, col'd, 23 China; Chas Drake, 145 Dover; E Neal, 131 Conway; P Dahms, 214 Barre; G H Slangster, 212 Barre; Joseph Bradford, colored, 214 Dover; Frank Johnson, colored, 77 Albow lane; Francis May, 167 Pace; August Weaver, 413 Pratt st; Wm A Cassell, 23 McHenry; John Knight, 202 Pace st; John Watts, 181 Lee; Wm B Beatty, 39 Scott st; James Morps, 65 Columbia st; Inmael Gibson, col'd, 1 Pace, Geo Pratt; John L Hartter, 132 Columbia; Thos Dempsey, col'd, 129 Dover street; M Calvert, 57 Portland; John H Bromer, 14 Wythe; John Foster, colored, 16 Lexington Court; Wm J Cook, colored, 15 Haw; Antony Fisher, colored, 40 Dorsey Court; Henry Boston, colored, 190 Eutaw; Chas Long, 156 Fremont; Henry J Heier, 293 Columbia; Owen Smith, 417 Pratt; G White, colored, 209 Dover; Fran Weeks, colored, 79 Burgundy alley; August Immel, 219 Conway; Thos Murphy, back, 64 Perry; Harry Gillingham, 136 Pace street; Richard Taylor, colored, 5 Lawson street; Wm H Lester, 185 Barre; Henry Ethel, 125 Lee; John Wickelman, 92 Pace; Samuel T Knight, 151 Fremont; Elias Jones, colored, 93 Dover; Jacob F Ress, 103 Lee, Geo J Robinson, 89 Montgomery; Joseph Taylor, 2 Dawson; Geo F Melvin, 210 Pace; Andrew Lowman, Fremont and Lee; Perry Smith, col'd, 49 Burgundy alley; Hy Leonard, 254 Eutaw; Augustus Gatland, 3 Pratt; Carlton A Day, 135 Barre; L Stewart, corner Pace and Green, Sam'l Bach, 138 Lee; W B Dorsey, 180 Columbia, M Showan, 163 Pace, Hy Kalp, 241 Pimlico alley; Wm Rolting, 60 Eutaw; Thos G Atchbiry, 8 L Pace, J A Smith, 154 Columbia; George Johnson, col'd, 54 Burgundy alley; W H Hoffman, 122 Eutaw, Chas Harrison, 49 Columbia st; Henry Martian, 164 Green; John Dawson, col'd, No 22 Dover; Robert Calber, No 141 Pratt street; Richard Hill, colored, No 173 Albow lane; Barney Gunn, 130 Burgundy alley; W A Dennis, 229 Conway; James Marshall, col'd, 196 Dover, W Brown, col'd, 41 Harvey; George Riley, 62 L Lee, Joseph H. Stetler, 43 Portland, C Deme, 157 Burgundy alley, Henry Ettinger, 42 Columbia, Frederick Brockman, 263 Pratt, Wm W Walker, 192 Eutaw; John Thomas, col'd, 237 Dover; R Kilbert, 101 L Green; Jno Ray, 6 Dawson, Jas Armstrong, colored, 71 Burgundy alley, George Archler, 16 Camden; Mark T Sunstroom, 69 Conway; Patrick Bannon, 130 Scott, B F Gray, 407 Pratt; Jacob Michard, 125 Camden; Joseph Kurz, 11 Sterrett; Henry Ochs, 1 Wythe; John Carr, colored, 41 Burgundy alley; Jno Adams, 131 L Green; G Wetzang, 246 Eutaw, J W Brooks, 220 Barre, A Hesser, 151 do; A D White, 223 do; Augustus Bartold, 139 Green; Wm Doyle, 145 Eutaw; Jno Daily, 227 Columbia; Stephen Boneth, 229 Henrietta; Thos Bryant, colored, 14 Little Pace; James Hordey, colored, 76 Burgundy alley; Wm W B Kuhn, 94 Perry; Isaac F Bowers, colored, 229 Henrietta; Jno W Stallings, 301 Columbia, Thomas Singleton, colored, 4 Lester Court, Hezekiah T Arnett, 244 Conway street, Philip T Gross, colored, 79 Burgundy alley; John P Dimpton, 129 Green; Ed M Morrell, 34 Pace, Ed P Ohlert, 61 Howard, Charles Hurst, 274 Lee; Wm Valentine, 191 Pace; Jno Wirz, colored, 24 Ohio alley; Jas Murthe, back of Lever, near Eutaw; Henry Bloom, 69 Pace; John Stewart, 235 Pace; Moses S Berryman, 84 Columbia; Peter C Slaugter, 23 McHenry; John D Adt, 128 Barre; B Pfeifer, 64 Montgomery; R Taylor, 60 Pace; Joseph Cruse, S Peter near Bond; Thos Hanson, 12 Sterrett; John Storey, 63 Pace; Isaiah Hall, col'd, 198 Dover, John Kale, col'd, 104 St Peter; John Ewing, col'd, 147 Camden; Alfred Derechson, col'd, 141 Albow Lane, Jno E Dunn 124 Conway, Perry Tolson, col'd, 227 Dover, Jno Vesrey, 97 Columbia; C Hoover, 6 Columbia, O P Whaling, 21 st Peter; W Keys, 108 Lee, Owen Murphy, 29 Dawson; Robert M Greaton, 254 Lee; Harman Spence, 210 Pace, Hy E Wordsit, 55 Eutaw; Thomas J Douglas, 139 Greene; Charles Scott, col'd, 215 Dover; Samuel Gray, colored, 21 Wythe; John Cleamer, 83 Perry; Charles Coates, colored, 14 Haw, Samuel Stanley, colored, 31 Wayne st; William Watkins, 172 Conway; James Young; 215 Fremont; Ed. Clinton, 37 Clifford alley; Mobit Griffin, 213 Barre, Henry Lesserie, 251 Pace; Nathan Pumphry, col'd, 3 Dawson; Jas st shott, 20 McHenry; B Mackey, 120 Camden, Horace Johnson, col'd 51 Dover; William S Lewarter, 136 Green street, Wm W Hall, 103 Dawway street, Charles H S