

INTERESTING FROM GEORGIA.

[From the Savannah Herald, April 1.]

By the kindness of some friends who have succeeded in making their escape from the intolerable tyranny of Jeff. Davis...

THE STATE OF SOCIETY

is one of the most curious imaginable. Among the people who claim to be respectable there exists little but distrust and suspicion of each other.

But still there are certain Union men who are known to each other, and who have their meetings for the purpose of arranging plans for escape from the cruel tyranny which invariably prevails in Dixie...

The description is more ruthless than ever was the auctioneer and the slave seller in former days—fathers and husbands are torn from their homes and forced into the army—brothers and sons are dragged away to recruit the ranks of those armies which are so rapidly melting away before the cannon and the bayonets of Sherman and Grant.

The city is full of beggars. People, and whole families of them too, who before the war were independent in circumstances, are now actually suffering for food, and the authorities are doing but very little for them.

Appeals for aid, the most touching and urgent, are daily made to the authorities, to the public, and to the individual ladies who heretofore have ever been accustomed to give generously instead of asking alms from others.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Has become so frequent, and the robbers so bold that women fear to venture out of doors after dark alone, and no man dares to trust himself out at night without first transforming himself into a perambulating arsenal.

One day last week Mr. C. West, a saloon-keeper, was attacked just after night fall by a gang led by a negro boy whom he had recently discharged, and who was aware that Mr. West usually carried upon his person money to a considerable amount, and that his watch, &c., were also valuable.

Burglary is also very common, and jewelers and men who can do so take care to remove their most valuable portable goods to their dwelling-houses at night.

THE CONSCRIPTION

Has been vigilantly enforced until the number of returned soldiers and deserters became so great that they began to show a bold front, and to refuse to obey the conscripting officer.

COTTON.

Of this staple there is a good deal in Augusta—many hundred bales. Most of it is in private hands, the Government holding but a very small amount.

Accordingly, the cotton, to the amount of many hundred bales, was ferreted out from warehouses, and in some places from cellars of private houses, and piled up three bales deep in Broad street and in Green street, and every preparation was made to apply the torch.

Sherman, as we all know, took a different route, and the cotton was not then destroyed. Besides what was piled up in Broad and Green streets, a great deal was carried to the railroad and piled up along the track, ready either for transportation further inland or to be burned if it should be found impossible to carry it away.

Meanwhile "the rains descended and the floods came" and wet that cotton, and sooth spoiled much of it; this was easily done, as the negroes and others stripped off their own use the gunny-cloth with which they covered the piles, and thus the cotton became soaked and rotted and trampled into the mud.

Our informant, who is well posted in the matter, assures us that, such was the general objection to the destruction of cotton among the merchants and dealers, if Gen. Hill had really attempted to carry out his intention to burn it, his soldiers would have been interfered with, the destruction prevented, and the General himself probably mobbed.

All trading or speculating in United States currency is strictly forbidden—Greenbacks must not even be employed to purchase food or goods, nothing but Confederate money can be used.

A full meal of victuals, consisting of tainted or rsted bacon, hard bread, rice, and sometimes fried potatoes, \$10, ham and eggs \$10.

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THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

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spared from the State of Virginia. None of them are needed to operate against Johnston—for Sherman is abundantly able to make any disposition of him and his piebald army that may have been forsoresaid.

We suppose that the Army of the Potomac will be divided up by the Lieutenant General into bodies of some magnitude, and sent to occupy and garrison for a time the various important positions in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia; and the army of Sherman will, for a period, find like employment.

Sherman's great marches from November to April proved to us that the rebels have no army, and no material for an army, in the State of Georgia; that they have no army and no material for an army in the State of South Carolina; that, excluding Johnston, they have no army, and we know that they have no army, and, since Lee's men are all under parole, no material for an army, in Virginia.

Thus it is almost impossible that we should have any more fighting of any consequence on this side of the Mississippi river. Lee's men will all go home, in accordance with the terms of General Grant; but even if they were not under parole, we may be very sure that they will fight no more.

Thus, in the future, the Army of the Potomac and the army of Sherman will be employed mainly as conservators of peace in the South. The term of service of a good number will expire before the close of this year; and of a very large number before the close of next year.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HON. HENRY S. FOOTE—EXPLANATION OF HIS POSITION.

To the Editor of the New York Times: I am duly grateful I assure you, for the courtesy exercised by you in republishing my vindictory card in the Herald, according to request.

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in dearest harmony the various sections of our country. What cause for gratitude have we to the Giver of all good, how constantly has he extended his loving hand unto us.

We should thank him that we have been kept from the sin of idolatry, and that to no one man or obsequious belong the honors of these magnificent triumphs.

The full force of the organ then pealed forth the magnificent harmony, in which the choir and the congregation joined, producing a grand effect.

After the Reclor, Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., had pronounced the benediction, Mr. DITZER, Dr. CUTLER'S assistant, played upon the large organ a selection of national airs, during which the audience slowly and reluctantly dispersed.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

The first sale of cotton captured at Savannah, except some that was wet and damaged, took place at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, at No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent.

There was a very large attendance of cotton dealers, brokers and other business men, and particular interest was manifested throughout the sale.

Three thousand bales of good middling to ordinary cotton were disposed of in three-quarters of an hour at prices ranging from 16 1/8 to 25 cents in gold.

These prices are generally considered fair, though the low qualities of cotton sold at rates somewhat below those of the market.

SHEEP EATING TOBACCO.—In the winter of 1864, says the Rural New Yorker, we stated the seemingly wonderful and anomalous fact that several flocks of Merino sheep had been found to be fond of eating the small or damaged dry leaves left on tobacco stalks, and of peeling off and eating the dry bark or external skin from those stalks.

OUR GENERALS.—It is a remarkable fact that we have developed more generals of first-class military talent in our four year war than Europe has produced in any twenty years of her military history.

THE EAST ADVANCING.—Great changes are taking place in the East. Recently the city of Alexandria, Egypt, was lighted by gas, introduced by a French company.

THE SERVICES OF THANKSGIVING.—The services of thanksgiving at Trinity Church, New York, Wednesday, were of a grand and impressive character.

DR. VINTON'S REMARKS.—We congratulate you, my friends and brethren, upon this assemblage for thanksgiving. We congratulate you upon the victories which have recently crowned the arms of the nation.

FRUIT CROPS OF OHIO.—The following is a pretty close approximation, according to the Farmer, to the value of the fruit crop of Ohio.

OF apples there are over 15,000,000. If these give a yield of three bushels to a tree, we have 45,000,000 bushels, which, at fifty cents a bushel, would give the crop little sum of \$22,500,000 for the apple crop of Ohio.

OF peaches there are 2,000,000 trees—these, yielding two bushels each in a peach season, would give 4,000,000 bushels, that may be estimated at one dollar a bushel, or four million dollars in value.

OF pears and cherries a safe estimate may be one million dollars in value. These amounts to \$3,000,000, which is probably a low estimate of the value of the staple or larger fruits grown in Ohio in legitimate orchards.

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