

SHERMAN.

Additional Particulars of the Evacuation and Occupation of Savannah.

GEN. GEARY'S DIVISION THE FIRST TO ENTER THE CITY.

REBEL WORKS VERY STRONG.

The Gunboats "Sampson" and "Fire-Fly" Captured.

ALOYAL PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE CITY.

Salutation of the "Savannah Loyal Georgian."

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 25.—The announcement of the evacuation of this city by General Hardee and his occupation by General Sherman's forces has already been made.

Savannah Newspaper Accounts. Savannah had no sooner been captured than preparations were made to publish a newspaper.

On the advent of the Union forces into Savannah, the probability that all some time would be required to remain under the control of the Federal authorities, it has been deemed expedient to publish a local newspaper.

The Rebel works were not in a position to risk a sortie, and they could not evacuate their lines without being observed.

After dark Hardee threw his pontoon bridge across the river, and first sent all the able-bodied negroes who had been collected in the city.

General Geary accepted the surrender unconditionally, and assured them that their lives and property should be protected.

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THIRD EDITION

APPALLING DISASTER AT SEA.

Sinking of the Steamer "North America," from New Orleans.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN SOLDIERS LOST.

Colonel Saunders and Lieutenant-Colonel Horn Among the Lost.

SIXTY-TWO PERSONS TAKEN OFF.

All the Lady Passengers Saved.

New York, December 30.—The steamer Arago has arrived. Her officers report that last night she fell in with off Egg Harbor, the barque Mary E. Selby, of Portland, and took from her Captain Marshman, of the steamer North America, which was wrecked at sea, and forty-seven of his officers, passengers, and crew.

The North America left New Orleans on the 10th of December, with 236 soldiers, 12 cabin passengers, and a crew of 44 men.

At 2:30 P. M. the water put the fire out. The boats were got ready, and at 3:00 started the first boat, with the chief engineer and all the lady passengers.

The seventh boat had left at dark, with Major Pelitt and eight men, who were supposed lost, as they never reached the barque.

The barque made sail and proceeded towards the steamer, her lights all in sight, distant about six miles.

At daylight nothing was in sight but some water casks. Made sail and cruised around until noon, when the barque presented on her course.

Sixty-two persons were saved, and one hundred and ninety-seven lost. Among the lost were Colonel Saunders and Lieutenant-Colonel Horn.

The following were saved and brought here by the Arago:—Mrs. E. Hanson, of the Sanitary Commission, Miss Millie Flower, Miss Mary Geary, Mrs. John S. Smith, Jane Welch, Stewardess; Captain J. W. McGraw, United States Colored Infantry; J. M. Wilson, Hospital Steward United States Army; W. P. Dismore, United States Navy; E. W. McClintock, United States Navy; Privates J. W. Stewart, Thomas T. Foster, John S. Smith, Hiram Wilson, Alfred C. Dorr, Willis Pickely, Edward Van Greenon, Marion J. Brown, John Shepard, Baily Law, Francis Wisner, John G. Callon, Charles B. Wilcox, Cornelius Reynolds, and forty-two officers and crew of the North America.

Captain Marshman's Report. New York, December 30.—The steamship Arago, which arrived at two o'clock this morning from Port Royal, brings the following news:—

Report of the United States transport Arago, Henry A. Gaidson, Commander, from Port Royal, December 29, via Fortress Monroe, arrived at 10 P. M., December 29, off Little Egg Harbor, fell in with barque Mary E. Selby, of Portland, and took from her Captain Marshman, of the steamer North America, foundered at sea, and forty-seven of his officers, passengers, and crew.

Report of steamship North America, of Philadelphia, from New Orleans to New York, C. P. Marshman, Master.

Left New Orleans on the 10th of December, 1864, and S. W. Pass on the 18th, having been obtained by fog. Had on board 236 sick soldiers, 12 cabin passengers, and a crew of 44 men.

At 2:30 P. M. a vessel bore in sight—bore away for her and hoisted our colors. Union flag, heavy sea getting up.

The engineer reported the ship leaking badly: 1 P. M. he reported the water galling; channel course to the westward took of the 20th, for her and hoisted our colors. Union flag, heavy sea getting up.

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THE SOUTH.

LEE TO BE DICTATOR.

Proposition to Place General R. E. Lee in Command of the Rebel Armies.

THE WISDOM AND VIRTUE OF JEFF DAVIS DOUBTED.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Winter Campaign Against Augusta, Charleston and Richmond Feared by the Rebels.

THE GREAT RAILS.

Lee to be Presented to the Confederacy as a Commander-in-Chief or Dictator.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 29.

If the project of the Confederate States are indeed about to be presented, by way of Christmas gift, with General Lee for their Commander-in-Chief, it will not only be a most appropriate and agreeable present to them, but to the country it will be such a relief as will cause us all to breathe more freely, and to the enemy a terror and a warning.

Both Confederates and Federals will feel at once that a hand both strong and steady is laid upon the wheel, that it means business and that it will hold it.

It is no supposition that Mr. Davis is capable of an act so sane and wise, which will be greatly doubted. It is also based on the supposition that the only person capable of the full command and control of all military operations is real, complete, unqualified, that is to plan campaigns, and to appoint generals to conduct them; that he is to decide what prizes will be awarded, and what holds it is probable that he would accept an appointment of the kind on any other kind of terms; that would be a degrading himself with a responsibility and perhaps an odium without the means and authority to meet the responsibilities.

The first and most obvious of the whole man effects of this measure would be the firmness of our own people that the strength and resources of the land will now be applied in the wisest and most efficient manner; and that each separate command will be under the control of a man who will be a terror or a blessing. We shall know, then, at least, that our independence will not be trilled away; that the cause will not be treated as a secondary affair; that the primary business of the government will be the maintenance of the independence of the people, but they have said to themselves, "What is the use of it?" My not these very terms that we have used to raise and equip them, arms, the land, with the life and destiny of the country, be sent on some fool's errand, and placed under command of some fourth rate officer, who must be made into a great general and commander, whether he will or not, and so all is ruined and undone? We say only what many a reader will feel to be sadly true, in affirming that darkness and confusion like these have sometimes brooded over enterprises of great pitch and moment, and caused men to shiver with a prophetic chill. Now, if General Lee is appointed to the leading staff of command into his hands, and to charge himself with the duty of seeing to it that the republic suffer no detriment, there will be an end of those painful forebodings, and the life and destiny of the country will be in the hands of a man who will be a terror or a blessing.

Needless to say that the enemies, not merely the Army of Northern Virginia, which has so long known and followed its trusty chief, but all the other arms of the Confederate States, will be glad to see such an appointment. The way he will lead them will be a terror or a blessing.

Perhaps the most marked effect of all, however, would be the effect upon our enemies of this new power vested in General Lee. They will understand how, and how they will be in no child's play to this experienced and invincible soldier; and they will see that they will follow through blood and flame. Armies are faithful to their leaders, and they will follow when they are under the right man by a sure instinct.

From California—Silver from Idaho. SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—Sixty thousand dollars in silver have been received from Idaho. This is the first shipment from the new silver mines in Southwestern Idaho, which promise to rival those of Nevada.

Sherman's success excites profound satisfaction. The rainy season continues.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 29. Despatches from the Rebel Army. A number of Rebel deserters are brought here every day by the mail boat.

The bombardment of Fort Fisher. There is no probability of the rebel forces under Admiral Porter discontinuing their bombardment of Fort Fisher, unless so ordered by the Government.

General Sherman's Report. THE CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH—LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, December 21, 1864.—Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War—General Breckinridge reports that the enemy, after having been routed by the operations of Saturday and Sunday, near Marine, many having been killed and wounded, gained possession of Saltillo during the night of the 20th.

The garrison retreated up Rich valley. His army arrived at daylight on the 21st, and the enemy retired that night and the morning of the 22d towards Hector's Gap.

They are being pursued. Our troops are bearing the fatigue and exposure with great cheerfulness.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STOCK MARKET IS RATHER MORE ACTIVE THIS MORNING, AND PRICES ARE STEADY.

Government bonds are in demand, and prices are better, with sales of \$-204 at 106 1/2 (100, an advance of 1/2; 6% of 1881 at 117 1/2, which is an advance; and 10 4/8 at 101 1/2; 11 3/8 was bid for old 7-30s, and 121 asked; New City 6s are selling at 93 1/2.

In Bank shares there are some doing. Farmers' and Merchants' sold at 99; Kensington at 100; Girard 51; and Consolidation 90; 191 was bid for North America; 161 for Philadelphia; 55 for Commercial; and 81 for Northern Liberties.

Coal Oil shares are active, but prices continue unsettled, with sales of Bull Creek at 43; Dabell at 91; Great Basin at 26 1/2; Mineral at 24; McElhenry at 41; McClintock at 41; Oil Creek at 74; Store Farm at 27; St. Nicholas at 41; and Kruger at 14.

We invite attention to the advertisement in another column of the First National Bank, Morton McMichael, Jr., Cashier. The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the 10-19 loan will be withdrawn on the 7th of January.

This bank is prepared to receive subscriptions in large or small amounts, and will allow liberal commissions to bankers and brokers. These bonds present great advantages to subscribers as an investment—the interest is liberal, payable semi-annually, September 1st and March 1st, in coin.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following notice withdrawing the ten-forty bonds for January 7, 1865. No subscription therefor will be received after that date.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, Dec. 30. Reported by Clarke & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

2000 U.S. 5-20s..... 107 1/2 1000 U.S. 5-20s..... 107 1/2

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHIEF OF SHERIFFS. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Caldwell.

The United States vs. James F. Rice. The defendant, who is Captain or Master of the barque Alice A. Cochran, from Agua in Granada, is indicted for smuggling. It appears that the vessel, having arrived here, it was ascertained by some means that a lot of cigars, about 21,000 in number, which did not appear upon the manifest, were on board.

The cigars were claimed by Juan Espino, a passenger, but the Government alleges that the Captain knew that they were not regularly entered, and was a party to the attempt to smuggle them into port. On trial.

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