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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FALL OF RICHMOND.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Flight of Davis and his Cabinet.

JEFF. SELLS HIS FURNITURE AT AUCTION

THE REBELS FIRE THE CITY.

Business Portion of Main Street Destroyed

OUR CAPTURES IN RICHMOND.

6,000 Prisoners, 500 Pieces of Artillery and 5,000 Stand of Arms Captured.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN VISITS RICHMOND

Pursuit of Lee's Shattered Army.

Grant Only Nine Miles from Burksville Junction

SHERIDAN ON THE DANVILLE ROAD

Gen. Lee's Retreat Intercepted.

OUR ARMY IS HURRYING FORWARD.

CAPTURE OF PETERSBURG.

1,000,000 Dollars' Worth of Tobacco Destroyed

THE CITY BUT SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

&c. &c. &c.

[Official Bulletin.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, 8 P. M., April 5.
Major General Dix, New York:

The following telegram gives all the details received by this Department in relation to the military operations at Richmond, not heretofore published.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

AIKEN'S LANDING, Va., April 5, 11.30 A. M.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec'y of War.

Little is known at City Point. But few officers are left there and these are overwhelmed with work.

Lee telegraphed Davis at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, that he was driven back and must evacuate. This was announced in the churches.

Davis had sold his furniture previously at auction and was ready to decamp. All the leading men got away that evening.

The rebel iron clads were exploded.—The Virginia lies sunk in James river above the obstructions.

General Ewell set the city on fire, and all the business portion of Main street to the river was destroyed. The bridges across the river were also destroyed.—Many families remain—Mrs. Lee remains.

At Petersburg the public stores were burned and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage was done to the city. The bridges there were also destroyed. I will report fully from Richmond.

I cannot get a clear idea of our loss. The only General killed is Winthrop. General Potter was dangerously wounded in the groin.

General Grant has commanded the armies in person since the beginning of operations.

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

Second Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 5, 10 P. M.—*Major General Dix, New York.* A telegram has just been received by this Department from Richmond, which states that General Weitzel captured in Richmond 1,000 well prisoners and 5,000 rebel wounded were found in the hospitals.—*Five hundred pieces of artillery and 5,000 stand of arms were captured.*

The President went to Richmond yesterday and returned to City Point to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Third Bulletin.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 5, 11 P. M.
Major General Dix, New York:

Lieut. General Grant telegraphs to this Department from Nottaway Court House, as follows:

Last night General Sheridan was on the Danville Railroad, South of Amelia Court House, and sent word to General Meade, who was following with the 2d and 6th Corps, by what is known as the River road, that if the troops could be got up in time he had hopes of capturing or dispersing the whole of Lee's army.

I am moving the left wing, commanded by General Ord, by the Cox or direct Burksville road. We will be to-night at or near Burksville.

I have had no communication with Gen. Sheridan or Meade to-day, but hope to hear very soon that they have come up with and captured or broken up the balance of the army of Northern Virginia.

In every direction we hear of the men of that army going home, generally without arms.

Sheridan reports Lee at Amelia Court House to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 10.10 P. M., April 5.
Major General Dix, New York:

The following details respecting the capture of Richmond and its occupation by the Union forces have been telegraphed to this Department from that city.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Gen. Weitzel learned at 3 A. M. Monday that Richmond was being evacuated, and at daylight moved forward, first taking care to give his men breakfast, in the expectation that they might have to fight. He met no opposition, and on entering the city was greeted with hearty welcome from the people. The Mayor went out to meet him to surrender the city, but missed him on the road.

General Weitzel finds much suffering and poverty among the population. The rich as well as the poor are destitute of food. He is about to issue supplies to all who take the oath. The inhabitants now number about 20,000, half of them of African descent. It is not true that Jeff. Davis sold his furniture before leaving; it is all in his house, where I am now writing. He left at 7 P. M. by the Danville Railroad. All the members of Congress escaped. Hunter has gone home.—Carson Smith went with the army. Judge Campbell remains here.

General Weitzel took here one thousand prisoners, besides wounded. There were five thousand in nine hospitals. He captured cannon to the number of at least 500 pieces. 5,000 muskets have been found in one lot. 30 locomotives and 300 cars were also found here. The Petersburg Railroad bridge is totally destroyed—that of the Danville Railroad partially so. Connection with Petersburg can easily be made in that way. All the rebel vessels are destroyed, except an unfinished ram, which has her machinery in her perfect. The Tredegar Works are uninjured, and machinery is running here to-day under General Weitzel's orders.

Libby Prison and Castle Thunder have also escaped the fire, and are now filled with rebel prisoners of war. Most of the editors have fled, especially John Mitchell. The Whig appeared yesterday as a Union paper, with the name of its former proprietor at the head. The theatre opens here to-night.

General Weitzel describes the reception of the President yesterday as enthusiastic in the extreme.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, April 3.—The Army of the Potomac has been in and out of Petersburg this morning, merely making a flying visit, as it were. The rebels commenced evacuating the place at 10 o'clock last night, and by 3 A. M. this morning were across the river, having set fire to and destroyed about a million dollars' worth of tobacco, the South Side Railroad depot and the bridges across the Appomattox river. Our troops charged the inner line of works at daylight, taking a picket line of some five hundred men prisoners.

The troops, on entering the city, behaved most admirably, not more than half a dozen stores being entered by them, and these mostly containing tobacco, segars, liquors, etc.

The Provost Guard soon arrived and established order.

The Mayor of the town met the troops as they entered, and handed to the officer commanding the following communication, offering the surrender of the city:

PETERSBURG, April 3, 1865.
Lieut. Gen. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States, in front of Petersburg:

General—The city of Petersburg having been evacuated by the Confederate troops, we, a committee authorised by the Common Council, do hereby surrender the city to the United States forces, with a request for the protection of the persons and property of its inhabitants.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants.

W. W. TOWNS, Mayor,
D'ARCY PAUL,
CHAS. F COLLINS.

Protection was promised on the part of our troops, and citizens have no cause of complaint, for certainly there is no instance on record, where an army after lying so long in front of a town of so much importance, and losing so many lives in the effort to capture it, entered the same with less disorder and doing less damage to private property than in this case.

The citizens did not show themselves during the forepart of the day, but after discovering that our soldiers were orderly and well behaved, with no disposition to disturb or annoy any one, they began to make their appearance at the doors and windows of their residences, and later in the day, even entering familiarly into conversation, many expressing their joy quietly that the Confederates had gone and hoping that the war would soon be over.

For more than a month past the rebel troops have been receiving less rations than ever before, only just enough being brought in to last from day to day. The citizens say they have suffered much, but it is well to take such stories with considerable allowance.

The rebels managed to get off with their artillery excepting one or two old Columbiads from their inner line, and a few heavy guns which they could not transport readily.

A large number of men deserted and hid away in the town until our troops entered. It is believed the enemy retreated towards Lynchburg or Danville, but they will have to make good time if they elude the pursuit of our army now flushed with victory and willing to travel at any rate of speed, and any distance to head them off.

The city presents a very cleanly and respectable appearance, and there are many residences here that would do no discredit to Fifth Avenue.

Many of the houses in the lower part of the town have been badly injured by the shot and shell thrown from our batteries last summer, and since that time most of the houses located there have been vacated.

THE PURSUIT.

5, P. M. Ever since morning our troops have been passing through the city westward, taking the Cox and River roads to Southerland Station on the South side Railroad where Headquarters are to camp to-night.

At this hour the rear guard, in charge of Colonel Taylor, of the 3d Maryland, are passing, and the wagon trains are to follow.

The railroad from City Point here is to be put in running order immediately, and although it is not expected that a permanent base will be established here, yet it will be used as a depot to deliver supplies to the army so long as it is within reach.

All the rolling stock of the railroads at this point was run off towards Richmond, but in this department the enemy must have been very deficient, or they would not have burned so much tobacco.

A courier has arrived from General Sheridan stating that the two divisions which were cut off and which it was expected would be either badly whipped or captured, had crossed the Appomattox River some ten or twelve miles above Petersburg, but he was following and skirmishing with their rear guard and expecting to have an engagement to-day.

Our troops are rapidly pushing on to Sheridan's assistance, and before now another victory over the fleeing enemies of the Union may have been gained.

The report of General A. P. Hill's death is confirmed by citizens here, some of whom saw his body.

Among the casualties, a complete list of which it is impossible to obtain were the following: Captain Eddy of the 116th Pennsylvania, mortally wounded in the head; Lieutenant Button of the same regiment, very severely; Lieutenant Trigger, same regiment, wounded; Lieut. Marion, same regiment killed, and about twenty of the men of the same regiment killed and wounded. Of the 68th Pennsylvania regiment, Captain Gallagher and Captain Fulmer are badly wounded, and Abraham Souders killed.

The 61st Massachusetts regiment had Lieutenant Hart and Lieutenant Vaughan killed, and about twenty men wounded.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—At about four o'clock this afternoon, Secretary Seward left the State Department in his carriage, and passed up Pennsylvania avenue to 15½ streets to his residence, where his son F. W. Seward, and wife, and Major Titus got in. While the driver was in the act of closing the door with his right, and holding on to the reins with his left hand, the horses started, the driver following them, still holding on and endeavoring to close the door.

Mr. F. W. Seward, seeing the danger, jumped from the carriage with the hope of heading the horses and stopping them.—They, however, got away from him and the driver, and when they reached the corner of Vermont avenue and H street, Secretary Seward jumped from the carriage, falling on his right arm and breaking it just below the shoulder and bruising his face. He was taken up in an insensible condition, by several gentlemen, and carried to his residence. Surgeons Abbott, U. S. A., and Verdi were called in and set the broken limb, after which the Secretary felt much easier, having by that time fully regained his reason.

The ladies remained in the carriage until the soldiers caught the horses. The driver was somewhat bruised. The sympathy for the Secretary is general, and in the course of the evening the heads of the departments and other officers of the Government and members of the Diplomatic Corps, and many citizens called in person to make enquiries as to his condition.

ACCIDENT TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 5, 10 P. M.
Major General Dix, New York:

The Surgeon General reports that Mr. Seward, who was thrown from his carriage this evening, is doing well. His arm was broken between the elbow and shoulder, and his face much bruised. The fracture has been reduced, and the case presents no alarming symptoms.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT A FIRE—TWENTY FIREMEN KILLED AND INJURED.

NEW YORK, April 4.—At a fire in Brooklyn, last night, at Flanders' oil factory, on Furman street, the roof of the building fell in, precipitating twenty persons into the ruins. The following were on the roof at the time:—James H. Ruggles, dead, body recovered; Joseph Brown, dead, Daniel T. Williams, dead; William Williams, body not recovered—all members of Engine No. 19. John McGetney, Louis Gardner and Casper Cammeyer, of Hose No. 2. Edward Barrett and Eugene Baker, of Hose No. 5.

SHERMAN MARCHING AGAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Senator Sherman was in this city to-day. He left his brother, General Sherman, on Saturday morning, and reports that the army was than about moving, according to the prearranged plan adopted on his late visit to General Grant. His army is in magnificent condition; and its numbers much larger than generally supposed.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS.

MONTREAL, April 5.—The rebel raiders were discharged from custody this morning and immediately rearrested and sent to Upper Canada, a strong force of cavalry and artillery guarding them to the train.

THERMOMETER ALARUM.—M. Morin has devised an instrument which may be susceptible of many useful applications. A green house, for example, must be kept of a uniform temperature, but it may not be convenient to keep a man to continually observe the thermometer and attend to the fire. M. Morin has therefore contrived an instrument which will give notice whenever the temperature of the conservatory falls below the desirable point. It consists of an ordinary thermometer, into the bulb of which a plantinum wire is carried, another being brought through the top down to the point marking the degree of heat required. These wires are placed in connection with a small battery and an electric alarum. It will now be seen that as long as the temperature is maintained the circuit is complete; but as soon as the mercury falls below the plantinum wire the circuit is broken, and a small electro magnet lets fall an armature, which completes a circuit with the alarum. This now begins to ring, and continues to do so until the temperature rises again to the proper height. Different adaptations of this instrument may make it useful in giving indications of changes of temperature in many industrial operations.

☞ A Frenchman was butted to death in Los Angeles, recently, by a ram.

PIRACY IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Steamer Harriet Deford and a Valuable Cargo Captured.

NINE SCHOONERS CAPTURED.

PIRATES COMMANDED BY CAPT. FITZHUGH

THE STEAMER IS TAKEN TO SEA

Rumor Concerning Jeff. Davis.

An act of piracy, most daring in its character, was perpetrated shortly after two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, distant about 50 miles from this city. From E. L. O'Donnell, clerk of the captured steamer, we are indebted for the following particulars of the affair:

The steamer was the Harriet Deford, owned in this city, and had landed at the wharf at Fair Haven, on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, to receive freight and passengers for this city. There were about fifteen passengers received at the wharf. The steamer had not proceeded far from the wharf before ten of the newly received passengers, who had occupied positions throughout the boat, threw off their overcoats and drawing their revolvers, revealed to the astonished gaze of the passengers the uniforms of rebel soldiers. The surprised passengers, of whom there were about seventy, of which number thirty were ladies, were ordered into the saloon, and a guard placed over them, while the balance of the pirates proceeded to take command of the steamer. One of their number ascended to the pilot house and assumed control of the wheel, while others of the gang kept a strict guard over the engineer and firemen, and forced them to proceed to sea as rapidly as possible.

The crew of the steamer finding themselves at the mercy of the outlaws, begged to be exchanged, but the leader of the gang refused. Mr. O'Donnell feeling assured that he had met their chief on a former occasion in Wheeling, Va., accosted him by the name of Capt. Fitzhugh, the latter acknowledged the recognition, and stated that he was a captain of the 5th Va. Cavalry, and was acting under instructions of his superior officers. Fitzhugh after making himself known, demanded from Mr. O'Donnell all the money belonging to the steamer and such amounts as he had in his possession belonging to persons in this city. The peculiar persuasive eloquence of the rebel Captain aided by the appearance of several revolvers, induced the clerk to hand over nearly $700 belonging to the owners of the steamer, and the following amounts belonging to firms in this city—$500, property of Freeland, Hall & Co.; $10 of Robinson & Briscoe; $100 of J. H. Hamitt; $200 of J. H. Panff & Co; $30 of J. V. Ronker & Co, and $300 to another firm, the name of which the clerk had forgotten, and $40 belonging to a widow lady. This last amount, however, the rebel captain refunded.

By the time that the Clerk had complied with the demand of the robber, the steamer had proceeded about half a mile from Fair Haven, and Fitzhugh compelled the engineer to sound the steam-whistle three times. Scarcely had the sounds died away before two boats, containing ten men each, put off from each side of the river, while a pungy containing at least twelve more men, in the centre of the stream, stood for the steamer. In less than ten minutes the crews of the three boats were aboard of the steamer, the helm of which was headed down the Bay. On the way down Captain League, part owner of the Harriet Deford, Captain Dayton, officer in charge at the time of the capture, the Clerk, several old gentlemen, with the ladies and children, were paroled and placed on a number of sailing vessels bound for this city. The balance of the male passengers, engineers, —— Green and David Hall, several firemen and about twenty colored men, hands on the boat, were retained as prisoners.

The steamer was valued at $50,000, and had a cargo valued at nearly $80,000. It consisted of 42 hogsheads of tobacco, 200 bags of potatoes, 200 bags of grain, a quantity of furs valued at $800, and other valuable freight. Captain Fitzhugh would not permit his men to rob the passengers, and refused to allow Mr. O'Donnell to retain possession of the books of the boat.

The Harriet Deford is about 150 tons burthen, and is regarded as being a remarkably fast sailer, she having repeatedly sailed 14 miles in an hour. The captors refused to make known their intentions, but it is supposed that they will attempt to run outside of the Capes and transfer the cargo of the steamer to a larger vessel, burn the captured boat, and proceed to Nassau.

Information of the daring piracy was telegraphed to the War Department upon the arrival of Captain League, at Annapolis, and measures, no doubt, were instantly taken to have the bold pirate and his crew intercepted before they reached the Capes.

The receipt of the above news in our city yesterday caused a great commotion among our merchants, and precaution, looking to the defence of the several steamers plying between this city and points along the bay, immediately made.

Since writing the above, several of the male passengers from the steamer have arrived in this city, and one of them positively asserts that one of the men who came aboard of the Harriet Deford, after she had quitted the wharf at Fair Haven, was Jeff. Davis. The informant also declared that the steamer would sail direct for Nassau. This latter phase of the affair, may be regarded as the latest sensational *canard* of the day. No reliance whatever being placed in the possibility of Jeff. having thus made his escape from Rebeldom.

NINE SCHOONERS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

We were informed at noon yesterday that the rebel pirates have been committing a series of depredations along the Chesapeake Bay. On the night of the first of April, the schooner St. Mary, eighty tons burthen from this city, was compelled to put into the Patuxent River, on account of the gale.

About midnight a long boat containing 13 men came alongside, when one of the men, stated that they had been blown off the shore from Point Look Out, and were desirous of returning to the place as speedily as possible. The men were invited to come on board, and after a few moments conversation they drew their revolvers and compelled the captain and crew, consisting of four men to go into the hold.

The pirates then hoisted sail and passed outside of the Capes without being observed by the gun boats at Point Lookout and Fortress Monroe. When off the Capes the pirates overhauled a schooner, and after relieving her of several casks of water, placed the Captain and crew of the St. Mary on board of her and then sailed off.

The parties were dressed in the Federal uniform, and stated that during the past ten days they had captured eight schooners that were lying at anchor in the various rivers, between this port and Point Lookout. In every case the crews were paroled.

The following persons, captured on board of the St. Mary, were paroled: Captain Leonard, J. Howard, of St. Mary's; Thomas W. Beal, mate; John Biscoe, John Circhlon and James Hanchur, crew; Wm. F. Heard, of St. Mary's; Mr. Watterfield, of New York, and Jas. A. Courtney, of St. Mary's. We were unable to get any further particulars of the other captured vessels. The St. Mary had on board an assorted cargo valued at upwards of $40,000.

Major Wiegle, Assistant Provost Marshal, being apprised of the doings of the pirates, immediately ordered Captain Vaughan and Lieut. Smith, of the Provost Guard, to detail thirty men, armed with Spencer rifles, to proceed down the Bay in search of the Harriet Deford. The soldiers embarked on a tug, armed with a twenty-four pound howitzer, and left this city at an early hour in the morning. Later in the day, a larger steamer, having on board one hundred picked men, and two field pieces, also quitted this city by order of the Major, with instructions to overhaul the tug and take off her men and howitzer, and then continue the search for the pirates. Captain Vaughan will have charge of the expedition, and his orders are to capture the Deford if possible, but should she be overtaken, and the pirates refuse to surrender, then he will use every exertion to sink the steamer. Major Wiegle deserves great credit for his promptitude in the above affair, and it is to be hoped that his early foresight in the premises may be crowned with success.

PIRATES IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The schooner Spofford, of New York, which arrived at the Breakwater yesterday afternoon, has aboard the crew of the schooner St. Mary's, of St. Mary's, Maryland, which was captured by a privateer (no date) off the mouth of the Patuxent river.

RETURN OF GENERAL SHERMAN TO GOLDSBORO'.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 31.—General Sherman arrived here yesterday morning from Fortress Monroe, and left for Goldsboro' last evening. The enemy are supposed to be located quietly for the time being between Smithfield and Raleigh.—Sherman's troops are amusing themselves by making raids on a small scale into the enemy's lines, capturing supplies and rebel officers and men, who are daily brought into camp.

The steamer Bat on which General Sherman returned from Fortress Monroe, broke down a few miles below Newbern, and the General was rowed to the city in the yawl boat.

During the day, while riding with General Palmer, the horses of his carriage took fright and ran away, but the General, fortunately, escaped injury by jumping from the vehicle.

THE HEEL OF THE OLD FLAG-STAFF SHALL BRUISE THE RATTLESNAKE'S HEAD!

The above thoroughly national motto, conceived by a gentleman of this city in March, 1862, was afterwards inscribed upon a handsome silken Union Flag, and presented by him to President Lincoln in the following August, accompanied by a letter requesting:

"That the flag might be deposited in "the War Department, in order that the "motto might be incorporated into the "national faith during the present strug-"gle for the supremacy of the Constitu-"tion and the Laws, and the perpetuity of "our nationality."

The letter then continues: "The motto "is national, symbolic, and prophetic. "The *heel of The Old Flag Staff* represents "the Federal Government; the *Rattlesnake's head* represents the rebellion inaugurated "by South Carolina, the symbol of whose "sovereignty is that vicious reptile, and "the *declaration of enmity* between the *heel* "and *head* is prophetic of the absolute pow-"er and inflexible determination of the "Federal Government to crush out the "rebellion at any and every cost commen-"surate with the life of the nation.

"Let the motto then be inscribed upon "the flaunting banners of our advancing "armies; let it be spread before the pub-"lic eye, and thundered into the public "ear at all the loyal gatherings of the peo-"ple; let it stimulate the heart of the "nation all over the land, and finally let "it be the battle-cry for the Union until "the Flag of of our Country shall again "be planted upon every mountain top, "and its musical flutterings again be "borne upon every passing breeze. Yea! "until—

"O'er all the cities and forts once more,
"The Stars and Stripes we shall restore."

The sentiment, with its accompanying remarks, have been most heartily endorsed by President Lincoln and a large number of the Governors of the loyal States to whom they have been submitted, as well as by Hon. Edward Everett, Hon Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. Joseph Holt, and Rear-Admirals Porter and Dahlgren, and others.

The heel of the old Flag-staff HAS BRUISED the Rattlesnake's head.—
[*Evacuation of Charleston, February 17, 1865, and Rout of Jeff. Davis and the Rebel Army, April 3, 1865.*]

☞ Mr. John Agnew, formerly general agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but latterly in the employ of the Government, while in the bath-room attached to his boarding house, in Wheeling, on Tuesday evening, accidentally shot himself to death.

NEWS FROM SHERMAN

YANKEE RULE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Able-bodied Men to be Put to Work

ORDER OF GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Captain Newton, from Plymouth, states that the new rebel ram at Halifax, on the Roanoke river, which mounts six two hundred pounders, and is plated with seven-inch wrought iron, on two feet of solid oak, is expected to be ready to move down the river on Plymouth and into the sounds on the 16th of April. Also, that nearly all the rebel navy officers in the Confederacy, numbering over two hundred, were at Halifax.

Hampton's cavalry are threatening a raid on our supplies between Kinston and Goldsboro'. The necessary arrangements are made for their reception.

The enemy know that Sherman's army is daily gathering strength for his victorious undertaking, and fear the pending blow, which they confess to be destructive to all their hopes, and which even their leaders say cannot be averted.

The rebel papers say that Sherman intends to go through to Virginia and join Grant. His men have become much elated and fearless over their many victories. Three men went out foraging the other day, some thirty miles into the enemy's country, and formed in line of battle four times, repulsing a detachment of thirty mounted rebels on each occasion. Small squads go all around the enemy, and keep up a great alarm in their camps. [Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

GOLDSBORO, April 1.

Goldsboro is under the immediate care of Colonel Samuel Hufty, of the Ninth New Jersey Regiment, which regiment performs provost guard duty of the town.

The following was the first order issued by the United States authorities for the edification of the people of Goldsboro:

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio, Goldsboro', N. C., March 28, 1865—All able-bodied men within the lines of the army, who have no legitimate employment, are required to report without delay to the nearest Provost Marshal for enrollment, in order that they may be employed in the Quartermaster's Department. Provost Marshals will take measures to secure full compliance with this order in their respective jurisdictions.

The names of all persons enrolled will be reported to Brigadier General Easton, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Mississippi, and upon his requisition, such numbers as he may require will be ordered to report to him for labor in the Quartermaster's Department. They will while so employed, receive the usual compensation and subsistence.

Hereafter the Commissary Department will not issue rations to any persons not in the Government service, except such as are unable from age or infirmity to work, and are actually dependent upon charity for their support. There is work enough for all, and none will be allowed to live in idleness while supported by the Government.

By command of Major-General Schofield,
(Signed) J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

This order heads off the thousands of natives who throng about our supply stores, the first hour that our armies enter a town, asking for food, with dismal stories of no money and nothing to do. Under this new regulation our military authorities furnish work for all who may wish it at a fair money compensation.

A HISTORICAL LOCOMOTIVE.

Among the locomotives secured by Gen. Terry in his overland movement from Wilmington to Goldsboro', is one that possesses some historical interest, the engine "Job Terry." The "Terry" first came into the possession of the United States military authorities by the occupation of Alexandria, Virginia, in May, 1861; was recaptured by Stonewall Jackson at Front Royal in the famous Banks retreat down the Shenandoah, in the summer of '62; recaptured soon after by the Union forces near Martinsburg, and found slightly damaged, was, however, soon put in running order; ran for us but a short time, again falling into rebel hands at Warrenton Junction, Virginia, at the time of Pope's disastrous campaign, doing the rebels service till repossessed for Uncle Sam last week by her namesake, General Terry. It is fair to assume that the military vicissitudes of this locomotive are at last over, and that while there is steam in her iron lungs it will be respired for the exclusive benefit of the United States Government.

THE FOURTH ESTATE.

Goldsboro', under the iron sway of the Jeff. Davisites, boasted but a single paper, the Goldsboro' State Journal, a bitter secession organ. The editor and his printers, fearing the wrath to come, fled ingloriously on the advent of our troops, first assuring their fellow citizens of Goldsboro' that there was no danger, as the Yankees were not strong enough to take the town. Perhaps the editor believed what he uttered, and was only convinced to the contrary when it was too late to have any more of his lucubrations printed, for the office was found in excellent order, the type nicely distributed, full cases, ink in plenty, and the presses ready for work.

THE SOLDIERS

Drive through the town in their carriages and buggies, or are mounted on horses and mules, and all, like Zeno on great occasions, are enveloped in clouds, excepting that the clouds are of dust. The braves now wear new uniforms of blue. All have received shoes. The perfect *sang froid* with which these soldiers drive their teams along the dusty streets, affords infinite amusement to a looker on in Vienna.

Goldsboro' is the county seat of Wayne county, containing the inevitable square brick Court House and Jail, both buildings now serving as hospitals. Before the war the town contained a white population of twenty-five hundred. The houses are mostly of frame, and built at long distances apart, giving the town an appearance of great extent, something after the magnificent distant style of the National Capital. Two large hotels, located on either side of the railroad, and not quite opposite to each other, by large sign-boards, announce themselves as Mrs. Granger's Hotel, and Mrs Griswold's Hotel, reminding one of the lodging houses of Mrs. Lirriper and Miss Tosenham, and doubtless the same style of rivalry existed. How these ladies compare with their Bozian prototypes, cannot at present be ascertained, as both hotels are in use as army hospitals.

FIDELITY REWARDED.—Mr. Green, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Richmond at the breaking out of the rebellion, has been appointed Postmaster of that city. He will leave at once with the necessary papers and documents to establish the office. He was a wealthy citizen, but his property has all been confiscated by the rebels.

☞ A free library has just been opened in Detroit. It contains six thousand volumes.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Celebration of To day and To Night.—The City Council, last evening passed a resolution requesting the Mayor to issue a proclamation this morning, ordering the fire bells of the city to be rung between the hours of 8 and 9 P. M., and that the loyal citizens display the Union flag from their dwellings and places of business, and that a general illumination shall take place at the hour of 8 P. M. The Mayor was also requested to have a salute of one hundred guns fired. Also that the different Public Schools shall be closed during the day, so that Young America may enjoy the day in common with older heads in celebrating the victory of the Union soldiers in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond. Our loyal citizens are moving in the matter of the contemplated celebration with an enthusiasm never before witnessed in this city, and the illumination to-night will be the grandest affair ever witnessed in Baltimore. We were informed yesterday that several of our gas fitters had received orders for the erection of gas jets in certain locations, ranging from $50 to $500. Bands of music will be stationed at prominent points, and fire works of all descriptions will be observed throughout the city. Several ward delegations will also parade the city with cars tastefully decorated. The National Union Musical Association, under the leadership of Professor Root, will be in attendance at the Clipper Office during the night, and favor the citizens with a choice selection of patriotic songs. A new one, written expressly for the occasion by General Hayward, will be sung.

Strike.—The employees at the Cuba Smelting and Copper Furnace, located at L[illegible] Point, yesterday refused to work in consequence of the President of the Company attempting to reduce their wages or reducing the number of workmen. This attempt was met, it is said, by all the workmen refusing to work, and as the process of smelting copper ore is known to but few men in this country the employees had the advantage in the matter. The order of the President, when he discovered how matters stood, was rescinded, and the men resumed their labors. During the excitement considerable of a fight was indulged in, and several parties received severe cuts and bruises. Officers Vansant and Phillips arrested several of the parties who participated therein, and conducted them to the station house. Warrants were issued by Justice Whalen for the arrest of a number of others.

A Circular.—Col. Boone has issued the following:—In reply to many letters from all parts of this State, and elsewhere, in regard to State Bounties, I have the honor to say—all the rolls of volunteers and drafted men under the call of December, 1864, (and subsequent calls) will be furnished to the Bounty Commissioners, duly filled up, indorsed and certified, from this office. The officers of the Bureau throughout the State of Maryland will transcribe, in duplicate, the original records of volunteers, drafted men and substitutes. No attention can be given to certificates or rolls, coming through any other than the regular official channels. It is impossible to avoid some delay in fulfilling the requirements of the last act of the military and the official duties of this office, those in connection with the draft and raising of troops imperatively demand the first consideration.

Death of Zenas Barnum.—The friends of this gentleman were pained yesterday to learn that he had departed this life. His death occurred about 10 A. M., at his late residence, corner of Mount Vernon Place and Cathedral street. Previously he had been in ill health for several months, but had under the attention of his physicians, Professor N. R. Smith and Dr. John Buckler, partially recovered, and last week was able to be out on the street. On Sunday his complaint, at first the heart disease, which terminated in erysipelas, became more aggravated, and at the hour named terminated his life. The deceased was about fifty six years of age, and leaves a wife and several children. He was the executor and administrator of the late Andrew McLaughlin, as well as of David Barnum.

Fatal Accident.—At half past eight o'clock yesterday morning, a child two and a half years old, son of William Parish, residing No. 103 Greenmount Avenue, was instantly killed in front of the dwelling of Wm. Parish by passenger car No. 11, of the Towsontown Railway. The child was attempting to cross the street and was knocked under the wheel of the car, before the driver, Thomas Hollings, could check his horses. An inquest was held by Coroner Brewer, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death. The driver was at first censured, but hearing the testimony of several witnesses the jury could find no just cause for censure.

Enrolling Officer Murdered.—On Monday night last T. A. Ryan, of Prince George's county, lately a Government detective and enrolling officer, was brutally murdered in the small town of Croom, Prince George's county, by several men supposed to belong to Mosby's guerillas. A companion of Ryan, whose name we could not learn, was also shot by the murderers and it is feared that his injuries will prove fatal. One of the gang was arrested and has been securely confined by the military authorities. The murder caused great excitement in the vicinity where the deed was perpetrated.

Overboard.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, officer Jones of the Southern station while passing along Light street, near Camden, heard a splash in the dock, and hastening to the spot discovered that a man had fallen overboard. The officer succeeded in rescuing him. The man stated that his name was Fisher, and that he was employed on board of the steamer Champion, which vessel he was attempting to reach when he fell overboard. The mishap was caused by imbibing too much of the ardent.

Drowned.—A young man named Joseph Haan, whose parents reside on Alice Anna street, near Broadway, fell overboard at the Union dock, and was drowned. An inquest was held by Coroner Brewer. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased was but 14 years of age.

Sudden Death.—Coroner Thomas, on Tuesday afternoon, held an inquest over the body of Nicholas Thrust, aged 73 years, residing at No 166 Lee street, who suddenly expired while sitting in the parlor of his dwelling.—A verdict of death caused by heart disease was rendered.

Female Difficulty.—Henrietta Dedson was arrested at a late hour on Tuesday night, charged with beating Nancy Miller. The woman Dedson became jealous of her antagonist, and sought satisfaction by severely beating her victim. The accused was committed to jail for court by Justice Dryden.

Council Nomination.—At a meeting of the Union men of the 17th ward, held on Tuesday night, Mr. James T. Cauk was nominated to represent that ward in the First Branch of the City Council, in place of Capt. Bowen, deceased.

Hit with a Brick.—Robert Colburn, colored, was arrested yesterday, charged with striking with a brick and severely injuring a small child of —— Harchan, residing at No. 1 Thompson street. The accused was committed to jail by Justice Spicer.

Shameful.—A young man named Charles H. H. Rich was arrested on Tuesday night, charged with outrageously beating a young girl named Clara Wilson, residing on Second street. Justice Spicer released the accused on security for court.

The Eye and Ear.—We would advise those persons suffering from deafness or disease of the eye, to go and avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for obtaining relief, by consulting Dr. Gardner, the skillful occulist and aurist, at parlor 156 Eutaw House.

Theft of Clothing.—On Tuesday night last, a quantity of clothing was stolen from the yard attached to the dwelling of H. Spiker, No. 140 Mulberry street. Persons should not leave their washing upon the clothes line after dark.

Stealing a Dog Chain.—Alfred Taylor and Peter Smith, colored, were arrested on Tuesday night, charged with stealing a dog chain, valued at 50 cents, the property of Anthony Hardy, colored. Justice Dryden committed the accused to jail for court.

Strange Fun.—William Bocker and James Dew were arrested on Tuesday night, charged with throwing eggs at persons passing along the streets. Justice Dryden fined them each $1 and costs.

Beating a Woman.—James Johnson was arrested on Tuesday night, charged with beating Alice Johnson. He was released on security for court by Justice Forrester.

Killed.—We learn that Sergeant Crockett and private George Gaddess, of the Fourth Maryland Regiment, were killed in the late battle before Petersburg.

☞ A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from New Madrid, says guerillas have almost entirely ceased infesting any portion of our country.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera.—The largest audience that has yet attended the present opera season at the Holliday was in attendance last night. The opera was Ernani, and was given with grand effect. To-night Donizetti's superb tragic opera, in three acts, of Poliuto, with all the magnificent music and *mise en scene*, will be presented with the accessed brilliant casts Signora Carozzi Zucchi, Signor Massimiliani and Signor Bellini. To-morrow night (the last of the season) the beautiful opera of Linda Di Chamounni will be given with a great cast, Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg and M'lle Morensi appearing in excellent characters. Choice seats can only be secured at McCaffrey's music store, and tickets of admission at the box office of the theatre in the evening. On Monday evening next the dramatic season will be resumed, when that great favorite, Miss Lucille Western, will appear in one of her most admired characters.

Sharpley's Minstrels.—The pronunciamento has gone forth that this troupe remains but a few evenings more, and, as it is seriously a fact, we can only lament so early a departure of such an inimitable combination of talent.—The public have been refreshed at their soirees *d'Afrique*, laughing to excess at their remarkable caricatures of the irrepressible contraband, and feeling so much pleased in listening to their melody as if warbled by foreign artists of operatic celebrity. Terpsichore is capitally represented, and though the flounces of the aristocratic Dinah are worn by the sterner sex, nevertheless the movements are so etherially graceful, and the pas and poses so skillfully executed that the counterfeit presentment remains, with many, undetected. In burlesques no competing minstrel organization can approach them, for in this department Sharpley and Sanford stand head and shoulders above them all. Reader, fail not to see the 'Iron Clads.'

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST BRANCH, April 5, 1865.—James Young, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Foreman called up the resolution adverse to removing a portion of the wall of the Greenmount Cemetery, on Greenmount avenue, adopted. Also the resolution adverse to repairing Point Lane. Adopted.

Mr. Hatch called up the ordinance to regulate the expenditure of moneys on public works in the city of Baltimore, and for the appointment of three commissioners, providing [illegible] duties. On motion of Mr. Wayson the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Cox called up the resolution making an appropriation of $25,000 for the benefit of the House of Refuge. Adopted.

Mr. Herring submitted a resolution to place flag stones across the intersection of Calvert and Fayette streets. Adopted.

Mr. Nicholls called up the ordinance recently vetoed by the Mayor, relative to increasing the pay of men having in charge the garbage carts. On motion the ordinance was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Nicholls also called up the ordinance recently vetoed by the Mayor, in relation to the erection of a public school house, corner of Columbia and [illegible] streets. On motion the further consideration of the question was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Wayson submitted a resolution referring to the recent Council [illegible]. Adopted.

Mr. Cox called up the ordinance providing for the appointment of a collector of taxes and prescribing his duties. Pending the reading of the bill the Branch adjourned until Friday afternoon next.

SECOND BRANCH.—Daniel Harvey, Esq., President.

There was no business of special importance enacted in this Branch yesterday afternoon.

THE CITY COURTS.

City Circuit Court—Judge Alexander.—The following business was transacted in this Court on yesterday:

Benjamin A[illegible] vs. Edward Quinn and Matthew E. Quinn; decree passed ordering the sale of a mortgaged property, known as Mount Clare.

Margaret Fowler vs. Wm. Fowler; decree passed divorcing *a vinculo matrimonii* the plaintiff from defendant.

Wm H. Gatchell vs. Chas. H. Pitts, trustee; petition asking for the sale of a certain property on Franklin street.

George W. Dobbin vs. Ormond Latrobe; decree passed releasing Ormond Latrobe from a certain trust.

John H. B. Latrobe and Charles Wethered vs. G. W. Dobbin; decree passed; Geo. W. Dobbin to unite with the Maryland Portable Gas Company and the Maryland Gas Company, of Anne Arundel county, and convey to the complainants all the rights and estates in and out of the property named in the bill of complaint, which were acquired by him under two deeds of trust.

The Savings Bank of Baltimore vs. Bernard Lennan and Letitia Lennan, his wife; decree passed.

Orphans' Court.—Before the Hon. Judges Anderson, Suppler and Hoffman. The following business occupied the attention of this Court on yesterday:

Letters of administration were granted on the estate of Alexander Russell to J. S. Berry, William F. Burns and Alexander H Russel; and letters of administration on the estate of Robert G. Fassebaugh to Margaret Ann Gibson; on the estate of James H. Hosford to Ann M. Warder, and on the estate of Martin Carrick to Thomas J. Moran.

The will of Joseph H. Bean was admitted to probate.

United States Circuit Court.—Before the Hon. Chief Justice Chase. The following business occupied the attention of this Court on yesterday:

James G. Noel vs. Caroline Donovan, executrix of Joseph Donovan; jury sworn; judgment of non suit rendered.

Samuel D. Wood vs. B. M. and W. S. Campbell; judgment of non pros.

Superior Court.—Before Hon. Judge Martin. The following business occupied the attention of this court on yesterday:

Henry Hartman & Co. vs. Thomas Carson & brother; before reported, verdict for plaintiff, for $500.

Albert Sigmest, vs. the Howard Bank, on trial.

Assignment to-day from 532 to 550.

Court of Common Pleas.—Before Judge King. The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

John Hoshall, Jr. vs. Richard Sherson.—On trial.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND:
APRIL TERM 1865.
ANNAPOLIS, April 4th, 1865.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5.—Continued.

No. 4.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company vs State, use of Kelly—appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. Affirmed nisi.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]
ELLICOTT'S MILLS, April 5, 1865.

Circuit Court for Howard County.—Hon. John E. Smith, Judge; Geo. W. Sands, State's Attorney, prosecuting.

State vs. Charles Carroll and Michael Murray, indicted for rape on Mary Kelley, which was removed from Baltimore city, on trial at the hour of adjournment yesterday, was taken up. Ulysses Hobbs and Thomas Donaldson for defence. Not concluded.

Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]
TOWSONTOWN, April 5, 1865.

Circuit Court for Baltimore County.—Before Hon. D. C. H. Emory. John T. Ensor, Esq., prosecuting attorney for the State.

The equity case of Adolph Pfaff vs. Hartman Schmidt and others which was set for to-day, was postponed until Saturday, April 15 by Messrs. Wheeler & Keech and Glocker for complainant; R. J. Gittings, Esq., for defendant.

Upon motion of Lewis H. Wheeler, Esq., Mr. Wm. Reynolds, Jr., of the Baltimore bar, was admitted to practice at the bar of this court.

The following persons were naturalized this morning by the court, upon furnishing his honor, Judge Emory, with satisfactory evidence of residence, character, &c.: Ernest Raenke, George Z Emrich, Jas. A. Hecht and Frederick Kampel.

The court then, after transacting some business in chancery of minor importance, adjourned until Monday morning, April 10th, at 10 o'clock, at which time the jurors are expected to be in attendance.

☞ An old red Indian, who had witnessed the effect of whisky for many years, said that a barrel of liquor contained 1,000 songs and fifty fights.