

SHERMAN.

HIS MARCH UNOPOSED.

The Capture of Columbia Very Unexpected at Richmond.

Serious Apprehensions Existing as to the Ability of Beauregard to Oppose Sherman.

GROANS OVER THE FALL OF CHARLESTON.

It is Pronounced Mortifying but Profitable.

Dissatisfaction of the Rebel People at Sherman.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 22. The progress of Sherman through South Carolina, almost unopposed, the fall of Columbia, without the slightest resistance, the evidence of the enemy's movements, has caused various serious apprehensions on the part of the public...

Having procured the necessary papers, he then proceeded to another portion of the building, receives the march order of the State returned to our cause, and has since given every aid possible to our army...

The Capture of Charleston.

THE CITY A MESS SHELL—ITS SPIRIT STILL LIES IN BEAUREGARD'S ARMY. From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 22. It is not Charleston city, but the empty and ruined shell of a city, that the enemy have found lying with its doors open, and entered without opposition...

But our enemies anxiously try to persuade themselves that they have conquered South Carolina. How triumphantly they will display their flag upon the glorious ruins of Sumter. How majestically their proud marshals will march in the regions of King's Mountain...

The Surrender of Charleston Mortifying.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 22. We believe that the evacuation of Charleston and of all the other cities would have been added to the strength of the Confederacy. It is mortifying to the city which is the peculiar object of Federal vengeance...

THE DRAFT.

Volunteering.

ORDER FROM GENERAL HINKS. Provost Marshal General Hinks has issued the following important order, which will put an end to the loose way of doing business at some of the recruiting stations:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2. OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARCHAL GENERAL, AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEERS SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY, New York, Feb. 25, 1865.

After recruits are mustered into the service they shall not be allowed to leave the premises until sent to the recruiting station.

Provost marshals and mustering officers will permit no person, not in the United States service, to have any intercourse with them.

Recruits are to be mustered into the service they shall not be allowed to leave the premises until sent to the recruiting station.

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EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN BEALL.

Behold an Impending Ceremony on Governor's Island.

LAST WORDS OF THE CONDEMNED.

HIS APPEARANCE AND ANTECEDENTS.

THE MORNING OF THE EXECUTION.

ON THE WAY TO THE SCAFFOLD.

THE SCENE AT THE SCAFFOLD.

THE EXECUTION.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

THE PRESS DESPATCH.

THE LAND ATTACK ON FORT ANDERSON.

THE DRAFT IN NEW JERSEY.

THE DRAFT IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE DRAFT IN OHIO.

THE DRAFT IN WISCONSIN.

completion from the authorities at Richmond as acting master in the navy of the insurgent States, embarked at Norfolk, Va., on board the Philo Farrow, an unregistered steamer, while on the coast of Virginia...

After eight hours he and his associates, arming themselves with revolvers and hand axes brought surreptitiously on board, rose on the crew, took possession of the vessel, threw overboard part of the cargo...

On the 16th day of September, 1864, the insurgent steamer was arrested near the Suspension Bridge, over the Niagara river, within the State of New York.

The substance of the charges against the accused is, that he was acting as a spy and carrying on irregular or guerrilla warfare against the United States...

The accused, in justification of the transaction on Lake Erie, produced the manifesto of Jefferson Davis assuming the responsibility of the rebellion, and a declaration of war done by his authority.

It is barely ordered, that James Y. Beall be hanged by the neck until he is dead, on Governor's Island, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at ten o'clock in the morning.

The executioner will be called on to perform his last office, when the prisoner spoke a few words to him about the disposition of his body after he was hanged, and then carried on to the scaffold.

After remaining suspended about twenty minutes the body was lowered, and the doctors in attendance having pronounced him dead, the body was placed in a coffin and given over to the charge of his friends for the purpose of burial.

A touching incident occurred a few moments after the execution of those who witnessed the execution...

The press despatch from Baltimore, Feb. 24, 1865, says that the United States gunboat R. R. Cuyler arrived from Fort Fisher with the news of the evacuation of Wilmington on the night of the 21st.

A national salute is now being fired, by order of the War Department, in honor of the glorious news from Wilmington.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatches. Naam Four Announcements, N. C., Feb. 18, 1865.

Our operations against Wilmington since the capture of Fort Fisher have been confined until within a few days to the eastern shore of Cape Fear river.

The columns took up the line of march yesterday morning from Smithville, distant ten miles from the fort.

Salute at Washington. Washington, Feb. 24, 1865.

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WILMINGTON.

Our Troops in Possession of the City.

Official Despatches from the Fleet and Army.

BATTLE AND ROUT OF THE REBELS.

Capture of Seven Hundred Prisoners and Thirty Cannon.

Cotton and Rosin Burned by the Rebels.

General Terry in Pursuit of Hoke's Troops.

STRONG UNION FEELING IN WILMINGTON.

Admiral Porter to Secretary Welles.

Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix.

General Comstock to Lieutenant General Grant.

Despatch from Commander Trencard.

The Press Despatch.

Salute at Washington.

The Land Attack on Fort Anderson.

The Draft in New Jersey.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

The Draft in Ohio.

The Draft in Wisconsin.

learn, consisted of two companies of South Carolina cavalry. They offered but little resistance, and fell back in the direction of the fort.

At nightfall the column halted about a mile and a half from the fort, lines being formed with the brigades of General Casement and Colonel Stier on the left and in the vicinity of the road leading to Wilmington, while Colonel Henderson, with his command, got an eligible position near the river, and opened up communication with the gunboat fleet and with the troops on the opposite side.

The command of all the troops immediately operating against Fort Anderson was assigned to General Cox, while the command of his division devolved upon General Casement.

At seven o'clock this morning the troops struck tents and moved again. The brigade of Colonel Moore took the lead. The Sixty-fifth Indiana was sent ahead as skirmishers and fought its way gallantly to the vicinity of the fort, where rifle pits were thrown up preparatory to the investment of the fort.

The country traversed by the troops is covered with innumerable ponds of water, many of them of a considerable size. One of these, known as Orton pond, extends some seven or eight miles in length parallel with, and a little more than a mile from, the river.

General Schofield and staff were at the extreme front at the time the rebel artillery opened, and one cannon shot struck in very close proximity to the general as he was galloping along the line.

Colonel Spaulding, of the Twenty-third Michigan, had a narrow escape. A shell struck a spiling near him, which, under the force of the shot, vibrated and hit him a powerful blow, stunning him for a few minutes.

The disposition of our line to-night is as follows:—The force confronting Fort Anderson is under command of Colonel Moore, and consists of the brigade of Colonel Henderson on the right, that of Colonel Owen in the centre and Colonel Spaulding on the left.

A PLANKING COLUMN, under the immediate supervision of General Cox, and composed of General Ames's division in the advance, supported by General Ames's division, started this afternoon to move around Orton pond, with the intention of getting in the rear of the fort. The distance to be marched to effect this object is over twenty miles, so that we cannot hope for any results before to-morrow evening.

THE NAVAL FLEET maintained a steady fire upon the fort throughout the day, headed by the Monitor Montank, which approached quite close. Some fifteen of the wooden vessels, including most of the double-enders, participated in the bombardment.

FORT ANDERSON, N. C., Feb. 19, 1865. Fort Anderson is in our possession without a further struggle.

About four o'clock this morning Colonel Moore ordered a charge by our skirmish line, for the purpose of ascertaining if the enemy yet remained, certain sounds during the night having aroused his suspicions that they were evacuating. But slight resistance was offered by the enemy's pickets, who were captured in the impetuosity of the onset. No reply came from the fort, and a further advance revealed the fact that the enemy had indeed abandoned it under cover of the darkness.

The brigades of Colonels Spaulding and Owen, which supported the advance of the skirmish line, entered and took possession of the fort, the brigade of Colonel Henderson having been left to hold our line of intrenchments. Colonel Moore snatched up the colors of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky and, galloping to the river bank, planted them on the parapet. This manoeuvre was contrived by some of the gunboats into a menace from the enemy, whom they supposed still in possession, and several shots were fired by the fleet before the mistake was discovered. Admiral Porter landed soon after, and in company with Colonel Moore inspected the fort.

This almost bloodless victory has given us possession of eleven more pieces of heavy ordnance. They number nine thirty-two's and a couple of Whitworth's, all in perfect order, the rebels in their hurry having failed to spike them.

In one corner of the fort was found a magnet-electric battery, connected with wires running into the ground, which in turn was connected with torpedoes in the channel. Inquirers say that the operator endeavored to explode the torpedoes, but for some reason was unsuccessful.

Sixty prisoners, several battle flags and a large amount of ammunition and ordnance stores complete the list of the day's captures. Their light artillery the rebels carried away with them.

Giving his men only a slight halt, Colonel Moore sent them on in pursuit, but up to this time without overtaking the fugitives. A junction has been formed with the flanking column of General Cox, which unfortunately arrived too late to cut off their retreat. No doubt the rebel cavalry videttes, which General Cox encountered soon after starting out, hastened back to communicate the intelligence that a force was marching to their rear, and hence the precipitate abandonment of the fort during the night—a movement which the terrible fire of the navy aided the rebels in deciding upon.

Our list of captives does not exceed twenty. Captain Ainsworth, karrier master, with the steamer Eliza Hancock, promptly seconded Dr. Shippen in providing for the wounded by bringing up stores and supplies to the hospital, which was located on the river side. The Hancock was the first steamer to land at the Fort Anderson wharf.

Only one man is missing—a sergeant of the Signal corps, who was carrying a despatch from Lieutenant Ketchum, and who is supposed to have lost his way in the darkness and wandered into the enemy's lines. Lieutenant Ketchum, who was the first to appear a signal station at Fort Fisher, was the first in a similar undertaking at Fort Anderson.

With the abandonment of their works here the enemy also evacuated Sugar Loaf battery, on the other side of the river, and General Terry's forces are now in pursuit. The gunboats having dragged the channel without finding any obstructions, got under weigh and are now some seven miles above the fort, and not more than six miles from Wilmington.

Arrival of the Montgomery. The United States steam transport Monterey, Captain W. G. Furber, arrived at this port last evening from Hilton Head, whence she sailed on the 20th instant at four o'clock in the afternoon.

We are indebted to the kindness of Farrer Point's Cooper for the latest news. The Monterey passed a steamer on the 22d inst, supposed to be the steamer Eliza Hancock, second and a Mr. Forrester, for a farm on Long Island. Witness said he did draw up some contracts, in the name of F. G. Volkmann.

This closed the testimony in the case, and the conviction of the accused was a foregone conclusion, gave his decision, stating that he would issue his warrant for the extradition of the accused. The prisoner was then removed in custody to await his removal to France.

THE PRUSSIAN EXTRADITION WARRANT FOR THE EXTRACTION OF VOLUNTEERS (REPEATED). OFFERED BEYOND CONSIDERATION'S OFFICE. REFERRED COMMISSIONER WHITE.

Feb. 24.—In the Matter of the Application for the Extradition of Ferdinand Fournier.—The hearing of this case was resumed this morning. The first witness was defendant's counsel, Mr. Guppy, who, under the ruling of the Court, was constrained to testify as to the drawing up of a contract by him, between the accused and a Mr. Forrester, for a farm on Long Island. Witness said he did draw up some contracts, in the name of F. G. Volkmann.

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