The Shreveport News.

Jno. Dickinson, Editor & Proprietor.

☞ JOB PRINTING of every description, plain or colored, executed on as reasonable terms as the times will admit.

For Terms of Subscription and Advertising, see first page.

Attention!—Persons arriving with, or receiving, late southern or northern papers, will oblige us and benefit our readers, by loaning them to the editor, if only for an hour.—Items of news also solicited.

We return our thanks to Mrs. and Mr. M. Baer, for an invitation to attend a party given by them, and are sorry that business engagements prevented our being present. The affair passed off pleasantly, we are told.

Our drawer is full of poetical effusions; we cannot publish them all at one time, but will give them publicity so soon as the press on our columns will admit of it. Let composers be composed.

Mr. James Burke still holds forth in Houston, as will be seen by reference to his advertisements. He is a prompt business man.

The attention of merchants is directed to the card of Messrs. Sappington & Owings.

By general Orders from Headquarters, Capt. R. T. Buckner, Depot Quartermaster, has been relieved by Capt. Udolpho Wolfe, who has entered upon the duties of his office, and will be found at the old office of Capt. Buckner, ready for business.

Our friend, Maj. J. V. Lindsay, we found on taking a trip to the celebrated city of Muggins, commonly called Mugginsville, is pretty well fixed up in the candle line. He is turning out six hundred candles per day, and will soon be able to turn out over a thousand. Though we did not find him as comfortable as we anticipated, yet he was as clever as ever. The Major's factory, we trust will be enlarged, and classed as A No. 1, before long.

Last Friday, the day set apart for thanksgiving and prayer, by General Orders from General Smith's Headquarters, was observed as might be expected from a people, who look to the Almighty for protection and help, in trying times like these. We were pleased to see that all business was suspended.

We understand that most of our citizens contemplate contributing towards a Christmas dinner for the workmen in the Arsenal. Major Rhett is to allow them a day of feasting. Let all send what they can; beef, pigs, turkeys, vegetables, or anything else.

On the 15th inst., the detailed men at the Shreveport Arsenal, presented a fine black horse to Lieut. N. W. Murphy, Ordnance Officer, in token of their regard and appreciation of the impartial discharge of his duty as an officer in charge of the general discipline at that place. The horse was purchased by voluntary contribution of the arsenal corps, and presented in their behalf by Mr. R. D. Sale, with appropriate remarks. Lt. M. replied in language expressing his feelings, and showing that the gift was highly appreciated. We are pleased to notice this, as it speaks volumes for our friend the Lieutenant, who has filled his position to the satisfaction of all parties, if this instance, is a criterion of his worth.

The Houston papers say that the sugar crop in Texas will not be as large as was expected; instead of thousands of hogsheads, there will only be hundreds. We are sorry to hear this.

The Louisiana Democrat says; a well grounded report brings us intelligence that the yankees have left Morganza and gone up the river.

The San Antonio Herald is again amongst our exchanges; we welcome it, and hope that it will not be compelled to suspend for any cause whatever.

A project is on foot in Mexico, says the Dallas Herald, for a railroad from Matamoras to the city of Monterey. The distance is 80 miles, and the estimate cost of the road, with the necessary machinery &c. is $3,100,000. The Monterey Era says that the Emperor is protecting and inducing a spirit of enterprise to all projects of internal improvement.

The Houston News of the 7th inst. says, that negroes are now selling in that city, at from $700 to $800, for good field hands, and $500 to $600 for average negro women.

From the Rio Grande.—The San Antonio Herald, of 3d inst., says:—A gentleman direct from Brownsville who is well and favorably known here, brings the intelligence that two Confederate steamers appeared off the mouth of the Rio Grande a little before he left, which no doubt gave rise to the report in circulation here, that the Yankees were being reinforced. But the steamers, instead of landing Yankee soldiers, pitched into the blockaders, sinking one boat and disabling another.

In the meantime our forces in the vicinity of Brownsville had been informed by Gen. Mejia, who manifests anything but a fellow feeling for the enemy, of what was going on. They hurried down and attacked the enemy on the mainland; driving them to the Island, and giving them such a scare that they put to sea the next day. By next mail we hope to learn the particulars.

Jackson News. This is a new daily paper published at Jackson, Miss., by Cadwallader & Dobson.—A nice comment this upon the war. Last year the Yankees destroyed Jackson; now there are two daily papers published there.

The Shreveport Glee Club's entertainment on last Saturday, was a complete success. We have not ascertained the exact amount of money taken in, but judge it must be about $6000.

For the latest news and state of affairs, we refer our readers to the telegrams in to-days paper.

The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph says, we have received information verbally from several reliable sources, that the Federals are sending large cavalry and infantry forces out of the State, by way of White and Arkansas rivers. 18 loaded transports have been counted. These forces are doubtless hastening to relieve Sherman, by operating in Tennessee. They are in a tight place, and begin to find out that they have put in more crop than they can well "tend" with their forces this season.

The Chicago Tribune of the 11th, commenting on an article in the Richmond Sentinal advocating arming of negroes says: the rebels are to adopt emancipation without reference to slavery, and says tauntingly, that the chivalry is to outbid the abolitionists in their bribes to the negro. Are to give them lands and homes, and freedom, and closes by saying, what think northern copperheads of their ancient democratic allies in overthrowing slavery and establishing negro equality. Is it worth while for them to still cling to slavery and treason, after their allies have abandoned slavery and outbid the abolitionists in their zeal for the negro.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov 4th.

A citizen of Virginia, a resident in the country, thus protests against the arming of negroes:

GENTLEMEN:—In the Enquirer of the 18th ult., you advance and recommend the proposition to conscript the slaves of the South, for the purpose of making soldiers of them, and claim the honor and merit (which I suspect none will dispute with you) of being the first to advance it.

Can it be possible that you are serious and in earnest, in proposing such a step to be taken by our government? Or were you merely discussing the matter, as something that might be done—as an element of power that might be used—meaning thereby to intimidate or threaten our enemy with this weapon of offense, which they may drive us to use.

Can it be possible that a Southern man, editor of a Southern journal, recognizing the right of property in slaves, admitting their inferiority in the scale of being, and also their social inferiority, would recommend the passage of a law, which at *one blow* levels all distinctions; deprives the master of a right to his property, and elevates the negro to an equality with the white man?—for disguise it as you may, those who fight together in a common cause, by success, win the same freedom, enjoy equal rights and equal position, and, in this case, are distinguished only by color. *Are we prepared for this?* Is it for this we are contending? Is it for this we would seek the aid of our slaves; to win their freedom with our independence; to establish in our midst a half or a quarter of a million of black freemen, familiar with the arts and discipline of war, and possessed of large military experience?

Has the bitter experience of Virginia, with her free negro population already been forgotten? Has that vexed subject of legislation found its solution and remedy in the wise expedient of arming and training to arms, not only her worthless free negro population, and is this class to be multiplied ten-fold by sweeping slave conscriptions? Will ignorant, brutal free negroes be rendered less ignorant, less thievish, more humane, by this training of the camp; by the campaigns of three and four years? And what is the incentive of freedom to a negro? This rude idea of freedom is a state of idleness and indolence, and most, if not all sensible negroes, prefer slavery, with a good master, to freedom. Devotion to his master is the negro's highest impulse; hence the folly of offering the negro freedom. Better offer him a home and friends, and *a master*. Out upon the philosophy that offers freedom to the negro as a "boon." That will do for Garrison or Phillips.

When President Davis said "we are not fighting for slavery, but for independence," he meant that the question of slavery was a matter settled among ourselves and one that admitted of no dispute, and that he intended to be free from all foreign interference on this as well as on all other subjects; free to own slaves, free to lay our own tax and free to govern ourselves. He never meant to ignore the justice of slavery, or to do aught else but express a determination to be free in this matter as in all others.

What was it that embittered the feelings of the people of the sections of the old Union? What drove them to sepiration? What is it that makes them two nations? *Slavery.* It was that which caused them to denounce us as interiors; it was that, that made the difference in our congressional representatives. It was slavery that made the difference in our pursuits; in our interests; in our feelings; in our social and and political life. It is slavery which now makes us two people, widely antagonistic and diverse, as any two people can be, and it needs only a difference of language to make the Northerner and the Southerner as opposite as a Frenchman and an Englishman.

You say "the liberty and the freedom of ourselves and of our children, and the *nationality of our country*, &c.," are involved in this struggle. Yes, and of this nationality you would deprive us; for instead of being as we now are, a nation of freemen holding slaves as our property, you would make us a nation of white men with free negroes for our equals.

Messrs. Editors, if you had sought in the political body of the Confederacy, for some spot at which to aim and strike one blow which should deprive it of life, you could not have found one more vital, or struck with more deadly certainty than you have done by the advocacy of such a scheme; and if there is any member of Congress, so lost to the sense of duty he owes his country and the constitution, which he has sworn to defend, if there is one human being who is not tired of the scene of blood, ruin and devastation which has stained and desolated many portions of our beloved land, but yet desires to see more, and yet a thousand times more the strife, woe and misery begotton by civil revolution; let him pursuade Congress to pass such a law and carry out such a system, and the things that have been are nothing to the things that shall be. What war, revolution and anarchy, *born and nurtured in our midst*, shall be, when compared to that struggle in which we are now engaged as the wild and desolating tornado is to the mild summer breeze, as the angry fury of the ocean wave, when lashed by the tempest, is to the surface of the smooth mountain lake.

The Yankee steals my slave and makes a soldier and a freeman of him to destroy me. You take my slave and make a soldier and a freeman of him to defend me. The difference in your intentions is very great, but, is not the practice of both equally pernicious to the slave and destructive to the country? And at the expiration of ten years after peace is made, what would be the relative difference between my negro stolen and freed by the Yankee, and my negro taken and freed by you? Would they not be equally worthless and vicious? How would you distinguish between them? How prevent the return of him whose hand is red with his master's blood, and prevent his enjoyment of those privileges which you so lavishly bestow upon the faithful freedman.

Have you thought of the influence to be exerted by these half or quarter million of free negroes in the midst of slaves, as you propose to have them at the end of the war? These men constitute the bone and sinew of our slaves—the able-bodied between 18 and 45. They will be men who know the value and power of combination. They will be well disciplined and trained to the use of arms, with power and ability to command; at the same time they will be grossly and miserably ignorant, without fixed principle of life, or the ability of acquiring one. The camp and the battle field are not considered the best schools of virtue. With habits of idleness learned in camp, with no fixed calling or business in which to engage, a class by color and circumstances proscribed and unable to rise; then, again, these men must have their wives and children slaves, subject to all the restrictions of slavery, while they are to enjoy all the privileges of freedom. Will not this necessarily make them discontented; or if not, you ought in gratitude and perhaps in policy, to free their wives and children. This will give you, instead of half a million, a million and a half or two million of free negroes in our midst. That is more than half of the present slave population of the Confederate States. How long would slavery last under this strain? Is not your proposition abolitionism in disguise? No, Messrs. Editors, we could not live in such a country inhabited by such a class.

Either they or we would be forced to leave. Which would it be and how and where would we go? Abraham Lincoln emancipates all he can steal; you would take and emancipate one half at a word; or at all events, you would take and emancipate that portion, without whom the other portion would be valueless and an expense upon the country. No! our cause is not desperate, nor is its condition so low as to need the aid of an army of free negroes. There are stout arms and brave hearts enough among the white men of the Confederacy to win and secure its independance; and he who would call upon the poor ignorant slave to fight his battles for the boon of a worthless freedom, must not only be deeply despondent, but regardless of the duties he owes to his country, to his negro and to himself. It is not for the slave either to win freedom for the white man or for the white man to take the yoke of Yankee subjugation. But it is for the Southern white man to achieve his own independence, to secure himself in the possession of his slave and to secure to the slave the secure possession of a good master.

NEWS ITEMS.

Special to the Shreveport News, Southern News.

Senatobia, Dec. 2.—A New York dispatch says Chase is to be Chief Justice.

The following was Sherman's order to the army before his march commenced:

The habitual orders of march, when over practicable, will be by four roads as nearly as possible. A day's march will be 15 miles. The cavalry will forage on the country, but not destroy property in localities where they are unmolested. Horses, mules, wagons and able-bodied negroes will be appropriated freely.

Black river has been adopted as the Federal line of defence. A battle was expected at Columbia that day.

Southern Steele arrived at Memphis with 12,000 men.

Canby is reported certainly dead.

Tuscumbia, Dec. 4.—The following is the statement of Rev. Mr. Browning, just from the army of Tennessee. A fight took place on the 30th ult., between our forces and the enemy, at Harperh ctook, near Franklin, in which the enemy were routed from their breastworks, losing four thousand killed and wounded and six thousand prisoners. Cheatham's corps was principally engaged. The enemy are falling back to Murfreesboro. Forrest is reported to be at Decatur, before the enemy and Nashville. The gallant and heroic Major General Cleburne was killed, also Brigadier Generals Scott, Cist and Gordon. Gen. Brown was slightly wounded and taken prisoner in rally. Our loss is reported to be about thirty five hundred. The enemy are said to be concentrating at Murfreesboro.

Petersburg, Nov. 30.—Yesterday enemy made a long detour on our right with the infantry, artillery and cavalry. Attacked and captured the garrison at Stony Creek, northern terminus of the Weldon railroad, twenty miles below, consisting of two hundred men. Enemy burned the depot, some government stores, and railroad bridge. Our forces were quickly in pursuit, but enemy retired after a slight skirmish in which we captured some prisoners, inflicting upon them some loss in killed and wounded.

This morning Gen. Grance of Alabama, was killed by a shell while inspecting lines. The same shell killed a captain and a private.

Richmond, Dec. 2—Gen. Rosser captured New Creek and Piedmont station on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad with some prisoners, eight pieces of artillery, 200 wagons and ambulances, a number of horses and mules, 500 small arms and a great many stock of all kinds.

Gen. Rosser, with captures, arrived at New Market today, fifteen hundred horses, fifteen hundred head of cattle, and eight stands of colors, besides other plunder.

The 1st and 2d regiments Confederate Virginia Cavalry, Payne's brigade, captured the 5th and 6th Federal Virginia Cavalry and their colors.

Lieut. Baylor, 12th Va. Cavalry, captured Charlestown, Tuesday night, with thirty prisoners and thirty six fine horses.

Official dispatches received at Richmond, December 2d, state Yankee forces was badly whipped at Grahamsville, S. C., on Wednesday. It is presumed that the Yankee force engaged moved from Port Royal.

Richmond, Dec. 2.—A Nashville telegram of 28th says nothing new from Hood's army or from our front since yesterday evening. Rebels made assault on our works at Columbia, on Saturday, and were badly repulsed. The impression prevails in the North that Hood is making his way to East Tennessee.

Rosser's and McCausland's cavalry destroyed a large amount of valuable machinery and other property at New Creek and Piedmont.

Major A. Pryor has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

Milledgeville, Nov. 30.—Depot, warehouse and water tank burnt, and the track at depot destroyed for about an hundred yards. Six cars and the tender and cab of an engine were burnt. The train went from Savannah to day to station 85 miles from Savannah.

Opinion is expressed that Sherman will yet make for some of the ferries on the Savannah river, or strike for Hilton Head.

Of Sherman, the Charleston Courier reports the news from Georgia cheering.

Sherman was reported Tuesday morning very slowly and cautiously feeling his way. Gen. Wheeler had driven back his advance forces from Millen to the Ogeechee bridge. Enemy said to have suffered severely. After this repulse, our scouts report Sherman's main body turned and moving in direction of Darien, Ga. Our forces are following them up closely, and it is hoped will be able to intercept and capture a large number before reaching the coast.

Savannah Republican of the 1st says the whereabouts of Sherman's main army has been satisfactorily ascertained, and his movements yesterday indicated anything but decision of purpose as to his destination. Gen. Wheeler manages Fitzpatrick with all ease, and has whipped and driven him in every engagement.

Southern Dispatches.—Macon, Ga. Nov. 21. The enemy have retired from the immediate vicinity of the city. No infantry whatever in this neighborhood. It is still undecided whether the enemy will attack or not. All indications point to Augusta as the route taken by the infantry.

The Mississippi Clarion says Dick Taylor and Beauregard have gone to Georgia.

If Sherman reaches the Savannah railroad, communication from water base to Richmond ends.

Macon, Nov. 23.—Our troops attacked and drove the enemy into entrenchments to-day, two miles this side of Griswoldville. The militia fought like veterans. Our loss severe, between three and four hundred.

Atlanta is now in our possession. The yankees burned all its hotels and other buildings suitable for government use.

Hood, moving on Nashville, crossed the Tennessee at Florence.

Forrest is 25 miles in front commanding all cavalry.

He captured Decatur with a large lot of ammunition, a pontoon bridge, a lot of wagons, artillery harness and other stores.

He also captured Lawrenceburg with 200 prisoners.

Sherman's wagon train is 20 miles long.

Breckinridge is at Millen with Hardee.

Macon, Nov. 26. The enemy left Milledgeville and Gordon on Friday morning, destroying the railroad as they proceeded.

At Milledgeville they destroyed the depot, penitentiary and bridges; no private property was burned.

Upon the approach of the enemy towards Milledgeville, Gov. Brown assembled the convicts confined there, and informed them that those who were willing to volunteer could do so; and that in case they made good and faithful soldiers he would pardon them. Out of one hundred and twenty-six but four refused the offer. Gazette Extra.

From the Gazette Extra.

Northern Dispatches—Nashville, Dec. 4.—Situation unchanged since the advance of rebels lines last night.

Two of our transports were captured last night between Nashville and Clarksville.

The rebels have established batteries on the Cumberland and Harpeth shoals.

Skirmishing on all points of the line today.

Citizens from city gobbled up and put on fortifications to prevent crowds of idlers.

The rebel generals Gist, Brown and Staple killed, and Franklin and Granbury wounded.

Our loss at Franklin 2000. Rebel loss much greater.

No truth in the report of the killing of Forrest and Hood's death.

Paducah, Dec. 3—We abandoned Johnsonville on Monday and sent our forces to Nashville. Refugees and contrabands have been sent down the river. The river is now wholly abandoned.

Richmond papers of the 30 say the Yankees landed at Port Royal and moved into the interior, with the expectation of meeting Sherman's advance. They encountered a body of Confederates at Grahamsville, and were badly beaten and driven from the field, leaving their dead behind. The Yankees were driven towards Beaufort.

Savannah, Dec. 2—I have just returned from the front. The enemy was badly whipped, and retired to Coosahatchie. Another point on the railroad is threatened, but I do not apprehend any serious attack.

[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG.

Grahamsville is a station on the Charleston and Savannah road, 34 miles from Savannah and 75 miles from Charleston.

Foster captured the Ogeechee bridge, farther inland than Grahamsville, 40 miles from Savannah and 55 from Charleston.

The Enquirer ridicules the idea that the sinking of the New York hulks is the work of rebel incendiaries, and hopes that Gen. Dix will hang all cowardly sneaks there who have deserted their country.

Washington, Dec. 3—News from Savannah received here to-day through Southern sources leaves no room to doubt that Sherman has reached the coast with his entire army.

New York, Dec. 5—Rumors of disaster to Union force in Georgia not confirmed.

Nearly all Southerners attached by Dix have been discharged.

Gold 229.

Rebel lines just opened a new battery near Fort Pickens, raking the channel from Dutch Gap.

Lincoln sends in his message tomorrow.

Tribune's special from Cincinnati Valley says rebel cavalry under Rosser made a clean thing in their raid to New Creek, Western Virginia, last week. They captured four pieces of artillery, several hundred prisoners, large droves of cattle and sheep, spiked the ordnance they could not move, and got back safely to New Market.

Sherman was reported within six miles of Savannah on the 30th.

Savannah was being strongly fortified to oppose him.

Trains of rebel soldiers arriving on Gulf Railroad.

The Savannah Republican of the 30th says Sherman made but little progress with the main body of his army in the last two days. He was still on the railroad some distance beyond Millen, replenishing his commissary. He is badly prepared for trials to come.

No enemy between here and Millen.

Wheeler thrashed Kilpatrick last Monday. Latter driven back in direction of infantry.

One thousand Yankees landed eight miles from Savannah yesterday.

We think Sherman will not attack Savannah, but make for the coast direct.

Gen. Taylor has been ordered to take temporary command of all Confederate reserves in Alabama and Georgia.

The Georgia militia has been turned over to the Confederate service.

Our loss at Griswoldville, says the Macon Telegraph, was 614.

Gen. Cobb's plantation is destroyed.

Milledgeville, Nov. 25.—To the Mayor of Macon: Our citizens have been utterly despoiled by the Yankees. Send us bread and meat, or great suffering will come. We have no mules or horses. Send by wagon trains. Railroad bridge and bridge over Oconee burned. State house, Executive mansion and factory still left.

(Signed) G. B. DEGRAFFORID.

Dispatches of the 24 says Kilpatrick attempted to cross the Savannah river and was driven back by Wheeler in the direction of Millen.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 31 says: Sherman's army is moving towards the coast. A battle is expected. It is probable that Sherman will reach the Atlantic, and then move to Richmond by sea. He will not capture Augusta or Savannah.

Seven hundred prisoners have arrived at Augusta, captured while foraging for Sherman.

Nashville, Dec. 5.—Enemy's line of battle is just two miles from this city.

Hood has orders to go to Nashville.

Our forces abandoned Decatur on the 26th.

The property of all rebel sympathizers about Nashville is being destroyed.

The battle of Franklin was one of the most desperate of the war.

Camden, Dec. 15.—Hon. S. H. Morgan, M. C., from Texas, died at Monticello.

Cairo, Dec. 4.—The rebels have blockaded the Cumberland river, twelve miles below Nashville. Steamers compelled to turn back. The greatest consternation prevails in Nashville. People fleeing *en masse*. Blockade cut off A. J. Smith's command. The most of them had not gone up.

Wheeler captured Kilpatrick's battery.

The Charleston Mercury of the 24th says: The enemy have 42 pieces of heavy ordnance on Morris' Island. Busy mounting mortars. They have buried out balls in the bay. They have a fleet of a dozen mortars at Port Royal, and six on the coast. Preparations indicate an attack on Charleston.

The Savannah Republican of the 25th says: A large fleet has assembled at Port Royal. Lybeck and Dubose making preparations for Sherman's arrival.

Gen. Foster has gone up Brown river with an expedition; found all cotton burned.

Rebels along the river have gone against Sherman.

Cumberland Gap evacuated. Troops going to Knoxville.

Camden, Dec. 15.—Yankee Gen. Steele has been superseded at Little Rock.

Conlen, Dec. 16. Parson Brownlow has been unanimously nominated for Governor of Tennessee.

Hood's present force is ten thousand six hundred infantry; ten thousand five hundred cavalry.

The Missourians captured from Price numbered just 700.

Our Mississippi river correspondent under date of the 13th says Hood has captured Nashville—probable. H. P.

Camden, Dec. 17. Southern Dispatches. Vaiden, Miss, Dec 7. Gen. Hood fought Thomas at Franklin, Tenn. on the 30th, completely routing him, killing and wounding 4000, capturing 6000.

The Florida and crew has been demanded by the Brazilian government.

Lincoln ordered them returned, but sunk the Florida in five fathoms water.

Northern Dispatches, Nashville, Dec 6. Sharpshooters picked off numbers of our men on the lines. Heavy skirmishing on our right and left. Steamers Prima Donna, Prairie State and Magnet, captured by the rebels yesterday, on Cumberland river.

Chase has been confirmed Chief Justice and has taken his seat.

Hood's headquarters are at Brentwood, six miles from Nashville.

Detroit, Dec. 7. Positive information has been received that the rebels from Canada are marching on this city. Great excitement exists.

New York, Dec. 7.—Cotton, middling 128. Gold, 242.

Positive orders have been issued in the army of the Potomac, not to exchange papers with the enemy. Ominous.

All Brazilian ports closed against the Wachusetts.

Blockade runner Vixen, captured by Rhode Island, was towed to Fortress Monroe.

All quiet on the Potomac.

New York, Dec. 5. Richmond Dispatch of the 5th says: It is not known where Sherman is; is not certain whether he has yet reached Millen. He has been within twenty miles of Millen for a week. Destination not known.

He has confounded all calculations. He may turn towards the Savannah river, or Augusta, and aim to pass through South Carolina, or for Savannah, or Brunswick. Lively hopes are entertained by his destination. Wheeler still in rear.

Dick Taylor commands all rebel cavalry in Georgia.

Wheeler captured two thousand prisoners at Waynesboro.

Hardee defeated Foster badly; also forced marines under Admiral Dahlgren at Ossabichie.

Sherman's destination probably Darien. G-44 243.

The Richmond Examiner of the 5th says: Sherman passed Millen without entering the town. Does not know where his body is; thinks Beaufort is the objective point.

One army corps has reached the coast off with Sherman. Not out of the woods yet.

Foster thought Sherman near Savannah, hence the desertions defeat.

Richmond papers claim a victory at Franklin. Think Sherman will do no hard service in the Confederacy, while Hood's defeat was such success.

Nashville, Dec. 5—Rebels have established a battery on the bluff 14 miles down the river. Seven gunboats engaged the battery without dislodging them. Boats received considerably damaged.

Louisville, Dec. 5—Forrest reported across the Cumberland, 15 miles north of Nashville, yesterday, and his march on Kentucky is announced.

Washington, Dec. 5—Dearborn is Postmaster General.

In the Senate, Davis said to-morrow I will introduce a joint resolution for the recognition of the union and peace, and for the vindication of the constitutional guarantees of the rights of citizens in the several states.

The message was read and referred.

Matamoras Items.

We are in receipt of the Morning Call, a daily newspaper in the English language, at Matamoras, just established by T. W. Browder and J. L. Van de Graaf. We copy the salutatory:

In presenting the Morning Call to our readers, it may not be amiss to define our position and designs in the premises. We will be the political organ of no foreign power or party, but shall yield our cordial allegiance and support to the established government of the Emperor Maximilian.

We shall strive to make our paper an impartial and accurate medium through which the current events of the times are chronicled and presented to the reading public.

We will feel at liberty to draft for subject matter upon the political, religious, moral, social, scientific, literary and business world.

We will use our best efforts to promote the commercial and mercantile interests of Matamoras, by offering to her merchants and business men daily newspaper communication with with the interior.

We shall use our continued efforts to advance the moral and social standard of the people, by urging an obedience to law and order, and the encouragement of industrial pursuits.

We will do all in our power to correct public abuses, emanating from whatever source that they may. We will, in short, be untiring in our efforts to promote the public weal, by publishing a newspaper devoted to the interests of the entire community.

We hope the paper will be successful, and shall be glad to receive it regularly. We take from the "Call," December 1st, the following:

Matamoras Price Current—Wholesale.—Middling cotton, 36@38c.; good ordinary, 35c.; ordinary, 33@34c. No demand for lower grades, unless for good clean cotton. Extra flour, $14 50 per bbl.; cory, per cargo, (312 lbs.) $14; crushed sugar, 18c.; Havana, light brown, 9@12c.; ordinary brown, 9@10c.; bacon, 14@15c.; hams, 18c.; rye whisky, extra, $3; coffee, 25@35c.; brown goods, 25@35c.; flannels, 50c.@$1; prints, 18@22c.; brogans, $15@$18 per dozen. ladies shoes, $12@$30 per dozen; domestics, 25@35c.

From the Monterey Monitor, November 26:

Movements of the Emperor.—His Majesty, Maximillian I, has been visiting the State of Morella, where the was received with every demonstration of respect and enthusiastic allegiance. His Majesty, on approaching the city of Morella, halted his body-guard and advanced into the city alone, thus displaying his confidence in the faithfulness of the people who had been represented as inimical to his government. The city was illuminated, and the people and the authorities vied with each other in manifestations of devoted loyalty. On his return to the city of Mexico, the Emperor was met half a days' journey from the city by the Empress. When the two royal *corteges* were within a short distance of each other, both the Emperor and the Empress descended from their conveyances and met each other on foot. The Emperor traveled on horseback, and the Empress in her carriage.

Letters from the capital intimate that the Emperor intends soon to visi Vera Cruz, and thence he intends to extend his trip by sea to this State. It affords us unalloyed happiness to make this announcement, as we are certain that his Majesty will meet with a reception in this great commercial emporium which will assure him that the people of Tamaulipas are more than satisfied with the Imperial government. The wealth, beauty, intellect and aristocracy of this community will no doubt make their reception of the Emperor eclipse any fete that has graced Monterey for many years.

Defeat of Canales.—In the last number of the Monitor we gave in Spanish the official account of the defeat and dispersion of the factionists under Canales, by the imperial troops under command of General Cortina. The engagement took place at Guerrero, and was conducted on the part of Gen. Cortina with consummate skill. The imperial force suffered no loss, while the factionists lost considerably. Among the killed we regret to notice the name of Senor Pacuto, an old member of the editorial fraternity, and a gentleman of many estimable qualities.

The Monitor argues at length in favor of direct trade between Houston and Brownsville, instead of via Comargo.

[Houston Telegraph.

Annexed will be found another letter from Mr. Boyce explanatory of the motives that induced him to address Mr. Davis:

WINNSBORO, S. C., Oct. 26, '64.

Dear Sir: In reply to your note I beg leave to say, that I think the course I recommend is the best possible course to attain the great object we are aiming at, the establishment of our independence. It proceeds upon two leading ideas.

1st. To reconcile the North, or such portions as may be rational, to our independence, with their material interest.

2d. To avail ourselves of the division of sentiment at the North.

It was to give potency to these two ideas at the South that I insisted so strenuously in my letter to the President on the danger to our republican institutions from the indefinite continuance of the war.

Let me call your attention to another fact. In the event of the assembling of Congress of the States, it is manifest that in that, Congress, from the Northern States, would be represented two adverse systems of ideas—one having the animus of the Chicago platform, the other of the Lincoln programme. The first of these would be in the ascendency, because the very convening of the Congress necessarily implies the defeat of Lincoln and his system, as it is well understood that Lincoln and the party he represents are utterly opposed to the assembling of this Congress.

Under this state of facts, an abrupt division of sentiment would be found in the Congress between the opponents and the supporters of Lincoln. From this there might result events of the vastest advantage to us, if our councils were guided by a masterly wisdom.

If, under that conjuncture, we could dig up the head of Richelieu, or Louis XI, or even the head of Elizabeth, the great Queen of England, and put it, full of its original brains, upon the shoulders of the man who would have the direction of our diplomacy in that Congress the chance would be a thousand to one that our country would emerge from the clouds which now enshroud us, "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled." War is but a blind giant, striking at random, unless the genius of diplomacy directs the blows. Ideas are the true divinities of this sublumary world. Let us consult these our oracles.

As regards the instructions to our delegates, I have no objection to their being of the character you indicate.

My great purpose is to break down the wall of fire which separates us from the influences of peace North. I have great faith, that if Lincoln and his policy were once repudiated, and negotiation for peace entered upon, that very moment we would approach nearer to an auspicious result.

WM. W. BOYCE.

Mr. James G. Holmes.

A SLEEPING WOMAN.—The wife of Warren Potter, of Greenfield, Mass., went to sleep on Friday night 21st ult., and has not waked since. Physicians who have visited her cannot account for the disease. A little nourishment is forced into her and her life prolonged.