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.

THE CONFEDERACY GONE UP!

VICTORY!! VICTORY!!!

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Another Victory Over Lee.

HIS ARMY ROUTED.

Capture of Genr. Ewell, Kershaw, Corse, Bulton and Others.

ARTILLERY WAGONS, ETC., TAKEN.

Thousands of Prisoners Captured.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 7, 10 A. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

General Sheridan attacked and routed Lee's army yesterday, capturing Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Bulton, Corse, and many general officers, several thousand prisoners and a large number of cannon; and expects to force Lee to surrender all that is now left of his army.

Details will be given as speedily as possible, but the telegraph is working badly.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 7, 11 A. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

The following telegrams announcing the victory won yesterday by Major General Sheridan over Lee's army, has just been received at this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Sec'y of War.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

CITY POINT, 8:35 A. M.,
April 7th.

To the Hon. Secretary of War:

At 11:15 P. M. yesterday, at Burkesville Station, General Grant sends me the following from General Sheridan:

A. LINCOLN.

SHERIDAN'S DESPATCH.

APRIL 6th—11.15 P. M.

Lieut. Gen. Grant:

I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burks' Station road and the road upon which they were retreating. I attacked them with two Divisions of the Sixth Army Corps, and routed them handsomely. Making a connection with the cavalry I am still pressing on with both cavalry and infantry.

Up to the present time we have captured Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Bulton, Corse, DeBlare and Custis Lee, several thousand prisoners, 14 pieces of artillery, with caissons, and a large number of wagons.

If the thing is pressed, I think Lee will surrender.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

CITY POINT, 9 A. M., April 7.

Hon. Secretary of War:

The following further particulars is just received.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

BURKSVILLE, VA., April 3.

To His Excellency A. Lincoln,
President of the United States:

The following telegrams are respectfully forwarded for your information.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. General.

DETAILS.

Second Army Corps, April 6, 7:30 P. M.

Major Gen. Webb:—Our last fight, just before dark, at Sailor's Creek, gave us two guns and three flags, a considerable number of prisoners, 200 wagons and 70 ambulances, with mules and horses to the number of about one half the wagons and ambulances.

There are between 30 and 50 wagons in addition, abandoned or destroyed along the road. Some battery wagons, forges and limbers.

I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags and some prisoners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewed with tents, cooking utensils, some ammunition and material of all kinds.

The wagons are across the approach to the bridges, and it will take some time to clear it.

The enemy is in position on the heights beyond with artillery. The bridges are partially destroyed, and the approaches on the other side are of soft cotton land.

We cannot advance to-morrow the same manner we have to day.

As soon as I get my troops up a little (we are considerably mixed,) I might push a column down the road and deploy it, but it is evident that I cannot follow rapidly during the night.

(Signed) A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major General.

FROM GEN. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. MEADE,
April 6, 10 P. M.

Lieut. Gen. Grant:

At daylight this morning I moved the Second, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps along the railroad in the direction of Amelia Court House.

Soon after moving reliable intelligence was received that the enemy was moving towards Farmville. The direction of the 2d and 5th Army Corps was immediately changed from a northerly to a northwesterly direction, and the directing Corps, the 2d, moving on Dentonville, and the 5th, heretofore in the centre, moved on the right of the 2d, and the 6th facing about and moving by the flank taking position on the left of the 2d.

It was understood that the cavalry would operate on the extreme left. The charges were promptly made.

The Second Army Corps, soon becoming engaged with the enemy near Dentonville, drove him by the right across Sailor's Creek to the Appomattox.

The Fifth Army Corps made a long march, but its position prevented its striking the enemy's column before it had passed.

The 6th Army Corps came up with the enemy about 4 P. M., and in conjunction with the 2nd on its right, and the cavalry on its left, attacked and routed the enemy capturing many prisoners. Among them Lt. General Ewell and Gen. Custis Lee.

I transmit despatches both from Generals Humphreys and Wright, which, in justice to these distinguished officers and the gallant Corps they command, I beg may be sent to the War Department for immediate publication.

It is impossible at this moment to give any estimate of the casualties on either side, or of the number of prisoners taken, but it is evident that to-day's work is going to be one of the most important of the recent brilliant operations.

The pursuit will be continued so soon as the men have a little rest. General Griffin, with 5th Army Corps, will be moved by the left and right, and Humphrey's continue the direct pursuit as long as it promises success.

(Signed) GEO. S. MEADE,
Major General.

[DESPATCH OF GEN. WRIGHT.]

HEADQ'RS 6TH ARMY CORPS,
April 6, 10 P. M.

Major General Webb, Chief of Staff, Army of Potomac:

In pursuance with instructions of the morning from Major General Meade, I moved by way of Jethersville by the shortest practicable road to the left of Dentonville, with the object of there taking position on the left of the 2d Army Corps, striking the road running from Dentonville to Burke's Station.

At a point a little to the southward of the former place I found that the 2d Army Corps was engaged to the front and right, and the cavalry heavily to the left. Moving down the road towards Burks' Station perhaps a mile, and turning sharp to the right, I proceeded across toward a nearly parallel road, on which the enemy was moving, and along which he had thrown up a line of entrenchments. As soon as the leading Division, Gen. Seymour's, could be formed, it was moved upon the road held by the enemy, which we carried. Then turning to the left, it was ordered down the road against a pretty strong resistance.

By this time Wheaton's division was put in position as rapidly as possible. We swept down the road for a distance of about two miles, arriving at a deep and a difficult creek. We found the enemy had reformed his line on the opposite side, where we attacked and drove him to a point a distance of half a mile further.

In the first attack a portion of the cavalry operated on our right flank. In its subsequent attacks the mass of cavalry operated on our left and the right flank of the enemy.

The result has been a complete success.

The combined forces captured five General officers, among them Generals Ewell and Custis Lee, and large numbers of other prisoners.

I shall go into camp about ten miles beyond this point and await instructions.

The 1st and 3d Divisions—Wheaton's and Seymour's—engaged to-day, behaved splendidly. A return of casualties will be forwarded as soon as possible. The Corps has nobly sustained the reputation it earned on the 2d inst., as well as upon its many previous hard fought battle fields.

H. S. WRIGHT,
Major General Commanding.

THE CAPTURED STEAMER HARRIET DEFORD FOUND BY OUR GUNBOATS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Navy Department has received the following:

POINT LOOKOUT, April 6.—*To Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy:*—The Harriet Deford is in Indian Creek, Va., blockaded by several of my gunboats. As soon as the light draught gunboats get up she will be recaptured or destroyed.

Respectfully, F. A. PARKER,
Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

The Navy Department has also received information of the capture of the British schooner Carnus by the United States steamer Iuka, bound from St. Mark's, Florida, from Havana, with a cargo of 32 bales of Sea Island cotton.

FRAUDULENT ERASURES OF REVENUE TAX ON WHISKY.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Extensive frauds by Illinois whisky distillers has been discovered, amounting to half a million dollars, the parties having evaded the Revenue tax. Fifteen hundred barrels consigned to merchants in this city have been seized during the last week by the authorities.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

TORONTO, April 7.—The St. Albans robbers arrived here this morning from Montreal, and were brought before the Recorder this afternoon on a charge of misdemeanor, when they applied for delay till Monday to obtain counsel, which was granted. They were then remanded, and the case adjourned until Monday.

ARRIVAL OF COTTON.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamer Empire City, from New Orleans and Key West, brought hither 170 bales of cotton, consigned to Captain Noyes, who will sell it immediately for the benefit of rebel prisoners, it being the balance of that turned over by the rebel Gen. Maury for that purpose.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF FORT SMITH INCORRECT.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The report that the rebels had captured Fort Smith, Arkansas, has been contradicted. The headquarters of our forces in Arkansas still occupied the town on the 17th ult.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The news of the fall of Richmond was received here today, and causes great rejoicing throughout the State. Greenbacks have gone up to 65, and advancing.

HEALTH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Secretary Seward is rather more comfortable to day than yesterday. His injuries are painful, but exhibit no unfavorable symptoms.

From Newbern

Attempt to Burn the City.

NEWBERN, April 2.—A preconcerted plan to fire this city was developed here this morning at 10½ o'clock. Several large buildings containing forage, ordnance and commissary stores, were set on fire simultaneously with phosphorus. The alarm was given and signalled at once through out the city, when the fire department and the entire population promptly turned out and the flames were extinguished in a short time without doing much damage. Several bales of hay and a few other articles were consumed, and the extension bridge over the Neuse river was fired at the same time in four places, but the flames were extinguished without doing much damage. A rebel officer was arrested in town, and is now in confinement, charged with the mischief.

The fire department has been on duty since and a double guard has been stationed throughout the city to prevent a like occurrence, and to arrest suspicious persons. The excitement caused by this incendiarism was very great yesterday and last night, but has now subsided.

There was a rumor that a body of rebel cavalry made a dash yesterday and struck the railroad this side of Goldsboro', but no such report has reached headquarters, and as the telegraph is working to Goldsboro' and the track is strongly guarded, the rumor is undoubtedly without foundation.

FROM LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

CAIRO, April 7.—Later Western accounts from Louisiana represent great scarcity of breadstuffs about Alexandria and much suffering. The scarcity of forage had compelled the rebel cavalry to depart for Texas, and their infantry had also been withdrawn from Alexandria.

The rebel troops at Brownsville had been removed to Galveston, where they await the attack of the Federals.

One of Jeff. Thompson's orders on assuming command of the rebel district of Northern Arkansas and Missouri, directs the agents appointed by the Confederates to exact one-third of a pound on all cotton offered for export, and to collect one-third on all exports.

THE REPORTED SURRENDER OF LEE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The despatch received here to-day by Jay Cooke, and which was given to the press, stating that reliable information had reached Washington of the surrender of General Lee, proves to have been a mistake on the part of the Washington correspondent of Jay Cooke in confounding the capture of Gen. Custis Lee with the surrender of General Robert Lee.

From Mobile.

OUR FORCES WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE CITY—FORT BRADLEY AND THE SPANISH FORT ALREADY ATTACKED.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31, via
CAIRO, April 6, 1865.

The Times and Delta says: Headquarters have received information that a portion of General Canby's army was within five miles of Mobile, and siege guns were in position from which shells could be thrown into the suburbs of the city. The attack on Fort Bradley, the main defence of Mobile, had already commenced.

Maury commanded at Mobile, and Gen. Dick Taylor commanded the Spanish Fort. The bombardment of the latter commenced on the 26th. Gens. Canby, Granger and Smith were five miles up Fishing Creek on the 24th. There was heavy cannonading on the 22d, caused by the gunboats shelling the woods at the mouth of Fishing Creek.

New Orleans Cotton Market—Good ordinary 38.

LOSS OF THE IRON-CLAD MILWAUKEE IN MOBILE BAY.

The iron-clad Milwaukee, which was sunk in the late fight at Mobile, on the 22th ultimo, was one of the vessels built in the West for river and coast operations. She was constructed in St. Louis during the past year, has two turrets, and carries four heavy guns. Her turrets are stationary and strongly constructed. The Milwaukee joined the Mobile squadron a month or two since, and has been doing duty off Dog river bar. It is very probable that she was blown up by a torpedo, as the approaches to the city seem to be thickly sown with these infernal machines. One picked up very recently by the upper fleet in Mobile bay was of tin, cylindrical in form, about four feet in length, and contained sixty pounds of powder, a charge sufficient to sink any vessel if exploded at the right time.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the Milwaukee, made out three weeks since:

Lieutenant Commander—J. H. Gillis, commanding.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant—F. J. Gover.

Pilot—Robert Moore.

Acting Ensigns—J. W. Crocker, Niles T. Crocker, R. I. Coombs and E. D. Springer.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—Nathaniel Brewster.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—Gustavus H. Horn.

Engineers—First Assistant, John Purdy; Acting Second Assistants, John Adkins, Henry Baner and Frank Leonard; Acting Third Assistants, Freeman A. Hurd, H. L. Dickerson, Wm A. Blanch, Henry Blanch and Jacob Wahl.

Acting Master's Mates—Geo H Cole, Thos. W. Stewart and Geo. W. Perrigo.

Paymaster's Clerk—Robert S. Gillis.

☞ The present eruption of Vesuvius induces tourists to expose themselves to danger to gratify their curiosity. One Englishman had his head blown off by a flying stone, and a Frenchman had his arm broken by a rock—"as big as a plank forte" he said—which the angry volcano flung at him. M. Palmieri, of the observatory on the flank of Vesuvius, fears that the eruption will increase and prove very serious.

☞ The late Gen. Strong once said that when Jeff. Davis was Secretary of War, he reviewed the cadets at West Point, of whom Strong was one, on a showery day, standing under a green umbrella. The General said he made up his mind that a military man who was afraid of a summer shower on such an occasion, must have a substratum of cowardice in his composition somewhere.

☞ There has been an excitement in Florence about a reported treasure hidden in the walls of the famous Riccardi palace, added five erected in 1400. The walls were explored and researches made beneath the pavements of the immense vaults of the palace, but not only no treasure was discovered, but no sign of any place where it could possibly be hidden.

☞ Rhett was an original secessionist, not only from Lincoln, but from Davis; and in his private correspondence discovered at Charleston, he speaks of Davis as "a fool," as "obstinate," and as held "in great contempt" in Charleston.

☞ The Legislature of Ohio has removed the last restriction upon Black Suffrage in that State. Henceforth the negro of Ohio will go to the polls on the same terms as the white man.

☞ General Garfield is about to undertake, at the request of the Secretary of War, a tour of inspection overland to California.

RICHMOND.

WHAT THE CHIVALRY DID.

AN ACT OF FIENDISH CRUELTY.

THE WELCOME TO OUR TROOPS.

First "Yanks" to Enter the City.

HOW ORDER WAS RESTORED.

&c., &c., &c.

THE OCCUPATION OF RICHMOND.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, Va., April 3, 1865.—This has been the most famous day in the history of our armies since the commencement of the rebellion, for Richmond, the Gibraltar of the Confederacy, the centre of the last hopes of Southern independence, the apple of discord for four long years, has fallen, and our army is in full possession of the rebel capital, with its fortifications, heavy artillery and defensive works, together with a considerable number of prisoners.

THE ADVANCE OF WEITZEL.

The movement which culminated so gloriously was commenced this morning about sunrise, it having been ascertained during the night by Gen. Shepley, from a deserter from Curtis Lee's rebel division, that he (Lee) was quietly withdrawing his troops from our front under the cover of darkness. With such secrecy was the movement on their part executed that the first intimation their own pickets had of it was the order given them to march from our front with the utmost speed, caution and silence. Gen. Shepley being fully apprised of the importance of the position Lee then held, and that his withdrawal would at once leave Richmond at the mercy of our forces, communicated the fact immediately to Major General Weitzel, in command of the remaining Federal troops north of the James river. As might naturally be supposed, this opportunity was one not to be lost sight of by a commander of such military genius, energy and sagacity as Godfrey Weitzel.

THE ORDER OF ADVANCE.

Accordingly the movement before mentioned was inaugurated in the following manner:—The Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, under command of General Chas. Devin, having sent out the Eighty-first Regiment New York Infantry as skirmishers, advanced immediately beyond our breastworks, and took up a position on the New Market road. The column was soon formed and ready to march towards the rebel stronghold.

While the sight was thus forming the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry took up its position on the Darbytown road, and the First Division, Twenty-fifth Corps, on the Osben road.

THE FORMAL SURRENDER.

When within about three miles of Richmond, our advance was met by the Mayor of the city, and it was formally surrendered by him to an officer of General Weitzel's staff.

THE CITY IN FLAMES.

On arriving at its limits the city was found to be enveloped in flames, as well as the five boats on the James river, three of which, it is said, were iron-clad rams of immense strength.

These had all been fired by order of General Ewell, prior to the evacuation of the place, together with those portions of the city which were burning at the time of the occupation by Weitzel's forces.

Major Stevens directed the alarm bells to be sounded, and at once assumed direction of the Fire Department of the city, consisting of a few men, two steam fire engines and four worthless hand engines, and a large amount of hose, ruined by the retreating rebels.

The following is Major Stevens' order upon the subject:

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA., April 3, 1865.—General Order No. 1.—This city now being occupied by Federal forces, the officers of the Fire Department and police of the city will immediately report to the Mayor's room for instructions, for the purpose of preserving property and order in the city. By command of

Major-General GODFREY WEITZEL.
Atherton H. Stevens, Jr., Major and Provost Marshal, Twenty fifth Army Corps.

THE CITY SAVED.

The efforts to subdue the flames were arduous but finally successful, and tonight the city is exceedingly quiet in all respects, under the sway of Colonel Frederick L. Manning, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the James and of Richmond.

MORE REBEL BARBARISM.

But perhaps the most diabolical act of the rebel General was the explosion of the magazine, which was situated in the immediate vicinity of the Richmond Almshouse, and against which it is said the citizens, backed up by John C. Breckinridge, the rebel Secretary of War, remonstrated, but to no effect, as the General asserted that such were his orders.

AN ACT OF FIENDISH CRUELTY.

The explosion took place at 5 o'clock this morning, and involved a fearful loss of life. The inmates of the Almshouse being unaware of his hellish design, were all quietly sleeping in their respective quarters at the time of the occurrence, and every one of them was instantly launched into eternity, their bodies being mangled in a most shocking manner. The houses in this locality were also shattered, so that not a pane of glass remains to be seen in any of them for a distance of several squares from the place where the explosion occurred.

Having thus completed his preliminary arrangements for the reception of Weitzel, Gen. Ewell, thinking that it would not be safe to remain here long enough to carry out his entire programme, which was doubtless the destruction by fire, of the whole city, beat a hasty retreat across the James, with the demoralized remnant of his army, setting fire to the bridges behind him, in order to prevent pursuit by our forces, just as our forces entered the city so long disgraced by the tyrannical misrule of the traitorous Confederate chieftain.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME OF OUR TROOPS.

Upon the approach of our troops to the city, and during their entire march through it, they were everywhere enthusiastically greeted with the most cordial welcome, many Union flags having been displayed, and such cheers rent the air as they passed along were only be given by the oppressed when relieved of their cruel oppressors.

The sidewalks of Main street, the one through which our army passed, presented a scene such as even the most imaginative description would fail adequately to depict. Hundreds of men, women and children thronged the sidewalks. Some were rushing wildly from the conflagration, and shouting their welcome to our advancing columns, others were endeavoring to extinguish the flames which were spreading with fearful rapidity from house to house, while others again were quickly hurling into the streets whatever articles of value they could snatch from their burning domiciles.

These shouts, together with the crash of the smouldering ruins as they tumbled to the earth, the explosion of the enemy's abandoned shells, which were ignited by the flames, and the flying refugees of Ewell's Corps, formed a scene grand and indescribable.

THE FIRST "YANKS" TO ENTER.

The first military to enter the town were Major Atherton H. Stevens and Major Graves, of Weitzel's staff, followed up immediately by the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, which at once proceeded to the Capitol and placed one of their guidons upon it. This was however, immediately afterwards superceded by a beautiful flag, belonging to General Shepley, which was the first of the kind placed upon the building, and for the hoisting of which Lieutenant G. L. Du Poyster, aid-de-camp to General Shepley, is entitled to the credit.

The Massachusetts Cavalry had scarcely entered the town by the Darbytown road, when Brevet Brigadier General Ripley with a brigade of infantry came dashing in on the New Market road, and the city was now fairly occupied, and an efficient provost guard was appointed from the command of General Devin, and measures at once taken to arrest the stragglers left behind in the hasty exit of Ewell.

DISPLAY OF CHIVALRY.

Of these, quite a large number were found lurking about the streets, many of them officers, who, to their discredit be it said, were in a beastly state of intoxication. The latter were allowed the privileges of the city on their parole of honor.

Gen. Weitzel having occupied the city, instantly shoved a brigade of colored infantry across the river, and a detachment of cavalry, by means of a flag of truce steamer lying along the wharf, to seize whatever stores there might be on that side in process of transportation.

The cavalry advanced as far as Manchester, and succeeded, it is said, in capturing thirty pieces of artillery which the enemy had abandoned in his flight.

The headquarters of the different brigades and of the corps were then established as follows:—

Major General Godfrey Weitzel, commanding detachment Army of the James, at the former Executive Mansion of Jeff. Davis.

Brigadier General George Shepley, Governor's Room, in the Capitol Building.

Colonel W. W. Manning, Senate Chamber, Capitol Building.

Brigadier General Devin, at the former residence of Governor Smith.

The following orders were then issued by General Weitzel:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT ARMY OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, VA., April 3, 1865.—Major-General Godfrey Weitzel, commanding Detachment of the Army of the James, announces the occupation of the city of Richmond by the armies of the United States, under command of Lieut.-General Grant. The people of Richmond are assured that we come to restore to them the blessings of peace, prosperity and freedom, under the flag of the Union.

The citizens of Richmond are requested to remain for the present quietly within their houses, and to avoid all public assemblages or meetings in the public streets. An efficient provost guard will immediately re establish order and tranquility within the city.

Martial law is for the present proclaimed.

Brigadier-General George F. Shepley, United States Volunteers, is hereby appointed Military Governor of Richmond.

Lieutenant Colonel Fred. L. Manning, Provost Marshal-General Army of the James, will act as Provost Marshal of Richmond. Commanders of detachments doing guard duty in the city will report to him for instructions. By command of Major General Weitzel.

D. D. WHEELER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

IMPORTANT FROM HONDURAS.

English Troops Landed at Belize to Oppose Maximilian's Annexation Decree—War With Mexico if Necessary.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

BELIZE, Hond., March 24.—The English man-of-war steamer Cordelia, from Jamaica, arrived on the 20th inst., with troops for the garrison here, and it is reported that the whole force of Jamaica is ordered to be in readiness for immediate embarkation. This is doubtless in anticipation of an attempt on the part of Maximilian to enforce his decree absorbing this colony into his empire.

Whether the column of four thousand Belgian and Mexican troops lately arrived at Merida, for the avowed purpose of capturing Bacalar and that portion of Yucatan held by the Magenal Indians, is really intended for that purpose, or for the ulterior one of enforcing Maximilian's decrees in relation to this colony, and driving out the few mahogany cutters mentioned in his proclamation, remains to be seen. This government are evidently in anticipation of some movement to this end, and are prepared for it. They will not surrender the colony without a fight; and in such an event Maximilian's chances are slim.

New complications have also grown out of the efforts of the colonial government to extend the northern boundaries some one hundred and twenty miles further into Yucatan. This is done by changing the original course of the Rio Hondo river to one of its branches. All the old charts—both government and private—make the left hand branch (ascending) the Rio Hondo, and the boundary line, and on Fallon's chart (geographer to the King,) published in London in 1786, the right hand is called the upper branch, and located in Yucatan. The boundary line claimed by the English government, and acceded to by Gautemala in the treaty of 1859, is from a point on the Siboon river, latitude about 16 05, longitude 89 12, running a little east of north to Garbutt Falls, on the Belize, or old river, latitude about 17 04, longitude 89 07, thence running due north to the Rio Hondo.

It is not generally known that in the recent attempt to run this line by the English Commissioners it was found that a large number of mahogany works, belonging to a wealthy English company, were outside the limits of the colony, and in Guatemala, and that at the solicitations of this company the survey was abandoned on the plea of obstructions to save their property; and now the attempt is made to extend the northern boundary some one hundred and twenty miles into Yucatan to accommodate this and another company who have occupied works between the main river and Blue creek, or the upper branch, and which there cannot be one shadow of doubt belongs to Yucatan.

The Magenal Indians have notified the cutters that they cannot be longer occupied without their consent, and a commissioner has been sent to treat with them in relation to it. Without the slightest regard to territorial boundaries or justice England gradually encroaches on her weaker neighbors, and piece by piece absorbs their territories. Truly it may be said of her policy "might makes right."

LEE'S WHEREABOUTS.

Lee was at Amelia Court House on Wednesday. Grant and Sheridan were then certainly ahead of him, and have by this time doubled down on him. But whether able thus to intercept his flight, his available communications with anywhere are already virtually in the hands of Sherman, Thomas and Stoneman. Thus he can exercise authority nowhere but in and about his immediate presence. He must be utterly incapable of supplying any considerable body of troops with anything required to be obtained from a distance, more especially arms and munitions.

☞ When Jeff. Davis went down to Georgia last September he reported that two thirds of his enlisted soldiers were absent without leave. He is now supposed to be again on the road to Georgia, to report that the other third are gone.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Steamer China.

NEW YORK, April 7th.—The steamer China has arrived.

Sir Frederick Bruce, the new Minister to Washington, is a passenger.

Capt. Anderson of the steamer China has been appointed to the command of the "Great Eastern," during the laying of the Atlantic cable. She will sail from Valencia, Ireland, about the 1st of July.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell laid on the table a notification from Mr. Adams of the intention of the American Government to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty, and the convention regulating armed forces on the Lakes. He said that the treaty would terminate twelve months from the day the receipt of the notice was acknowledged.

He admitted that the acts committed on the lakes fully justified the American Government in the steps taken. With regard to the Reciprocity Treaty, he trusted that it might be renewed, with certain modifications, and also that arrangements would be made for a limited armament for police service on the lakes.

He trusted that the present pacific relations between the two Governments might continue, and he trusted that nothing would be done in England to interrupt them. He, however, regretted that speeches had been made in the House of Commons, calculated to excite unfavorable feeling in America, and concluded by declaring that England had not acted wrongfully in any way towards America, and reiterating his hopes for continued peace. He said that Sir F. Bruce, our new minister, would sail on Saturday. He believed that the dignity and honor of the country would be safe in his hands.

The House of Commons, after the debate, emphatically voted in favor of the Quebec fortifications.

Liverpool, March 28.—Breadstuffs are steady. Flour quiet. Wheat unchanged in prices. Corn tending upward. Provisions quiet and prices steady. Butter 3 to 4s. lower.

Consols closed at 89½@89¾.

U. S. 5-20's closed at 53½.

A RISING AND A FALLING MARKET.

One of the most frequent blunders which are accepted as truisms by the unthinking crowd, is the doctrine that it is much better for a merchant to sell on a rising than a falling market, and that it is for his interest to send prices up. This is true of the speculator, but utterly untrue of the regular dealer. For the latter finds his purchasing power steadily diminishing while selling out his stock on a rising market. If the goods he purchases to-day are going up in value, it requires great caution in him to keep his retail price ahead of the advancing wholesale, so as to avoid not actual loss but relative. He must be careful, or when his stock needs replenishing, while he has more money than when he first bought, he will not be able to buy as large a stock as before.—Whereas, if he sells on a falling market, though he may get less for his goods than he paid, he can buy a larger stock than he started with, and it is the purchasing power of his money that concerns him more than its absolute amount. We hope our dealers will bear these simple truths in mind, and give the public the benefit of them. They can afford to sell sugar for twenty five cents a pound, for instance, although they paid twenty-eight, if they can in turn buy again at twenty. Prices must come down. With the fall of gold goods should accommodate themselves to its diminished premium; and it is better for all concerned that the fall should be as steady and as gradual as possible.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

THE LATE RIGHT REV'D BISHOP DELANCEY.

A telegram from Geneva, New York, briefly announces the death of Right Rev. William H. Delancey, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York, after a continued severe illness.

The late Bishop was born in Winchester, New York, October 8th, 1797. He graduated at Yale College in 1817, studied theology under the direction of Bishop Hobart, and received deacon's orders in 1821. Ordained to the priesthood in Trinity Church, New York, in 1722, he soon became personal assistant of the venerable Bishop White of Philadelphia, in the three churches of which that prelate was rector, and in the succeeding year was unanimously elected one of the regular assistant ministers of those churches, he was annually chosen Secretary of the Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania from 1823 till 1830, and was Secretary of the House of Bishops in the General Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States from 1823 till 1829.

Upon the reorganization of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1822, he was chosen Provost of that institution, and thereupon resigned his pastoral charge. He remained Provost five years, and then resumed the office of assistant minister of St. Peter's Church, one of the three of which Bishop White was rector. He traveled in Europe in 1835, and on his return, after the death of Bishop White, succeeded to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church. In 1839 the diocese of New York, comprising the whole State, was divided, the eastern portion retaining the old name, and at the primary convention of the new diocese, held at Geneva, Nov. 1, 1838, Dr. Delancy was chosen its first Bishop, and he was consecrated May 9, 1839. He removed to Geneva, the seat of the diocesan college, now called the Hobart Free College, which was chiefly indebted to his efficient efforts for its support. He instituted a system of diocesan missions, also, by which a corps of laborers, unusually large in proportion to the population and wealth of the diocese, have been sustained to the present time without incurring debt.

In 1840, by his recommendation, a fund for the relief of infirm and aged clergy of the diocese was established, which, beside accomplishing its object, has accumulated a capital of about $5,000. His sermon on the "Office of Bishops," preached December 29th, 1842, at the consecration of Dr. Eastburn as Bishop of Massachusetts, was widely circulated and highly esteemed. In 1846, at a meeting of the General Theological Seminary of New York, he made a proposition for the dissolution of that school as a general institution of the church, with the view of counteracting the distrust and hostility of which it was the object, and also of preparing the way for the realization of the scheme of diocesan "training school," to be supported by a charity foundation, and to afford the requisite education to all persons qualified, and disposed to enter upon the work of the ministry. In 1852 he visited England as a delegate from the Episcopal Bishops of the United States. In 1858 Bishop Delancey had ordained 113 deacons, 125 priests, had consecrated 80 church edifices, and admitted to the communion of the church by rite of confirmation, 14,697 persons.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Late Celebration.—It being an impossibility for us, on Thursday night, to make mention of all the prominent points of attraction in the city, many pieces of note were overlooked. To-day, however, we continue the list as far as have come within our observation. The residence of Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., situated on Park street near Centre, was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with American and French emblems of nationality.

The dwelling of John Garrett, Esq., on Mount Vernon Place, the residence of Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., on Hollins street; also the residence of Wm. Gaddsby's, corner of Madison avenue and Eutaw streets, presented a beautiful appearance and were greatly admired.

The residence of Mrs. Boyd, widow of the late Joseph G. Boyd, corner of High and Hillen streets, was beautified and illuminated with exquisite taste. The effect presented was exceedingly pleasing.

The clothing establishment of Messrs Weisenfeld & Co's, corner of Baltimore street and Centre Market Space, and the hat and cap store of Colonel Lynch, 49 Baltimore street, vied with other demonstrations in the city.

The office of the Board of Substitute Brokers, corner of Fayette and North streets, presented a very handsome appearance. A large strip of canvass on the wall fronting on North street, contained the following inscription:

"Richmond is taken—Othello's Occupation Gone!"

The windows in the office were also handsomely illuminated and contained portraits of Gen. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas.

The large building on South Gay street, occupied by Colonel Newport, Chief Quartermaster of this department, was lavishly bedecked with flags, and brilliantly illuminated. The headquarters of Captain J. Howard Wells, on South street, were also handsomely illuminated.

The residences of Mayor Chapman, corner of Stiles and Exeter streets; the residence of Marshal Carmichael, No 190 South High street, Sam. M. Evans, Esq., 137 South Bond street, and the dwelling of Capt. W. Beale, on North Bond street, all presented an excellent appearance.

The front of the dwelling of Mr. Julius Herford, on Broadway near Lancaster street, was adorned with two transparencies, one representing Jeff. in the last ditch, all but his head being submerged, calling to a contraband, "Save me, Sambo," while the latter important personage was represented as answering, "Can't see it, Mass Jeff." A transparency was placed in front of the residence of W. W. Lanier, Esq., on East Pratt st., bearing the inscription—"Grant—U. S.—Victory and Peace—Union Forever"—and the representation of a piece of ordnance, with the significant words, "Peace maker."

The dwellings of Mr. Samuel J. Pentz and Mr. John D. Pentz, at the corner of Holland and Saratoga streets, were completely enveloped with flags and most brilliantly illuminated. Excellent bands of music were in attendance, and during the evening thousands of persons in the vicinity enjoyed the delightful serenade. A glee club was also in attendance and assisted materially in the enjoyment of the evening.

Mr. Wm. T. Turner, corner of Fayette and Bond streets, "kept open house" and entertained his friends in a princely manner. Mr. Robert Turner, State Senator, No. 210 East Fayette street, also made a brilliant display of flags and adamantine. During the evening a splendid display of fireworks was had through his liberality.

Col. Wm Chernut, as usual on such occasions, rendered his beautiful mansion and grounds great objects of interest. A fine display of pyrotechnics was indulged in, while his dwelling resembled a sheet of flame so lavish was the Col. in the illuminating department.

Through the exertions of Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the depot of the Company on Camden street was rendered very attractive. Locomotive headlights were placed in the towers of the building, while hundreds of candles and gas jets from the windows of the building shed their rays of light with fine effect.

In our mention of the "Union Club," on Charles street, we unintentionally styled it the "Germania." A mistake we did not discover until after our paper had gone to press. The front of the Club House, as we before remarked, presented a sheet of flame from basement to roof. Between and above the windows of the first story was a circle, inside of which were the word "Union Forever." On the north side of the circle are the letters U. S., and on the south side a large star. Two rows of gas jets, thirty in each row, were placed between the second and third stories, and immediately above the cornice was a large five-pointed star. The windows of the house were decorated with flags of different nations. During the evening Chief Justice Chase visited the Club rooms, where he received a hearty welcome from the members. The band of the 23 United States Artillery was present, and favored the multitude with a grand promenade concert.

Friend Gilmour, of Gilmour's Hotel, a few doors east of this office, decorated and illuminated his popular place of business in a fine manner. During the evening several bands of music halted in front of the hotel, and handsomely complimented "mine host." The Collegiate Institute of Prof. Knapp and the Vendell Hotel, on Holliday street, were also illuminated and decorated with flags.

In the First Branch of the City Council, last evening, the following resolutions received an unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That the Mayor and City Council congratulate the loyal citizens of Baltimore upon the magnificent display of the flag of our country, the origin of liberty, the brilliant feature of the illumination, and the lively ringing of the bells, thereby evincing the deserved estimation in which our army is held and the high appreciation of their gallant deeds.

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be, and is hereby tendered to Brigadier General W. H. Morris, United States Army, for his spirited co-operation, which greatly contributed to the excellency of the demonstration."

Serious Accident.—While firing a salute on Thursday night, on Central Avenue near Pratt street, the swivel used on the occasion bursted, and seriously injured Henry Hammond, a young man who was conducting the firing. Several fragments of the gun struck him on the side of the head, fracturing the skull, inflicting, it is feared serious wounds. He was removed to the residence of his parents on the corner of Happy Alley and Baltimore, where he lies in a critical condition.

Important to Persons Requiring State Licenses.—James D. Lowry, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, gives notice that in compliance with a law passed by the last Legislature, all persons requiring State licenses must renew the same on or before the first day of May, the old provisions allowing ten days in May for receiving the same having been repealed. On and after the 15th instant the new licenses will be ready for delivery.

Death of a Police Officer.—Wm Sullivan, late a police officer attached to the Southern district, died at his late residence No. 198 South Howard street, from consumption. The deceased enjoyed the reputation of being a faithful officer, an honest and upright man, a social companion, a kind parent and husband. His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, and will be attended by the greater portion of the police department.

Disorderly Outrage.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Thursday night, some disordered miscreant pulled down and destroyed a Federal flag that had been flying over the entrance to the Union hat store of Col. Joshua Lynch, No. 49 West Baltimore street. The halyard was also cut and the flag staff broken. A reward of $100 has been offered for the arrest of the dastard who committed the outrage.

Refused to Obey.—Peter Dasch, proprietor of a drinking saloon No. 188 Hollins street, and Conrad