THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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SHERMAN.

THE SIEGE OF SAVANNAH.

The City Closed to the Influx of Refugees.

The Garrison Illy Provided With Supplies.

Casualties in the Storming of Fort McAllister.

Further Particulars of the March Through Georgia.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS BY THE WAY,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Expeditionary Correspondence.

FORT MCALLISTER, OGEECHEE RIVER, Dec. 16, 1864.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

You have already given your readers a detailed narrative of marches, skirmishes, feints, &c., performed by Sherman's command from Atlanta to the coast; but still there is much which has not been recorded that will interest the public.

THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES FOR THE CITY.

My last letter closed with the capture of the stronghold that stood like a lion guarding the entrance to the inner waters of the Ogeechee and the investment of the doomed city. In it I expressed the opinion that the city would be held until Sherman's grasp upon it had starved out the garrison and the large number of refugees who fled before him and took refuge within the defences.

This belief was grounded upon the reports of our scouts and deserters, who agree that the place is illy provisioned and unable to stand a month's siege. When Sherman was at Milles, threatening Augusta, there were in Savannah but eight thousand of a garrison, with twenty days rations. At that time all the roads had been cut and every avenue for throwing in supplies closed, except via the Savannah river. The introduction of fifteen thousand more troops, who must be fed, will go far towards hastening the time when starvation will be reached. Foster had covered the railway at Coosawhatchie, so that trains of supplies could not be sent in from South Carolina, and it is not at all probable that any considerable amount entered by water from Augusta, as our cavalry were constantly threatening the river.

THE CITY CLOSED AGAINST REFUGEES.

Another fact confirmatory of this supposition is that the authorities at Savannah, in view of a siege, closed the city to the admission of negroes, and in some instances to the whites. A man must have considerable influence or his family were forced to remain outside, while the male head was conscripted and placed in the ditches.

On the large rice plantations about the city we found hundreds of negroes, who, when asked why their owners had not run them off, replied that the rebels refused to allow them to enter the city, and had guards stationed on all the avenues of entrance.

SPECULATIONS UPON THE FUTURE.

"Should Sherman take Savannah in a few weeks, what will be his next move?" is a question propounded in my hearing just now, and it is one that is more easily asked than answered, inasmuch as Sherman has no confidants outside of Grant and the War Department. Nevertheless, to one who has studied carefully Sherman's mode of making and conducting war, his path to victory is not altogether hid from view. My individual opinion, formed upon a careful study of the topography of the country, the force to be met, and the results likely to accrue, is that when Savannah falls, as fall it must ere many weeks, the campaign, so far from being at an end, as Sherman said when Atlanta collapsed, "will have but just commenced."

Thomas, the able co-operator with Sherman, has now so thoroughly crippled the rash and impetuous Hood that to-day he cannot muster twenty-five thousand men, were he to "rob the cradle and the grave," and place their inhabitants in the front ranks. Lee has not a man to spare; Bragg has ten thousand stragglers searching for Sherman away up the river, and probably ten thousand more are luxuriating about Charleston and Wilmington. Davis cannot by a stamp of his heel command an army to spring out of the soil. Consequently Sherman's grand army will not have pitted against it twenty thousand men unless Wilmington and Charleston are abandoned.

With so small a force in his front nothing stands in his way to garrison Savannah with ten thousand or fifteen thousand, make it a fortress, place his gunboats on the river, and, with a few hundred marines, attack and capture Augusta, with its foundries and machine shops, laboratories and factories, destroy the railroads centering there, march a column across to Knoxville, and down the valley into the rear of Richmond, laying waste the country and burning the railroads, assail Lee; or, breaking across the Savannah, move direct upon Charleston and Wilmington, and enable our vessels-of-war to float through the rivers to the heart of the confederacy.

What his precise route will be no one can safely predict; but it is certain that the rebel army cannot obtain more men unless they import them, and against the present force Sherman can raid at will. In view of the whole situation, it must be apparent that the death throes are upon the rebel government. A few more well directed blows, such as Sherman has given it in Georgia and Thomas in Tennessee, and the end will appear.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

Sherman's march has fully exploded the common error that the rebellion could be starved out; that the constant drain upon the white working classes to fill the armies of the confederacy would leave the ground untilled, and granaries unfilled. Wherever we moved, from Covington to Savannah, every plantation was abundantly stocked, and the barns groaned under the corn and wheat that the fall harvest had produced. Every farm house yard was decorated with sweet potato pits and corn bins, which were very thoroughly cleared out by the men in their search for the "staff of life."

TITHES.

If the counties through which Sherman's column passed can be taken as a basis upon which to ground an estimate, the Georgians have furnished enough subsistance yearly to feed fifty thousand men. Every planter pays tithes to the government on everything raised—a stipulated amount for every negro on his plantation. Sworn statements of the amount produced must be furnished to the officer of the government.

NEGROES MUST PURCHASE THEIR OWN CLOTHES.

So heavy are the taxes that on all plantations the negroes are compelled to work extra time to pay the expense of clothing them. On Harris' plantation, near Covington, an old, gray-headed African informed me that the hands were worked fourteen hours per day, and sometimes twenty, for a month at a time. None of them got more than one coarse suit per year, to earn which they must labor two hours extra every day in the year. They are usually found horribly clad, nothing to cover their bodies but ragged pantaloons and shirt, with patches representing all the colors of the rainbow.

"HOW DOES YE GROW 'EM?"

An old colored female one day approached the column, and, entering into conversation, expressed great surprise as to where we all came from.

A wag informed her that old Lincoln had a very productive field away up North, where he raised them at the rate of a million per year.

Turning up her white eyes in astonishment, she exclaimed:—

"For de Lord's sake, you don't say so! How does he grow 'em?"

"Oh," was the reply, "it is very simple. He gathers up all the dead rebels from the battle fields, plants them down in Massachusetts; after a while they begin to sprout, and the moment they see a chicken they make for it, when Lincoln's provost guard catches them and grafts them into the army."

"Bless ye, say so! And are you 'uns dead rebels?"

"No, we used to be, but we're now live Yankees. I'm Bishop Polk, who preached down here in Dixie."

"De debil you are!" exclaimed the excited wench. "And what you doin' here? Come after Misses Bishop and de chilen?"

"No, damn the children!" was the profane reply. "I've come to assist in whaling hell out of Jeff. Davis."

"You'll hab to cotch him fust," was the quick response; "guess it's done gone job."

"Well, we'll see," said the soldier; "it's a race between us and the devil, and maybe Old Nick will win the heat."

"Shouldn't wender. Dis nigger don't care neder," remarked the dusky matron, as she right-wheeled and double-quicked it back to the house.

THE SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE

rarely find utterance, even in the presence of the Yankees. But when they do speak it is not in vain eulogy of the rebel army and the cause in which they are engaged. They are broken in spirits, and the haughty secession ladies, who by force of "arms" and tongue drove their brothers, sons and lovers into the army, are now as meek as singed kittens, and only too glad to smile upon a good looking Yankee. They all frankly admit that their cause is hopeless—that subjugation awaits them in the future, and all they now wish is for the storm to burst and pass; that peace with them, crushed beneath the Yankee heel, is preferable to the present state of things.

"Great God!" exclaimed one very intelligent Milledgeville lady, whose all had been taken, "little did I think, when I bade my dear boys, who now sleep in their graves, good by, and packed them off, that this day would come, when old, impoverished and childless, I must ask the men whom they fought against for a meal of victuals to satisfy my hunger. But it serves me right; I was deceived, drove them to battle, death and infamy, and here I stand, their murderer."

A RICH FOREIGNER.

Just before starting from Rome I made the acquaintance of a very wealthy family, named Noble, consisting of the old gentleman, lady, two sons and three daughters. Noble is an Englishman, who formerly carried on the steam engine business at Reading, Penn., under the name of Noble & Sons. Vessel owners will remember the firm well, as many of the best engines still in use bear their name. Six years ago Noble removed to Rome, Ga., and established himself in business. Since the war began he has manufactured much of the cannon used by Hood's army and made a mint of money, which the old tycoon was sharp enough to turn into gold. On evacuating the place he remained in the rebel lines, but cannot manufacture many more guns, as his shops were burned.

VANDALISM PUNISHED.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* for once told the truth when it declared that Sherman had his army under excellent discipline, and all pillaging was severely punished. But three or four cases came under my notice of outrages committed by the men. One was very properly rebuked.

Captain Wiseman, of General Morgan's staff, detected a man stealing the coverlids from a bed, and ordered him out, when the man seized his gun and drew it upon the captain, who dexterously drew his sword—a small staff weapon—and with a well-directed cut severed the ear from his head. That man will not again steal coverlids.

THE NEWS FROM THOMAS

has sent a thrill of joy through the men of this command, many of whom have so often followed his lead in the battles from the field of Chicamauga to Jonesboro. His old corps, especially, that at Chicamauga stood by him as firm as the rock of Gibraltar, against the columns of the exultant rebels, and receiving the blows, hurled them back defiantly, never hear his noble name spoken without recalling memories of the past, and breathing a silent prayer that the old wheelhorse may be spared to see the glorious old flag triumphant by sea and land. The parting at Atlanta between him and them was a sorrowful moment; but his victory at Franklin repays them fully. Never will they disgrace him, nor they have cause to blush at the mention of his name.

ESCAPED PRISONERS COME IN.

A large number of prisoners from rebel jails arrived in during the march. In their escape the negroes materially aided them, feeding and hiding them in cane brakes by day and sending them on by night. At Port Royal I met Captain Elder, of the First United States artillery, Major Sandford, of the Fifth Connecticut, and thirteen other officers who escaped from Columbia, South Carolina, and by following the Santee river, arrived safely at the fleet, after a perilous journey. They encountered nothing but kindness on the part of field hands, but never trusted house servants, who are usually treacherous and betray them.

I conversed with three men who escaped from a train of cars near Millen, who report that the guard, who were mostly boy conscripts, advised them to jump from the train, promising not to fire upon them, declaring that the confederacy was about gone up when Sherman could trot through Georgia at will. About two hundred jumped from the train, many of whom arrived in.

CASUALTIES.

The following is the report of the casualties in the Seventieth regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer infantry occurring in the charge on Fort McAllister, December 13, 1864:—

Sergeant R. C. Mannaugh, Co. A, wounded in thigh, slightly.
Shepherd Bell, Co. A, both arms and right hip, severely.
Jeremiah Massie, Co. A, right shoulder, severely.
Ellison Ballenger, Co. A, left breast, slightly.
Wm. Wilson, Co. A, left eye, slightly.
John Compton, Co. B, killed by a torpedo.
Corporal Robt. Barakman, Co. B, right arm, severely.
Sergeant W. K. Burr, Co. B, right arm, slightly.
Sergeant W. R. Thoroman, Co. B, right arm, slightly.
Sergeant and color bearer Davis Roderick, Co. C, killed.
Naim Mehaffy, Co. C, killed.
Sergeant John McCutchon, Co. C, wounded, left shoulder.
Corporal Sami Preston, Co. C, scalp.
Corporal Wm. H. Johnson, Co. C, severe.
Sami Cook, Co. C, left arm.
Sergeant Hugh C. Wilson, Co. D, left cheek.
Sergeant Henry Becker, Co. D, left wrist.
Corporal James H. Bogart, Co. D, left hand and shoulder.
Walter Johnson, Co. D, groin (torpedo).
Charles Bateman, Co. D, bowels (since dead).
Sergeant Greenleaf N. McMannus, Co. E, right arm, severely.
Wm. W. Eakins, Co. E, right shoulder, severely.
James Campbell, Co. E, right shoulder, severely.
George King, Co. E, right arm, severely.
James H. McIntyre, Co. E, groin, slightly.
Marion Brinker, Co. F, chest and right thigh.
Jacob Shafler, Co. F, right hand.
Martin L. Ramsey, Co. H, right and left breast.
George Mooney, Co. H, right breast.
George Kneles, Co. I, right thigh, severely.
James Conner, Co. I, left knee.
Henry Shuman, Co. I, killed.
John Gray, Co. K, killed.
Sergeant Benj. F. Salyards, Co. K, left groin, severely.
John Wickman, Co. K, left arm.
John H. Smith, Co. K, left side, slightly.

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF A REAR ATTACK.

Some fears have been expressed that Bragg, who, at last advices, was moving down from Augusta with about ten thousand men gathered for the defence of that city, will attack Sherman's rear on the northeast side of the Savannah; but persons versed in the topography of the country apprehend no danger from that quarter. Ebenezar creek, five miles in Sherman's rear, is a broad and deep river, running nearly parallel with Sherman's line, and will form an excellent defensive line which our cavalry alone can hold. The canal, running from the Savannah to the Ogeechee, is another very excellent line upon which Braxton Bragg would find a watery grave for many of his men were he to attempt its passage.

The Postmaster General has issued an order to postmasters directing that all mail matter intended for Sherman's army be sent by way of New York. Colonel Markland, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, will leave New York on Saturday with the mails for that army.

The Mails for Sherman's Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1864.

Colonel Markland, special agent of the Post Office Department, reports that the mails were landed, assorted, and during the afternoon of the 16th instant were distributed to the entire army of General Sherman. In half an hour he sold twenty-one hundred dollars worth of stamps, and could, if he had had them, have sold double that amount. He brought with him upwards of ten thousand soldiers' letters, which have been mailed here to their respective addresses. The army is in excellent spirits, and their sanitary condition never better.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

ALL WELL AT SAVANNAH ON DEC. 19.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 20.]

The government received official despatches from Savannah on yesterday, when all was well.

FIGHTING EXPECTED AT SAVANNAH ON DEC. 10.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 14.]

From parties just from Savannah we learn that, between one and two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Sherman made three distinct charges against our line of works at a point about five miles from Savannah, and about midway between the Central and Gulf railroads. Each time the Yankee assaulting column was repulsed with heavy loss. The nearest approach to our fortifications was within a distance of about two hundred yards. The enemy still holds his position at Coosawhatchie, about three-quarters of a mile from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad track. His batteries continue to shell every passing train. With this exception all is quiet between Charleston and Hardeeville, the present terminus of the road.

The railroad bridge over the Savannah river has not been burned, as was reported. The structure burned was the long and important trestlework on the Georgia side of the Savannah river.

We learn that the bridge over the Ogeechee river has been destroyed by our troops. It is believed that General G. W. Smith is well posted on the other side of the river, with about seven thousand troops.

The city yesterday was full of rumors of various kinds, which we could trace to no authentic source. The most trustworthy report reaches us via Hardeeville, and is to the effect that heavy fighting was going on at noon on Monday, near the race course, which is only a few miles from Savannah, but that our men had ably maintained their position and repulsed the enemy.

A DEMONSTRATION ON THE CITY ON THE 13TH.

[From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 15.]

We learn that the enemy made a demonstration on Savannah on Tuesday and were repulsed. It is supposed to have been only a feeler, put forth to ascertain our strength there. General Hardee, in a despatch to General Beauregard, dated Savannah, Tuesday, December 13, reports everything working well, and that in his opinion the enemy were endeavoring to reach the coast by way of Genesis Point and Fort McAllister. The enemy's fleet off Ossabaw Sound have largely increased. Arrangements have been made which it is confidently believed will interfere very materially with Sherman's progress towards the coast, if they do not check him altogether. Sherman has been disappointed in not being able to cross the Savannah river into South Carolina and effect a junction with Foster's forces at Pocotaligo or Coosawhatchie. He was therefore compelled to move down along the Ogeechee. All was quiet along the line of railroad yesterday.

A Vessel on Fire off Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1864.

The *Bulletin* of this city has the following despatch:—

CAPE MAY, Dec. 22, 1864.

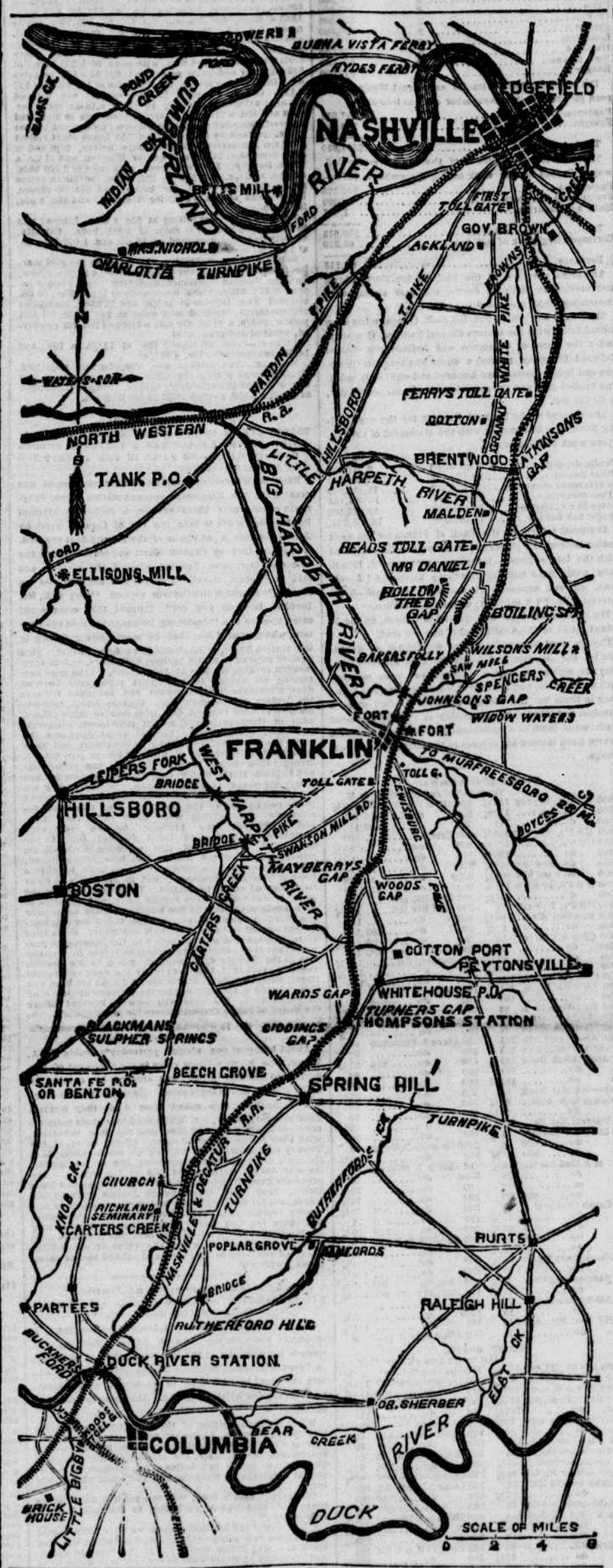
The light of a burning vessel was distinctly seen from this place from dark until eight o'clock last evening, supposed to be fifteen or twenty miles distant, due east. Can the pirates be about?

OIL REGIONS AROUND MARIETTA, OHIO, AND WEST VIRGINIA.—A map of these interesting regions has been prepared by John McGee, C. E., and will be found of much value to those interested in the development of the territory. It can be obtained of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad street.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. Barney Williams takes his first benefit this season to night. He and his charming wife appear in The Fairy Circle, The Customs of the Country, and Barney the Baron.

HOOD'S FLIGHT.

Scene of the Disastrous Rout of the Rebels from Nashville to Columbia.



THE DRAFT.

Volunteering—Substitutes—Representative Substitutes—How Delays Endanger the Prospects.

Just as we expected, and over and over again asserted, as the time approaches for a draft, the demand for substitutes begins to exceed the supply. We have time and again urged upon all liable to a draft, and who desired a substitute, to make early application to the Supervisors' Committee, make their deposit of $650, and obtain one. But they were neglectful of the warning; and, like the ostrich, which hides its head and deems itself safe from assault, they moved heedlessly on, and, because they could not see the hand that was to drag them into the army, refused to believe, and neglected to secure a man against the coming draft.

During all this time it could easily have been done. Dozens of good men, having all the qualifications for substitutes, were in the office of Mr. Blunt almost daily waiting to be taken up as such, and who, seeing no chance, finally enlisted in the army as volunteers. But now that the draft is almost upon us these negligent parties are anxious enough to secure substitutes, and are rushing in scores to the headquarters of the committee, depositing their money and begging Mr Blunt to procure them one. We shall not pity these dilatory characters much if they do not now succeed in procuring a substitute, or if they are obliged to pay double price for one. Knowing, however, the persevering energy and resources of Chairman Blunt, we suppose he will supply in the end all parties who call. But first come, first served; therefore we would again urge upon all to step up to the "captain's office," make their deposit for a two or three years man, and go home happy in the thought that they are safe from all calls for that length of time.

The committee complain, and not without reason, that, with all the overflow of loud-mouthed patriotism, very few of our wealthy citizens who are not liable to be drafted make any effort whatever to be represented in the army.

One would suppose that in our vast population there would be found thousands, yes thousands, of this class, possessed of wealth, full of patriotic emotions, who would readily deposit their six hundred and fifty dollars, and send a representative substitute to our glorious army to fight the battles of our country in their name.

But, with the exception of Peter Cooper, who has sent two, and a very few others equally patriotic, there are scarcely any who are thus disposed to strengthen the right arm of the government and have their own names incribed in the roll of honor. But it is not too late, and we hope soon to be able to announce that large numbers have thus supplied for the army their representative substitutes.

Volunteers, we are gratified to learn, are being received by the committee with a good deal of rapidity, and our quota on the present call, at the rate men are now coming in, will be, Mr. Blunt hopes, complete, or nearly so, by the 1st of March. But this, he says, depends on the non-liable as well as the liable promptly furnishing substitutes. With large numbers of these, together with the present run of volunteering, we shall come out safely. But let everybody help the committee.

SHENANDOAH.

Our Martinsburg Correspondence.

MARTINSBURG, Dec. 20, 1864.

MOSBY PROMOTED.

Some of the citizens here assert that Mosby's recent visit to Richmond resulted in his being promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the rebel army. They also say that he is to have a full brigade of cavalry with which to harass our flanks and rear, and make raids on the railroad this winter.

General Sewell is on the lookout for him at this point, and General Stevenson at Harper's Ferry. He probably will not have so easy a time in making his raids as he has had heretofore, for he may come in contact with some of our veteran cavalry.

QUARTERMASTER CHANGES.

Captain James T. Wray, Depot Quartermaster here, is ordered to Stevenson's depot, near Winchester. He will turn over his stores and property here to Captain W. E. Morford, Assistant Quartermaster, who will remain in charge of this depot.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are now engaged in relaying their second track from Marriott's to Point of Rocks. They have just finished their second track on the Washington branch, and now bring the force which has been employed there to the main stem. Iron bridges are already constructed over every stream and culvert over six feet in width. They will be put up as soon as it is considered safe to place them.

The supporters of the rebellion in this vicinity are now much dejected, and seem to have lost all heart. In short, they give it up.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Carlisle, K. G., Formerly Lord Morpeth.

Our telegraphic report of the European news brought by the Africa to Halifax, published in the HERALD this morning, announces that the Right Honorable the Earl of Carlisle, known to Americans as Lord Morpeth, died in England on the 5th of December.

George William Frederick Howard, K. G., Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howard, of Morpeth, and Baron Dacre, of Gilleland, was born in England, on the 18th of April, 1802. He was the eldest son of the sixth Earl. Lord Morpeth was educated at Eaton and Christ Church, Oxford, and displayed a remarkable ability and force of intellect at an early age. Before he graduated he wrote two University prize poems, and obtained the highest classical honors with his degree.

Lord Morpeth entered public life as member of Parliament for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and took his seat with the then whig-radical party, which numbered in its ranks Lord John Russell, Lord Melbourne, the Earl of Durham, Daniel O'Connell, Richard Lalor Shiel and the leading Irish Catholics. The young peer continued to act and vote with the men of this party, by whom he was soon classed as a standard bearer in the cause of safe democratic progress and freedom of conscience.

When Lord Melbourne formed a Cabinet, after the accession of Queen Victoria, Lord Morpeth was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, which office he held down to 1841. He was universally beloved by the people of that country, and his popularity with the masses was second only to that enjoyed by O'Connell himself. In the discharge of his duties as Chief Secretary Lord Morpeth had associated with him, as under secretary, the late Mr. Drummond—an eminent political economist of Scotland, who officially signed the paper conveying, for the first time on the part of the British government, to the Irish landlords and feudal oppressors of the millions, the wholesome, but to them unwelcome, truth that "Property has its duties as well as its rights." The associated oligarchs of the island raised a violent howl over this State paper at a meeting held in Tipperary, and demanded the resignation of Mr. Drummond; but their fury availed nothing against the firm impartiality of Lord Morpeth, the Chief Secretary himself having, in truth, written the memorable sentence which first taught the landlords of Ireland that the population of the soil was not given to them as an appenage of the estates which had been wrested from their rightful owners. In consequence of this Lord Melbourne's Cabinet was assailed in both Houses of Parliament by the combined forces of the Irish landlords, English high churchmen, English protectionists and "anti-Papery" men of the three kingdoms. It was alleged that Lord Morpeth had handed over the executive cabinet of Ireland to O'Connell, and that Lord Melbourne had sold the Queen, Crown and Church of England to the Pope of Rome. Although eloquently and ably defended, both in and out of Parliament, Lord Melbourne's Cabinet was broken up and Ireland lost Lord Morpeth.

When the whigs returned to power, in 1846, Lord Morpeth was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and soon after succeeded Lord Campbell as Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

About this period he conceived the idea of enlarging his ideas and polishing his mind still more by foreign travels. In furtherance of his plan he set out soon afterwards for America, and completed an extensive tour in the United States, since which time his name has been well known to our citizens, and is associated with many pleasing recollections. When Lord Morpeth visited us our railroad system was in the infancy of its present maturity, so that the peer performed a large portion of his journey by stage—a mode of transit always pleasant to an English sight seer. Riding one day on a New England stage, his Lordship had the box seat, and after a little time asked permission of the driver to take "the ribbons" and "tool" the concern for awhile. The driver refused, observing that his horses were spirited and would not brook a stranger. The passenger assured him of his capability, and promised to "stand treat" at the next halting place. Handing him the lines, the driver was surprised at the style in which they were handled and the splendid pace at which his team were kept. Looking round he partly apologized to his fellow whip, saying "I did not know you was a driver; where did you drive?" "Oh," replied the new hand, "I drove a stage in England." The New Englander was delighted to meet a "man" from the other side of the water, so he insisted on "standing treat" himself. When informed next day of the rank of the traveller the American whip acknowledged he had met his peer.

In the autumn of 1850 Lord Morpeth lectured twice before the Mechanics' Institute of Leeds, England, taking for his subjects "America" and the "Life and Writings of Pope." The fact of a peer lecturing before mechanics attracted much attention, which became fixed by the manner in which he treated his themes.

Subsequently Lord Morpeth visited the East and published the results of his tour under the title of "Diary of Travel in Turkish and Greek Waters." He also wrote a book on prophecy.

Lord Morpeth succeeded his father, as seventh Earl of Carlisle, the 7th of October, 1848.

When Lord Palmerston formed his Cabinet, in 1855, the Earl of Carlisle was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which office he held until the dissolution of the ministry. On the return of Lord Palmerston to power, in 1859, the Earl of Carlisle was reappointed to rule over Ireland, and discharged the duties of this high office until compelled to resign by the disease which has terminated his life. During his administration Earl Carlisle brought all the powers of his great mind and vast experience to bear in promoting his plan for the regeneration of the unhappy country committed to his charge—a plan which embraced the discountenancing of party violence and allaying religious prejudices, extending secular education, developing the mineral resources of the kingdom, building railroads, and teaching the people an improved system of agriculture.

His departure from Dublin was regretted by men of all classes, their grief being expressed in touching words, on every occasion, to his successor, Lord Wodehouse, who reached Dublin Castle in the latter end of November.

Mr. James W. Shaw,

one of our oldest, most worthy and highly esteemed citizens, died at his residence, No. 141 West Forty-seventh street, in the city of New York, on yesterday, at the advanced age of 97 years, 10 months and 8 days. His father, George Shaw, a wealthy Scottish gentleman, came to New York in the year 1761, in the capacity of a British officer. He married a Miss Mary Elsworth, a member of one of the oldest Knickerbocker families of the then American colonies. Mr. Shaw was born on the 14th day of February, 1767, in this city, at his father's residence, situated on the Old Bowery road, then quite out of town, now about the corner of Chatham and Orange streets. After leaving college, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Buckley, but preferring mercantile pursuits to that of a profession, in the year 1784 he entered the house of Messrs. Pearsall & Glover, dry goods merchants. In 1789 he went to London, and a few years afterwards established one of the then largest dry goods and shipping houses in the city of New York, under the firm of Shaw & Woods, and for many years remained in London. He always sustained the reputation of one of the most honorable, upright and esteemed citizens. He died a pure and sincere Christian, and in the full possession of all his faculties. He leaves a wife, eighty-three years of age, and two sons, Robert L. Shaw and James E. Shaw, whom he sincerely and fondly loved, and by whom he was affectionately beloved, venerated and esteemed.

Serious Railroad Disaster in New Hampshire.

BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1864.

A collision took place on the Cheshire Railroad last night, about three miles above Keene, caused by the train from Bellows Falls being impeded by a snow storm. It was run into by a wood train, and it is reported that several passengers in the rear car were injured, and a lady and two children killed.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The persons killed by the collision of railroad trains near Keene were a Frenchman and his wife, named Hough, residing in Keene, and a boy named O'Brien, living in Walpole.

Several others were injured, but none fatally.

The train was impeded by snow and stopped for want of water, and the thick snow storm prevented the following freight train from seeing the signals made for it to stop.

THOMAS.

His Headquarters Near Columbia.

HOOD ACROSS DUCK RIVER.

Estimated Rebel Loss Twenty Thousand.

Defeat of the Rebel General Lyon in Kentucky.

Rebel Concessions of Hood's Defeat.

They Put the Best Face on It, but Are Very Sore,

&c., &c., &c.

The Nashville Despatch.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 22, 1864.

No official reports from the army have been received. At last accounts General Thomas was at Columbia. A portion of the rebel force had crossed the river, and were proceeding southward. The entire country about Nashville is filled with deserters from the rebel army, many of whom are constantly coming in voluntarily or otherwise. The report that Hood had crossed Duck river with sixty-two pieces of artillery is untrue. His artillery was mostly lost between Franklin and the battles before Nashville, and the number of pieces left him on his retreat must have been few. Hood's army is represented by deserters and prisoners as in a deplorable condition, and their utter extermination is probable. The weather has been very cold since last night.

The water on the shoals is seventeen feet deep and rising.

The Cincinnati Despatch.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22, 1864.

A special despatch from Nashville, dated the 21st inst., says:—

The headquarters of General Thomas are near Columbia.

General Hood is across the Duck river. His loss since coming into the State is estimated at twenty thousand. His force is now believed to be about twelve thousand infantry and eight thousand cavalry.

The woods are full of deserters.

The roads are in bad condition.

Our Louisville Despatch.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22, 1864.

The *Journal* has a special despatch from Nashville, dated the 21st instant, saying:—

The situation at the front is unchanged.

Our army is confident of final success, and is still pressing forward.

The rebels are completely panic stricken at the unlooked for defeat they have experienced.

The rebel forces are still seeking safety in flight.

Rebel prisoners continue to arrive in squads, some of them wounded, others sick, and all dispirited.

Defeat of the Rebel General Lyon in Kentucky.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22, 1864.

Gen. E. D. McCook struck part of the rebel Gen. Lyon's forces at daylight on the 18th inst., defeated them, and captured all their artillery.

Gen. McCook is rapidly pursuing the retreating rebels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1864.

The government has received a despatch from General Thomas, dated Nashville, 21st, announcing that he has received reports that General McCook overtook the rebel General Lyon on the 17th inst., at a place called Ashbyville, in McLean county, Ky., and, after a sharp battle, succeeded in defeating and routing the rebel raider, killing a considerable number of his men and capturing one piece of artillery. General Thomas also announces that a portion of Lyon's rebel forces were attacked, defeated and routed at Hopkinsville on the 18th inst.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Situation in Tennessee Melancholy Enough.

[From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 20.]

We have as yet no direct intelligence from General Hood, nor do we expect to receive any for some days to come. Meanwhile the Yankee accounts, on which alone we depend, must be received with many grains of allowance. Make what allowance we may, however, and *the situation is melancholy enough.*

It was a black day for the Army of Tennessee, the day the command was taken from General Johnston and conferred upon General Hood—a brave man, it is true, and an excellent division commander, but a man wanting in ability, as everybody at all acquainted with him will be ready to testify. Everything has happened which was feared would happen, and nothing which was hoped (against hope) has occurred. General Hood was soon flanked, beaten and compelled to abandon Atlanta. He then stepped out of the way, hat in hand, and asked Sherman to walk through Georgia. He himself moved up into Tennessee, where he has *now again got himself beaten, and this time, we fear, badly enough.*

The confederacy has three great generals of the highest rank. Each of them has shown himself equal to every emergency. In the hands of these generals it would be safe. One of them ought to command each of the three great armies—viz. Lee, the army below Richmond; Johnston, the army of Tennessee; and Beauregard, the Trans-Mississippi army. Had such been the arrangement Banks would have been captured last spring; Forrest would have assisted Johnston by cutting off Sherman's supplies, and he would have been forced to fight at a disadvantage, or fall back into Tennessee; Early would have entered Washington, and Grant would have been bound to change his base. But only one of these great generals, it seems, finds favor. The other two are proscribed, never placed where they can be of any great service.

Quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi.

The people are suffering prodigiously from this decision. But no matter! It is the royal decree.

Putting the Best Face on It.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE NEW YORK REBEL PAPERS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 20.]

That the campaign in Northern Tennessee *has concluded disastrously for us, we have no doubt;* but we are not much affected by the telegrams of Thomas and the bulletin of Stanton, which recount the second overthrow and rout of the Confederate army under Hood. It is true that a bad general may so arrange his troops that they will be defeated without loss by their adversary. History, from the days of Varro and Fabius to the days of Hood and Joseph Johnston, is full of such incidents. But while the loss of less than three hundred on the federal side does not absolutely disprove the general statements of Thomas, the fact that he has no carnage on the Confederate side to brag of throws great doubt on his claim to victory in battle. It must be recollected that the enemy's own accounts of affairs on the previous day represent the Confederate army to have been already in motion; and we are strongly inclined to believe that the explanation of the whole sequel will be found in the fact that Hood was actually retiring from the lines before Nashville when Thomas attacked him, taking from him prisoners and guns. In spite, therefore, of these bulletins and telegrams, we really doubt whether there has been anything deserving the name of a pitched battle at all; and we are sure that the worst tale is now told. The next accounts will diminish the importance and probable consequences of these disgraceful cyclones.