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THE SITUATION.

We are enabled this morning to announce a glorious sequel to the news regarding Fort Fisher published in yesterday's Herald. That work and its auxiliary forts are now in the possession of the national forces. They were captured last Sunday afternoon and night, after some most desperate and determined fighting. They were first subjected to a furious shelling of three hours by the naval vessels, at which, at three o'clock in the afternoon, General Cutler's brigade of Ames' division of the Twenty-fourth corps, led the assault on the west side of Fort Fisher. Other troops followed Curtis', and the sailors and marines also took part in the sanguinary work. Stop by stop, fiercely and stubbornly contending all the way, and over almost insurmountable obstacles, the soldiers worked their way into the rebel strong hold, and it was after ten o'clock at night when full possession of it was obtained. The entire garrison, with General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, were made prisoners, and all the other rebel works south of it on Federal Point, with the troops in them, were captured, together with seventy-two guns and large amounts of property and stores. The entire number of prisoners taken was about twenty-five hundred. We have no definite statement of the casualties of the national forces; but they are reported at five hundred. The despatches regarding this grand achievement which we publish this morning are intensely interesting. We also give sketches of the leading actors in the brilliant affair, and a map of the locality. The event caused the greatest excitement and rejoicing yesterday in this city and throughout the country. In recognition of its important and glorious character the Secretary of the Navy, immediately on the receipt of the news, despatched telegrams ordering national salutes to be fired at all the navy yards, and General Grant ordered a salute of one hundred guns in each of the armies of the Potomac and the James. The Richmond Whig of yesterday contained an official despatch from General Lee announcing the fall of Fort Fisher. In commenting on it the Whig says that it created "profound regret" in the rebel capital. It says that the capture of this work is equivalent to the closing of the harbor of Wilmington against blockade runners, but professes to regard it as present as "rather an unfortunate than disastrous event."

A rebel newspaper despatch from Charleston, dated on Saturday last, says Sherman's troops have retired from the vicinity of Hardeeville, South Carolina, and fallen back to the Savannah river. Two hundred and fifty "refugees" from Savannah arrived in Charleston on the 14th instant. They reported that Sherman's men were busy in removing the obstructions from the Savannah river, and that movements on Charleston, Augusta and Branchville were soon to be made.

Among the contents of the late rebel papers is an article in the Charleston Mercury which gives a most deplorable picture, for the cause of the confederacy, of the condition of the rebel army in South Carolina. It says the troops are a herd of stragglers and outlaws, under the command of imbeciles. It adds: "The path we are now travelling is straight to destruction. The result of the next six months will bring the confederacy to the ground or will reinsure it in power. Without reform we are doomed." A despatch from Canton, Miss., acknowledges all the damaging effects to the confederacy of General Grierson's late sweeping raid on the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central Railroads, already described in the Herald. Mr. Foote was still at Fredericksburg, Va., on parole, on Monday.

By the steam transport Star of the South, which reached this port from Fort Royal, S. C., yesterday, we learn of the arrival there on the 9th inst. of Secretary Stanton, Quartermaster General Meigs, Assistant Adjutant General Townsend, Collector Simon Draper, and other prominent gentlemen. They left immediately for Savannah.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday remonstrances from citizens of West Virginia against the substitution of military for civil government, and of the Boston Board of Trade against the immediate passage of the bankrupt act, were presented and appropriately referred. A petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade asking for the imposition of such duty on foreign vessels as shall render the burdens on domestic shipping less onerous was presented and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The resolution for additional pay to the Capitol employees was reported back from the Finance Committee and indefinitely laid over. General Richard D. Taylor was elected a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of General Totten, deceased. A petition from ex-Surgeon General Hammond, asking for a further inquiry into the charges preferred against him, was presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee, as was also a bill to amend the national judicial system. The House bill regulating the carrying of mails to foreign countries was passed. At the solicitation of the House a committee to consider the dispensing amendment to the Judiciary Appropriation bill was agreed to. The joint resolution requiring the Secretary of War and Navy to prepare inventories of all articles in their charge was adopted. A bill to regulate the management of captured and abandoned property in the rebel States was introduced and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Sumner, as a substitute for the House resolution for terminating the treaty with Great Britain defining the naval force which that nation and our own shall maintain on the Northern lakes, presented one to the effect that the notice for such termination already given by the President shall be adopted and ratified, as if the same had been authorized by Congress. This substitute was ordered to be printed, when, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives bills were presented making grants of lands for the founding of soldiers' and sailors' hospitals in all the States; and for a railroad to connect St. Cloud, Minn., with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroads. A resolution was proposed, the introduction of which was objected to, instructing the Ways and Means Committee to prepare a bill increasing the national revenue thirty-three and a third per cent. A resolution for a committee of five to investigate the cause of the Indian difficulties was adopted. The bill making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy was passed. Some other business was transacted, and then the bill to provide republican governments for the rebel States was taken up and discussed for some time, and finally postponed for two weeks.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday bills were notified to come from the ordinance of the New York Common Council authorizing the extension of the Third Avenue Railroad; authorizing the New York Supervisors to raise money by tax, and relative to expenditure thereof, also concerning passengers arriving in vessels at this port. Bills were introduced to enable the Lackawanna Railroad Company to purchase real estate in New York for office purposes; amending the act to aid the national government in providing defenses for the Northern lakes; also amending the act authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to issue bounty bonds. The bill incorporating the Home for Disabled Soldiers was adopted. A motion was introduced that the commissioners having charge of the construction of the Harlem Bridge be required to report what amount they have thus far expended, together with the sum necessary for its completion, which was adopted. In the Assembly, in reply to a resolution, the Governor sent in a communication relative to the quotas of the

different counties. Bills were notified to increase the duty on salt; for a railroad in Grand street; for a railroad in Twenty-fourth street; also for a railroad in Sixty-sixth street and Lexington avenue. Bills were introduced to amend the Excise law; also to prohibit the collection of rent for gas meters in New York. The bill authorizing the Comptroller of New York to pay salaries was read a third time and passed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We had a fine fall of snow yesterday. It commenced about ten o'clock in the morning and continued till about five in the evening, at times descending very heavily, and at others coming down moderately. As the ground was frozen hard, all that fell remained, and as there was not wind sufficient to scatter it it was distributed evenly over the surface, to the depth of three or four inches. This day afforded excellent sleighing, and the city town about and suburbs were again merry last evening with the jingling of bells. The night being clear and starlight and the air sharp and bracing, just the proper weather for the full enjoyment of the sport was afforded. Supervisor Tweed was re-elected President of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, and delivered an address, reviewing what has been done by the county towards the suppression of the rebellion, and also showing what is still to be done, and the condition of the county finances. In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Shipman, eight seamen, belonging to the ship Mercury, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with attempting to create a mutiny on board said vessel. They were remanded for sentence till to-morrow.

The alleged Prussian defaulter, Gustava Voghtman, was brought up yesterday before Commissioner White for examination as to the grounds for granting extradition in his case. The hearing was, however, postponed till Friday next.

In the Supreme Court, circuit, before Judge Leonard, yesterday, Charles W. Kimball brought an action against Charles Burrell, to recover compensation for services rendered, as alleged, in assisting in the sale to the government, in the year 1861, of the steamship Mercadia. The jury rendered a verdict denying the claim.

In the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, yesterday, William Ryan sued to recover five thousand dollars damages from Michael Rapp, for false imprisonment on suspicion of being concerned in a theft of jewelry. The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict at eleven o'clock this morning.

In the Supreme Court, chambers, yesterday, before Judge Archambault, the application of the opera manager Grant for a commission to go to Europe to examine the tenor Brignoli in a suit pending between them was denied.

The trial of Bernard Friery, for the alleged murder of Harry Lazarus, in Houston street, was called on yesterday in the Court of General Sessions; but, on motion of one of the lawyers who have been assigned to defend him, Judge Russell postponed the case till Monday next, when it will positively be commenced.

The Surrogate has admitted to probate the contested will of Mrs. Julia Lee. The Thomas will was still on trial in the Surrogate's Court yesterday.

Orders have been issued to the assessors and collectors by Mr. Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, forbidding them to permit in future the copying of the names from the lists of taxpayers for the purpose of publication in the newspapers.

In the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, New Jersey, yesterday, Judge Field declined to grant an injunction applied for by a manufacturing company against the collector of internal revenue, in order to test the legality of his assessment.

The following were among the cases before the police magistrates yesterday:—Joseph and John McGivens, brothers, were locked up on suspicion of being the persons who, on the night of the 1st inst., made a burglarious entrance into the house of Mr. Andrew Burnett, No. 121 West Twenty-seventh street, when detected endeavoring to shoot Mr. Burnett. On Monday night a squad of police made a descent on the rooms of the Rutgers Club, in Rutgers street, and arrested six persons who are charged with various offences of an aggravated character, such as entering upon common property and violating the laws on the streets and in their club house. It is alleged that two of the number are deserters and bumpy jumpers. Against others there are complaints of rape and assaulting officers. The two charged with desertion from the army were passed over to the military authorities, and the others were locked up. Isadore Friedlander was committed for examination, charged with passing, in payment for some cigars which he bought in Rutgers street, three counterfeit bills—one a ten on the New York Exchange Bank, one a five on the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, and the other a five on the New Haven City Bank. A man giving his name as Joseph Brennan was committed to the Tombs for trial, charged with having, in company with another man who has not yet been arrested, broken into the dwelling of Mr. Tenen, No. 9 Pell street, and stolen therefrom a quantity of clothing.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the State Bank of New York, N. Y., were put in circulation last night. Also two dollar bills—altered from ones—of the Bellingham Bank, of Herkimer county, N. Y., were passed on several stock-keepers in the lower part of this city.

The Indians have been committing additional outrages in Colorado, on the overland route to California. On last Saturday two hundred of them burned a mail station and four ranches, stole a large number of horses and cattle and destroyed the telegraph and a large amount of other property.

The anniversary of Franklin's birthday was celebrated last evening by the New York Typographical Society by an entertainment at their library, of which music, poetry and oratory were the items in the bill of fare. The president of the society, William McCloskey, delivered a patriotic address. Mr. O. Deane read an original poem, and P. C. Baker delivered an eulogium on Franklin. Other exercises succeeded of an equally interesting character. The room was well filled with ladies and gentlemen.

Last evening Mrs. Blackwell (formerly Antonietta L. Brown, of Woman's Rights notoriety) delivered a lecture on "Men and Women," at Clinton Hall, to a select audience.

The stock market was dull and drooping yesterday. Government securities were dull. Gold was excited, and, after opening at 217, closed at 216.

Nearly everything in commercial circles was dull and nominal yesterday, the fall in gold having unsettled values of nearly all kinds of merchandise. It was exceedingly difficult to find purchasers at any price: so that little business was done in any department. Cotton was decidedly lower. Petroleum was dull and nominal. Cattle—Chicago four market was quiet, and prices were \$6. 10c. off. Wheat was inactive and lower. Corn was in better demand, but lower, old having declined 1/2c. Oats were in better demand and steady. Pork was in fair demand at lower prices, while beef was less active at unchanged rates. Lard was scarcely so firm, with a limited demand. Freight continue quiet. Whiskey was excited and decidedly higher.

The market for best cattle this week, being influenced by light receipts, ruled decidedly buoyant, and firmer than last week, all kinds of cattle selling at an advance of 1/2c. to 1c. per lb. Prices ranged from 11 1/2c. to 20c. a lb. for inferior to good. Strictly prime cattle brought 24c. to 26c., and all sold within the range. The market for cows was the same. Veals were steady at 10 1/2c. a lb. Sheep and lambs were active and higher, ranging from \$5.40 to \$10.42, as to quality. Hogs have sold freely at some advance—12c. to 1 1/2c. being the range. The total receipts were 4,364 hogs, 81 cows, 543 veals, 15,304 sheep and lambs and 10,606 hogs.

GRANT AND SHERMAN.—We published yesterday a brief letter from Lieutenant General Grant, offering a contribution of five hundred dollars towards the proposed testimonial to Major General Sherman. The testimonial, we understand, is to be in the form of a furnished house in Cincinnati, to be presented to Mrs. Sherman. In his letter the Lieutenant General says:—"General Sherman is eminently entitled to this mark of consideration. I cannot say a word too highly in praise of General Sherman's services from the beginning of the rebellion to the present day. The world's history gives no record of his superiors and but few equals." This splendid eulogy shows how incapable General Grant is of any jealousy or envy, and does honor to his heart and his position. It is true that he, who is so great himself, can amply afford to recognize the greatness of others; but when we compare his praise of Sherman with the detractions with which little partisan officers delight to assail each other, we can form a better estimate of the superiority of his mind and his genius.

The Glorious News from Wilmington—Fort Fisher Ours.

It is not strange if the news of the capture of Fort Fisher sounded to the whole country, when first heard, almost too good to be true. So well had the secret of the second attempt been kept that the country only knew that another attempt was to be made a few hours before the announcement of its success was received; and such a circumstance was so unlike the usual history of these affairs that it might very justly excite suspicion. But the despatches of Admiral Porter and General Terry, given elsewhere, will remove all doubts—even, we fancy, from the mind of the most ardent friend of General Butler. These despatches tell the glorious story simply. The fort was submitted, on the 14th and 15th inst., to the same tremendous bombardment inflicted in December; and then, at three P. M. on the 15th, the army moved forward and assaulted the fort. Part of the parapet was carried by escalade after a desperate fight. Our men by that means effected a lodgment in the work, and completed the capture at night. Our loss is heavy, but is not yet known. Fort Fisher and its dependencies were garrisoned by fifteen hundred to two thousand men, all of whom are prisoners.

By this triumph we gain one very great substantial result. We absolutely close the last seaport by which the enemy kept open effective communication with Europe—by which cotton went out in large quantities, and by which the whole assortment of blockade running goods went in. Some little reflection will show that, in this point of view, the capture of Fort Fisher is one of the most important victories of the war. Cotton does go out from the trans-Mississippi part of Rebeldom, and some European products do go in by way of the Rio Grande; but the rebel government never has rolled upon any but the Atlantic ports or the Gulf ports this side the Mississippi to supply its wants. When these were reduced in number to two—Mobile and Wilmington, with perhaps an entry now and then at Charleston—it was in a bad strait, although then the importation of English machinery and English mechanics had enabled it to manufacture, at Atlanta, Rome and Augusta, a large portion of the articles that at the commencement of the war it had to get from Europe. With the use of two ports and great activity in its various manufactories, it did very well for many months, and kept its armies in the field supplied—not perfectly, but well enough to make them effective. Then Sherman broke up the immense shops at Atlanta and Rome, crippling the rebels greatly, and compelling them to rely still more on Europe. Next, Farragut closed Mobile. Matters were getting rapidly worse and worse, for presently Sherman was on the seaboard, and between Augusta and Richmond. So, one by one the rebel-land had been deprived of all the agencies that enabled it to equip armies, except the arsenal shops in Richmond and the port of Wilmington. Now the last port has gone, and it would hardly be hyperbole to say that the last cap has been exploded on a rebel rifle that Europe can furnish. No more arms or ammunition, blankets, clothes or shoes can go in, nor can any considerable quantity of cotton go out. Now, indeed, the confederacy ceases to exist for Europe.

In another point of view also the country is to be congratulated upon the capture of Fort Fisher. It puts the last seal to the popular damnation of General Butler. General Butler's admirers and adherents are that class of men who never relinquish any position while there is a possibility that argumentative subtlety may make the people believe that they are right. It does not seem possible to imagine anything so absurd; but the whole world may be made to believe it if any considerable number of men will maintain it with vigor and stick to it. Thus there was a chance that by dint of assertion, made under all possible circumstances and at all times, the people might be brought to believe that there were mitigating circumstances in Butler's failure, and that thus he might again be forced into position. But how can the friends of Butler answer this capture? Here in the fort, made stronger by the enemy than it was before, garrisoned by three or four times as many men, and it falls the first time an attempt is made to take it. Will not this finish all the Butler controversy?

General Terry vs. General Butler.—The Fishing Blow to Our Political Generals.

General Butler, while explaining before the War Committee of Congress, yesterday, why he did not even attempt to take Fort Fisher, must have been somewhat taken aback with the thunders of the salute in honor of the capture of Fort Fisher by General Terry. We can now comprehend the keen disappointment of Admiral Porter, as expressed in his regret to General Butler, that "only a few more of your gallant fellows had got inside, for I think the fort could have been more easily taken than is supposed." According to the testimony of rebel deserters, it could have been taken in an assault by General Butler without resistance. The rebel garrison expected an assault and were prepared to meet it by a surrender, so effectually had Porter crept and demoralized them. But General Butler withdrew from what he feared would be a useless sacrifice of his troops. Mistaken exercise of humanity! The rebels, peering out from their shattered casemates, were first astonished at it, and next emboldened to prepare for a more formidable visitation. Their damages were repaired, their works were strengthened, they were largely reinforced, so that on the 14th instant, in speaking of the report that "the enemy's fleet had commenced again the bombardment of Fort Fisher," the

Richmond Dispatch said "they will find the fort in much better condition for resistance than when Butler made his attempt upon it." And so they did, and hence the severe losses in killed and wounded suffered by the assaulting columns of General Terry. Thus we see that while a little boldness on the part of General Butler would have been the exercise of a wise humanity, his unfortunate timidity rendered the capture of the fort impossible without a considerable sacrifice of our brave men. Of all the negative qualities of a military leader, when carried to excess, the quality of excessive caution is the worst, because it achieves nothing and ends in the very disasters which it seeks to avoid.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War need not trouble themselves much more about General Butler. Fort Fisher settles his case. General Terry, a volunteer, who has gallantly fought his way to his present position, is not a West Pointer. It is thus apparent that West Point jealousy of our civilian generals (if we may so call those not educated at West Point) had nothing to do with the removal of General Butler. His removal may be justified upon the single ground of disobedience of orders; or upon the plea of established incompetency as the leader of an army against the enemy. His vocation is that of a lawyer, and, in connection with this war, it is the vocation of a military governor, invested with the power of declaring, defining and executing upon intractable rebels the primitive restraints of military law. In this capacity he is as bold and remorseless as Suwarrow, while as a soldier Fort Fisher has shown him to be as docile as a Quaker.

In General Butler's removal, General Grant is relieved of the chief of those political generals and the scheming cliques of politicians behind them, who have spoiled the best laid plans of our best officers from the beginning of the war. Having no more favors to ask of his party cliques of mischief makers, President Lincoln can afford now to allow the war to be conducted on military principles and by military men. Down to the appointment of General Grant as the directing head of the army, the arrangements by the Washington Directory of the officers and operations of our military campaigns were parcelled out to conciliate this clique and that clique of politicians as much as for anything else. The mere mention of the suggestive names of McDowell, McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker and Meade, in connection with the brave old Army of the Potomac, will furnish to the reader abundant evidence upon this point.

If Grant and other generals in the West, meantime, were more successful, it was because they were less embarrassed by the political cliques of ignorant fanatics controlling the Washington Directory. But even General Grant, since he came to the East, though appointed by the special intervention of Congress to the general control of our armies, has been hampered and seriously embarrassed by some of these political or politician generals, fastened upon him for mere partisan purposes. Take the case of General Butler, for example. There was nothing in his military career to designate him as the leader of the army movement up the James in co-operation with Grant's movement from the Rapidan in May last. Butler, we must conclude, was fastened upon the army by the Washington radical abolition politicians. We dare say that, in his place, any one of a dozen of the regular army officers in Virginia at that time would have carried the Army of the James into Petersburg before he would have been required to stand upon the defensive.

In any event, the removal of General Butler from the army is no loss to the service. His place can be readily supplied as a soldier, though it is possible there is a rebel city or two in which, as military dictator, hereafter, his peculiar qualifications may be useful in paving the way to loyalty, law and order. On the other hand, however, from the gracious submission of Savannah to General Sherman, including some of the ringleaders of secession, we may conclude that no more such stringent examples of discipline as those of New Orleans and Richmond or Charleston to terms, with the restoration therein of the "old flag" of the Union. And so, while admitting that General Butler has "done the State some service," we are gratified that his unprofitable military career has been brought to a close. When a subordinate general assumes authority not set down in his instructions he should not expect or bear the consequences.

The Canadian Parliament. Quebec, Jan. 17, 1865. The Canadian Parliament meets on Thursday. A Cabinet meeting to-day to finish the programme for the coming session.

A noticeable feature of the passport system is that they are demanded on railway thoroughfares, but on the ordinary roads entering States and Vermont passports are not required.

Fires in New York. FIRE IN CHERY STREET. About seven o'clock last night a fire broke out in a stable in the lumber yard of Joseph Dury, No. 295 Chery street, corner of Clinton street. The flames quickly extended into the piles of lumber, and up to the top of the press was still burning. The damage so far as could be estimated will be about \$6,000; fully insured. One horse was burned to death. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

FIRE IN BROADWAY. Shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire originated from No. 313 Broadway, in the premises of Lee, Binns & Co., dealers in dry goods. It appears that for a day or two a strong smell of gas existed in the basement, and the Gas Company was notified, and they sent men to remedy the difficulty. On examination the gas was found to come from behind the basement wall under the sidewalk, where one of the men applied a light and an immediate explosion took place, setting fire to the wood-work. An alarm was given, and the firemen soon arrived and extinguished the fire. The stock was damaged by water several thousand dollars owing to the bad condition of the levee. Stock fully insured.

The Memo Course Travers.—After a most successful tour in the West Signer Meade has undertaken a Fresh Air Course—travelling in succession Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Columbus, &c. He is accompanied by Gottschalk and Miss Wilcox, &c. This young lady has been most warmly received wherever she has been; her pure, fresh voice and admirable method pleasing universally. She has entirely got over the timidity that embarrassed her first efforts here, and when she appears in opera we have no doubt she will make a most successful debut. Ariavanni, an excellent concert baritone, completes the troupe. With such elements it cannot fail to meet with liberal support wherever it goes.

LECTURES ON FETTERING.—Benjamin K. Browne, Esq., is announced to repeat his lecture on the Old Regions of Pennsylvania, with paintings, at the Brooklyn Athenaeum, this evening, at eight o'clock.

Court Calendar—This Day. Supreme Court—Part 1.—Court open at eleven o'clock A. M. Nos. 709, 708, 699, 697, 695, 694, 693, 692, 691, 690, 689, 688, 687, 686, 685, 684, 683, 682, 681, 680, 679, 678, 677, 676, 675, 674, 673, 672, 671, 670, 669, 668, 667, 666, 665, 664, 663, 662, 661, 660, 659, 658, 657, 656, 655, 654, 653, 652, 651, 650, 649, 648, 647, 646, 645, 644, 643, 642, 641, 640, 639, 638, 637, 636, 635, 634, 633, 632, 631, 630, 629, 628, 627, 626, 625, 624, 623, 622, 621, 620, 619, 618, 617, 616, 615, 614, 613, 612, 611, 610, 609, 608, 607, 606, 605, 604, 603, 602, 601, 600, 599, 598, 597, 596, 595, 594, 593, 592, 591, 590, 589, 588, 587, 586, 585, 584, 583, 582, 581, 580, 579, 578, 577, 576, 575, 574, 573, 572, 571, 570, 569, 568, 567, 566, 565, 564, 563, 562, 561, 560, 559, 558, 557, 556, 555, 554, 553, 552, 551, 550, 549, 548, 547, 546, 545, 544, 543, 542, 541, 540, 539, 538, 537, 536, 535, 534, 533, 532, 531, 530, 529, 528, 527, 526, 525, 524, 523, 522, 521, 520, 519, 518, 517, 516, 515, 514, 513, 512, 511, 510, 509, 508, 507, 506, 505, 504, 503, 502, 501, 500, 499, 498, 497, 496, 495, 494, 493, 492, 491, 490, 489, 488, 487, 486, 485, 484, 483, 482, 481, 480, 479, 478, 477, 476, 475, 474, 473, 472, 471, 470, 469, 468, 467, 466, 465, 464, 463, 462, 461, 460, 459, 458, 457, 456, 455, 454, 453, 452, 451, 450, 449, 448, 447, 446, 445, 444, 443, 442, 441, 440, 439, 438, 437, 436, 435, 434, 433, 432, 431, 430, 429, 428, 427, 426, 425, 424, 423, 422, 421, 420, 419, 418, 417, 416, 415, 414, 413, 412, 411, 410, 409, 408, 407, 406, 405, 404, 403, 402, 401, 400, 399, 398, 397, 396, 395, 394, 393, 392, 391, 390, 389, 388, 387, 386, 385, 384, 383, 382, 381, 380, 379, 378, 377, 376, 375, 374, 373, 372, 371, 370, 369, 368, 367, 366, 365, 364, 363, 362, 361, 360, 359, 358, 357, 356, 355, 354, 353, 352, 351, 350, 349, 348, 347, 346, 345, 344, 343, 342, 341, 340, 339, 338, 337, 336, 335, 334, 333, 332, 331, 330, 329, 328, 327, 326, 325, 324, 323, 322, 321, 320, 319, 318, 317, 316, 315, 314, 313, 312, 311, 310, 309, 308, 307, 306, 305, 304, 303, 302, 301, 300, 299, 298, 297, 296, 295, 294, 293, 292, 291, 290, 289, 288, 287, 286, 285, 284, 283, 282, 281, 280, 279, 278, 277, 276, 275, 274, 273, 272, 271, 270, 269, 268, 267, 266, 265, 264, 263, 262, 261, 260, 259, 258, 257, 256, 255, 254, 253, 252, 251, 250, 249, 248, 247, 246, 245, 244, 243, 242, 241, 240, 239, 238, 237, 236, 235, 234, 233, 232, 231, 230, 229, 228, 227, 226, 225, 224, 223, 222, 221, 220, 219, 218, 217, 216, 215, 214, 213, 212, 211, 210, 209, 208, 207, 206, 205, 204, 203, 202, 201, 200, 199, 198, 197, 196, 195, 194, 193, 192, 191, 190, 189, 188, 187, 186, 185, 184, 183, 182, 181, 180, 179, 178, 177, 176, 175, 174, 173, 172, 171, 170, 169, 168, 167, 166, 165, 164, 163, 162, 161, 160, 159, 158, 157, 156, 155, 154, 153, 152, 151, 150, 149, 148, 147, 146, 145, 144, 143, 142, 141, 140, 139, 138, 137, 136, 135, 134, 133, 132, 131, 130, 129, 128, 127, 126, 125, 124, 123, 122, 121, 120, 119, 118, 117, 116, 115, 114, 113, 112, 111, 110, 109, 108, 107, 106, 105, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, 99, 98, 97, 96, 95, 94, 93, 92, 91, 90, 89, 88, 87, 86, 85, 84, 83, 82, 81, 80, 79, 78, 77, 76, 75, 74, 73, 72, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0.

THE SOUTH.

Sherman's Troops Retired to the Savannah River.

The Feint Movement Towards Charleston Ended.

General Grierson's Raid in Mississippi.

Bellefonte Captured, Granada Burned and the Central Mississippi Railroad Destroyed.

DEMORALIZATION OF HARDEE'S ARMY.

Law, Order and Protection from the Rebel Soldiers Demanded by the South Carolina Citizens.

The Crisis Upon the Confederacy in Fearful Earnest.

The South Carolinians Want "No More Jeff. Davis Foolery."

"The Result of the Next Six Months to Wipe Out the Confederacy."

The Richmond Whig of to-day (Tuesday, the 17th) states that the Hon. Pierre Soule had arrived from Mexico, on a mission to the Confederate States.

Street rumors in Richmond say Seddon has been removed and Breckinridge made Secretary of War. Other changes were talked about, but there is nothing official.

The Confederate House of Representatives yesterday declared, by resolution, in regard to General Foote, that, under all the circumstances of the case, it is expedient that the military authority discharge him from custody.

Sherman Retires to the Savannah, Having Accomplished the Aims of His Feint Towards Charleston.

The enemy's force about Hardeeville has retired back to the Savannah river. There is some doubt whether the troops had been sent to Beaufort. There are no indications of an advance this way.

Intelligent persons from Savannah state that the late meeting there numbered about three hundred, of whom one hundred were Jews, eighty-six Irish, and the remainder were of Northern birth and shaly politicians, who no more represent the people of Savannah than a dozen deserters represent Lee's army.

Savannah Refugees at Charleston.

Two hundred and fifty refugees arrived here last night from Savannah. The Yankees were busy moving the obstructions from the river, and say they will soon move on Augusta, Branchville and Charleston. No movement has been made as yet, though the refugees think there will be soon. Sherman and his officers threaten to reduce Charleston and South Carolina to desolation. His rule in Savannah, for policy, continue, mild. He has written a letter to the citizens, saying the only way to have peace is to send messengers to the United States Congress and return to the Union, and that it is ridiculous to think of any other kind of reconstruction. The refugees brought out such servants and