DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following exhibit of our regular rates will be found of service:

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	1 Week	1.00
"	1 Month	1.75
"	3 Months	4.00
"	6 "	10.00
"	1 Year	20.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS

☞ A Chattanooga letter writer says: "I have found some rebel wounded in one of the hospitals here. One of them said to me: "I see our Southern Confederacy is gone up, and I don't care, for I have found out we were wrong. You Yankees are not such men as we thought you were. I have received nothing but the kindest treatment ever since I was taken prisoner in the battle of Stone River. In another ward I found some refugees from South Carolina, who were conscripted, and escaped through the mountains, in company with twenty-two others who have gone on to the North. I inquired if there were many Union men in South Carolina. They replied that all the hilly portions of the State are full of just such men, but they are unable to reach our lines.

☞ A sailor, the other day, while explaining the third figure of a quadrille to his messmate, thus described it: "You first heave ahead, and pass your adversary's yard-arm, regain your berth on the other tack in the same order, take your station with your partner in line, back and fill, and then fall on your heel and bring up with your partner; you then make sheer maneuvres ahead, off alongside of you; then make sail in company with her until nearly astern of the other line, make a stern board, cast her off to shift for herself, regain your place the best way you can, and let go your anchor."

☞ A person recently returned from the Rio Grande, states that our troops are building enormous fortifications at Brazos. This is only nine miles from the Rio Grande, near its mouth, and could not possibly be needed for operations in Texas; besides, the main work faces seaward. The fortifications are earthworks of the most scientific and powerful construction, two of them covering six acres of ground. The ostensible object of these works is to protect an extensive depot of army supplies; but future events may probably bring the occasion for a different use.

☞ The ball given by General McDowell in San Francisco, was a splendid affair. The costumes of some of the ladies were exceedingly rich, and would have graced a royal court. Mrs. Mrs. Bacon, of Virginia City, wore nearly $100,000 worth of jewels. Mrs. Hensley, of San Jose, was also resplendent with jewels. The lady of the French Consul, Mrs. Vandewater, and Mrs. Dewey, appeared in court dresses. The foreign Consuls and their wives all appeared in court costumes.

☞ A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: "It appears to me as if Gen. Grant was looking for a retreat or falling back on the fort, and keeping in readiness to pounce upon them in such an event. If the rebs do attempt to retreat to the Danville road, you may look for a big foot race, for we shall be right on them in about four hours' time after their departure. Our works are so near each other that it is impossible for the enemy to abandon them without the movement being discovered and resented immediately."

☞ Journalism on the Pacific coast is prosperous. California has seventy-three weekly two semi-weekly, six monthly, seven semi weekly, three tri-weekly and some eighteen daily publications. Nevada has six weekly and eight daily papers. Oregon has three daily and nine weekly papers. Washington territory, five weekly; Utah, one weekly, two daily and one monthly; Idaho, one weekly, one daily and weekly, and Arizona two weekly.

☞ A youth in Indianapolis is in a bad fix. He voted at the State election last fall, and was drafted a few days ago. His friends are now ready to prove that he is not twenty years of age, but he is afraid of making affidavit to that effect, as it will leave him open to prosecution for illegal voting. The choice lies between a prison and the war, and he cannot make up his mind which to choose.

☞ Colonel John H. George, of Concord, N. H., having brought a suit against that city to recover the amount of a debt for which he refused to take "greenbacks," lost his case. The Supreme Judicial Court decided that greenbacks were legal tender, and the plaintiff was allowed to take the amount of his note attached interest from the time of the tender, and pay costs, in all about $400.

☞ As a result of Col. Heaton's visit to Wilmington, there has been seized and turned over to him by the military authorities, and shipped by him to New York, on account of the National Treasury, 125 tons of tobacco, and 200 bales of cotton. Additional quantities of these products are constantly being delivered to the military garrison, and turned over to the Treasury.

☞ The Cattaraugus Freeman says: "Some ten or fifteen little boys in this village have formed an organization for the purpose of sawing and splitting the wood of women whose husbands are in the army. They have already split fifteen cords for one lady, and about twenty for another.

☞ The Montreal Telegraph, the rebel organ in Canada, frankly confesses that the rebel cause is hopeless. Alluding to the prospect in North Carolina, it says: "It is not so clear that a decisive confederate victory would do more than cast a halo over ultimate ruin."

☞ A boy by the name of Felt committed suicide at Fort Wayne on Thursday last, because his father would not permit him to enlist. It is to be apprehended that any outsider who shall persuade citizens in that town will permit their anxiety to enter the army to run away with their judgment to the same extent.

☞ The Government is engaged in erecting very extensive and heavy works at Chattanooga, among which are machine shops, saw mills, water works and large warehouses for the storage of supplies—all evincing a determination to hold it permanently as a military post.

☞ It is thought that the United States Senate will refuse a seat to John P. Stockton, assumed to be elected Senator from New Jersey. He had only forty votes, while there were forty one against him. Such a case has never arisen before.

☞ The Whipple File Company, whose works are at Ballard Vale, Mass., employ 650 men and 20 boys and 25 girls, and turn out 5,000 dozen files daily. Arrangements are now in progress which will double the number.

☞ The coasting trade of Calais will be open to vessels of every nation on the first of May. The immediate effect of this will be to increase trade with San Francisco, and benefit our commerce there generally.

☞ The opening of trade at Memphis is bringing in crowds of butternuts with wagons loaded with cotton, but they are terribly afraid of encountering guerillas on their way home.

☞ Maine is to have two steam war vessels to defend her coast, and one of the ironclads will make a special cruise along the Eastern States this summer, going as far as Halifax.

☞ The entire net receipts of the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair, just announced, were $1,035,099. The affairs of the Pittsburg Fair have not yet been adjusted.

☞ Bennet Benson, of St. Paul, Minn., enlisted as a soldier two years ago, has been in twelve battles and wounded twice, yet is only fifteen years old.

☞ The breech loading rifle commission at the Springfield army are busier than ever, as their work nears completion. They will recommend the breech loading rifle.

☞ In San Francisco a cotton manufactory is to be supplied with the staple from Socorro, Utah, and the Sandwich Islands, while efforts are being made to cultivate it in California.

☞ There are now, in the vast pineries of the Upper Mississippi, not far from one hundred and fifty million feet of logs cut and ready for the spring "drive."

☞ Gen. Hooker is to be the recipient of a cane costing $5,000, the same to be presented to him by Senator Conness, of California, on behalf of his friends in California.

☞ John Owens made $60,000 by playing "Solon Shingle" at the Broadway theatre, New York. He is now creating another sensation in Caleb Plummer."

☞ The annual meeting of the New York State Associated Press will be held in Utica on the 5th proximo.

☞ The Onondago Indians of New York want to break up their joint domain and live like white people.

☞ The flow of maple sap is very abundant this year in Michigan, and farmers anticipate a large yield of sugar.

☞ The international exhibition, at Dublin, Ireland, will be opened by the Prince of Wales on the 9th of May.

☞ A new line of steamers is to be established between Boston and Liverpool.

☞ Prime new butter is selling in Worcester, Mass., at twenty cents a pound.

☞ At least 5,000 engines will be at work in the Pennsylvania oil regions this summer.

[For the Baltimore Clipper.]

SONG FOR THE TIMES.

BY A. D. M., U. S. A.

Rejoice, oh! Columbia rejoice!
For the night-clouds are breaking away,
And out of the darkness a dove's gentle voice
Is hailing the dawn of the day.
When thy blood-sprinkled banner, unfurled,
More proudly than ever its folds shall display
The omens of Hope to the world.

Yet weep! oh Columbia weep!
For thy sons who now sleep in the dust,
Who swore their loves land undivided to keep,
And died in defence of their trust.
Yet even while mourning thy lost ones rejoice!
For a million of loyal and true
Are still marching on at the call of thy voice,
Marching onward to battle for you.

Then here's to the Flag of our Land,
Proud Flag of the "brave and the free,"
And the memory dear of the patriot band
That died in the service of thee;
And here's to the million still waging the fight,
The million of loyal and true,
Who strike for the Union, for Freedom and Right,
'Neath the folds of the Red, White and Blue.

THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE.

The Spectator, professing to write from an official report on the Cyclone, gives the following narrative of the event, prefixing the remark, that it is on "the level of the great historical calamities of events like the destruction of Pompeii, the earthquake in Lisbon, or the catastrophe which, in our own time, half desolated Catania."

The storm of the 4th of October, begotten, apparently, about the Andaman Islands, rushed in a northwesterly direction along the coast at a pace which rose to twenty-seven miles an hour, struck places as widely distant as Hidgellee and Calcutta with undiminished fury, and from the seas to Pubna and thence eastward to the Garrow Hills—say from Southampton to Chester, and thence in a broad curve to Lincoln—it left a broad track of desolation. Behind it, or rather with it, traveled a storm wave from the bay, thirty feet high, which "swept over the strongest embankments, flooding the crops with salt water and carrying away entire villages."

Indeed, if the storm had been sentient, it could not have chosen a better spot for its destructive play. Right through a rich spongy tract full of people, and salt, and cattle, and brackish creeks, covered with low close jungle, and full of shallow, mud-lined, sedgy marshes, the Hooghly cleaves for it a road often miles wide past the Indian metropolis, past the railway center, right away through the rice land and jute plantations, and the broad indigo producing counties of the East. Its first tremendous blow was leveled at Midnapore, the great maritime country west of the Hooghly, bearing much the relation to Calcutta that Kent bears to London, and though the great dyke of Hidgellee stood the shocks till the waves overflowed villages by the score, the police report the deaths at 20,665, and "in the track from Kedgeree to Kookrahuntie, a distance of many miles, three-fourths of the whole population, with their cattle and other property, may be said to have perished."

To realize such a catastrophe we must imagine an English county crossed by a body of a water such as that which first poured out of the Helmfirth reservoir, but salt, so that when the gale is over the soil is still almost unfitted for cultivation, and there is no fresh water to drink. In Tumlock, the salt mart of this district, "out of 1,100 houses only 27 remain standing." The wind hitting harder than the wave. This was all on the west side of the river—below Calcutta, on the opposite bank—and on the east the destruction was still greater. In Saugor Island, a desolate, thinly populated district of 28 square miles, inhabited chiefly by foresters and tigers, with a few peasants, the storm wave literally clove the country in two. The wave was 15 feet above the soil, and so terrible were its weight and force, driven on as it was by the hurricane, that "it cut a channel right across the island, severing it in two halves," a sentence which reads rather like the description of an event in geological history than of any occurrence conceivable in our own day.

Imagine the Isle of Wight cloven in twain by a wave which did its work at twenty-seven miles an hour! Fifteen feet of water, some ninety yards broad and three hundred miles long, hurled on you at the speed of a passenger express train! Rushing to form this channel, the water swept away the embankments by which all this low coast is protected, "utterly destroyed all houses, huts, storehouses and other buildings, 3,556 in number; drowned 7,000 cattle, and left alive, out of a population of 6,000 souls, only 1,428." Those who escaped did so either by climbing the large trees or by floating on the roofs of their own houses, which "were carried inland on the mainland many miles," the wave having force left to destroy one town at a distance of eight miles from the channel. Wherever throughout the Twenty-four Pergunnahs of the river, sin is constantly being visited, it could not have chosen a better spot for its destructive play. Right through a rich spongy tract full of people, and salt, and cattle, and brackish creeks, covered with low close jungle, and full of shallow, mud-lined, sedgy marshes, the Hooghly cleaves for it a road often miles wide past the Indian metropolis, past the railway center, right away through the rice land and jute plantations, and the broad indigo producing counties of the East. Its first tremendous blow was leveled at Midnapore, the great maritime country west of the Hooghly, bearing much the relation to Calcutta that Kent bears to London, and though the great dyke of Hidgellee stood the shocks till the waves overflowed villages by the score, the police report the deaths at 20,665, and "in the track from Kedgeree to Kookrahuntie, a distance of many miles, three-fourths of the whole population, with their cattle and other property, may be said to have perished."

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