



CARLISLE, PA., DEC. 22, 1864.

The absence of the editor this week is sufficient apology for the non-appearance of our usual variety of editorial matter.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.

In compliance with the usual custom, and for the purpose of giving the hands employed on the Volunteer a few days recreation, no paper will be issued from this office next week. In the meantime if our customers desire job work done, we will try to accommodate them. We will be also on hand to receive subscription money, &c.

Our carrier will be about on New Year, with his "Annual Message," and he hopes his friends will extend to him the "material aid" he requires.

The Boiling Springs Hotel is for rent from the 1st of April, 1865. Apply to Peter F. Egan, Carlisle, Pa.

Furs Lost!—On Tuesday evening the 13th inst. somewhere on South Hanover St., and the Engine House 'the Railroad, a set of furs. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at Ralston's Drug Store, Carlisle.

Lost!—On Saturday afternoon, between the Railroad Depot and Mr. Kieffer's Confectionary store, on Main street, a Silver Lepine hunting case watch. Any person finding said watch will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office or Conly's jewelry store.

CHEAPER THAN CHEAPEST.—If you want to save money by purchasing Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods, call at Julius Newball's new Clothing Hall, Samuel Arnold's old stand, in North Hanover street, between Drs. Kieffer and Zitzer.

We have been requested to announce that the Carlisle Deposit Bank will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., (Christmas) and January 2, 1865 (New Year's).

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—Let not this cheering custom be overlooked. The lively emotion and good nature they engender, are worthy of cultivation. Children especially should not be neglected. Make the little ones happy.

THE POOR OF OUR TOWN.—That many poor people in our town are suffering for want of proper clothing and food, is an undeniable fact. In many instances, too, these sufferers are soldiers' families, who have been deprived of their protectors. As a general thing the soldiers in our armies are only paid off about twice a year, and by this criminal carelessness on the part of the Government, much distress and misery is felt by soldiers' wives and little ones. We hope all our citizens who are able will make it a point to hunt up those families, and all others, white and black, who are suffering for the necessities of life.—Their wants should be met and must be attended to at once. Give them something substantial—meat, flour, potatoes, cabbage, wood, clothing, &c. We repeat, let one and all who are able to give think of this duty and attend to it.

OUR MARKETS.—Our markets are now well supplied with poultry, butter, eggs, &c., but which sell at such shockingly high prices that none but the rich can think of buying. Indeed, we can agree that the old lady, who remarked some time ago, that when you go to market now-a-days "you should carry your money in your basket and your marketing in your pocket-book." How truthfully this saying strikes the mind when we hear this incoherent farmer demand "A/ty cents" for a pound of butter, and the same shameless price for a dozen of eggs. Poor comfort, that, for the poor. We would call it broad-daylight imposition.

CLEAN UP YOUR PAYMENTS.—If we are not mistaken there was an ordinance passed by the Town Council of this borough several years ago, which ordained that after the fall of a snow the pavements should be cleaned off within twenty-four hours after the abatement of the snow-storm; and which also inflicted a penalty of five dollars on the tenant or property holder who did not comply with the provisions of the law. It also empowered the Borough Constable to enforce the penalty on all those who neglected the duty of the law. How beautifully this ordinance is being obeyed! How energetically is our indefatigable (?) Borough Constable attending to his duties! It is now nearly two weeks since the last fall of snow, and yet, at the time of writing this article (Monday), we see a great number of pavements all over the town that have not been touched by the shovel. And what are the results of all this negligence? The snow is allowed to melt under the burning rays of "Old Sol," until the pavements are overflowing with slush and water, which freezes through the night into one solid mass of hard slippery ice, rendering it very unsafe for persons to walk over, and placing life and limb in danger. That such is the condition of our unswept pavements no one will deny. It is no laborious task to clean off your pavements immediately after it stops snowing. A good shovel and a little elbow-grease is all that is required; and then what looks more cheerful in winter than a clean pavement, free from slush and ice. If the above law is yet in operation, we hope it will be enforced upon those who do not voluntarily comply with its provisions. Let the Borough Constable be on the look-out after a snow-storm.

The country is full of horse thieves, and we would advise those who have good nags to keep them under lock and guard.

THE FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Considering the fierceness with which the late Presidential campaign was conducted by the friends of the Administration, and the extraordinary means resorted to by them to secure a triumph, it is really amazing and gratifying to witness the courage and resignation of the defeated Democracy. When, in 1852, the gallant Whig party was defeated, (after having been in power for four years,) it was never heard of as a national organization. It lingered a while, in certain localities, but it totally disappeared in, and was swallowed up by the Fremont movement of 1856.

Four years after this the Democracy was torn asunder by the Southern secession movement at Charleston, which completed its work afterwards in Baltimore; and the consequence of which was the overwhelming election of the present Executive. Since then, notwithstanding our almost crushed condition in 1860, and the overwhelming odds arrayed against us in the way of patronage—made necessary by the necessities of the war—besides desertion of our prominent leaders who, were joined to Abolitionism by prominent appointments, our intrepid organization has weathered the storm of unrelenting partisan persecution, and is now the most formidable and compact party that ever was defeated in this country. This vitality is caused by the diamond strength and beauty of its principles and teachings. It is not an ephemeral party; nor does it change its name and purposes to suit every wind of political doctrine. Triumph never caused it to forget its duty to the country; nor is it now disposed to desert the Republic, because of its defeat. Such a party may occasionally be defeated, but never entirely vanquished; and from this time forth, no matter how the war may be conducted or terminated, it is certain to grow in strength until it is again called upon to control the Government of the country. But in order to be successful when the time for action again arrives, it will be necessary to get rid of many incumbrances which impeded our efforts in the late canvass. We quite agree with an intelligent contemporary who says:

"This great work should spring from the inspiration of the people, led by fresh and vigorous minds, unconquainted with the fatal propensity to official position which has corrupted so many of our politicians. Principles must be sought out and followed, rather than a shiftless vacillating policy in our public affairs. If anything is to be preserved from the wreck of our country's greatness, it must be the work of honest patriots, men, fully impressed with the necessities of the hour and the peril of the republic.

Upon the Democratic press will rest to a great degree the responsibility of enlightening the people in reference to this important subject, and as a member of that fraternity, we will take an early opportunity to enter upon a discussion of these grave questions which have yet a vital interest to the American people. We have heretofore never failed to raise our voice in behalf of what we have believed to be Democratic principles, and we regard the present as the proper time for a full and candid discussion of the condition of the country.

By way of illustrating the "inspiration of the people," it is but necessary to allude to the late Chicago Convention. There the people's inspiration forced the nomination of McCLELLAN, in spite of the politicians, who were generally opposed to him; but still the record of those who had conceived certain crochets exclusively their own, succeeded in applying the candidate with an obnoxious weight which defeated him. VALLANDIGHAM, for instance, not content with his own defeat of a hundred thousand majority a year before, took special pains to inform the country that he framed the Chicago Platform, as if determined to make our candidate as unpopular with the masses as he was himself. If we are to succeed hereafter, the party, indeed, must act from the "inspiration of the people, led by fresh and vigorous minds, unconquainted with the fatal propensity to official position, which has corrupted so many of our politicians." So says the Pittsburg Post.

SHORT DAYS.—The days are intensely short at each end just now—about as short as they make them in this latitude, we think, without consulting the almanac. The nights are longer, and one can make the rounds of all the loafing places and still have a long time to spend at home before bed time; but those who have a given amount of labor to perform find it difficult to do so without the use of artificial light. The breakfast alarm breaks our morning nap just as the red tints of the rising sun appear in the eastern horizon, and yet we are surprised to find before the morning meal is concluded that the Town clock has told the hour of eight. Stopping on the way to your business to chat with a few friends on the current events of the day, you find the minute hand has passed the five, you—upon you—fact you scarcely get a fair and regular built start before the dinner gong sounds. The afternoon runs away in the same manner, especially when the day is cloudy, and you are compelled to light the gas at 4 o'clock. Short days, although sometimes inconvenient, are not without their benefits, if for nothing else than the contrast they afford to the long summer days, which commence at four in the morning and end when it is almost bed time.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—January 1-8, 1865. According to custom, there will be united services in the following churches of this place in observing the week of Prayer: Monday, Jan. 2.—Lutheran Church. Tuesday, Jan. 3.—2d Presbyterian Church. Wednesday, Jan. 4.—1st " " Church. Thursday, Jan. 5.—Ger. Reformed Church. Friday, Jan. 6.—First Methodist Church. Saturday, Jan. 7.—Church of God Chapel. Sunday, Jan. 8.—Emory (M. E.) Chapel. The topics for each day will be found in the religious papers. Services to be held in the evening at 7 o'clock, except the last named, which will be at 8 1/2 p. m. At each meeting an appropriate sermon will be delivered. All are cordially invited to attend.

FARMERS.—You are required to report to the United States assessors all cattle, hogs, calves and sheep which you slaughter for sale. The tax on each head of horned cattle is forty cents, on each hog ten cents, on each calf five cents. Reports must be made during the first ten days of each month. Persons failing to make returns as required by law, subject themselves to a severe penalty.

DISTURBANCE IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

A correspondent of the Age gives the following account of the late "great battle" in Clearfield County, this State:

EDITH'S PHILADELPHIA AGE: I propose to give you a brief and truthful history of the "great battle" recently fought in the county of Clearfield, of which we have so many absurdly distorted accounts. On the night of the 18th, or morning of the 19th instant, (Tuesday and Wednesday of this week,) Captain Southworth, commanding a squad of U. S. Soldiers, surrounded the house of one Thomas Adams, a deserter, residing in Knox township, Clearfield county. A dance of frolic he would shout down the first who resisted. Thomas Adams, who was in the house, (as one story and a half) got up stairs without being seen, kicked the weather-board off the gable end, looked out, and seeing a soldier standing prepared to intercept him, took a loaded gun which was at hand and shot the soldier, killing him instantly. Adams then went to the opposite gable end, kicked the boards loose, got out upon a shed, beckoned thence to the ground, ran a short distance, when a volley was fired at him, and he was mortally wounded, dying a short time afterwards. Capt. Southworth arrested nineteen men, among them being the fiddler, another young man who had a team and had been hired to convey some of the men to the dance, and a third man who accompanied him. Neither of these three were regarded as men nor bounty jumpers; but the writer believes, from information received of a character that commands implicit faith, that the whole volunteered into the service when the "emergency" in 1863 called out citizens for the defense of the State; and that they served under Capt. H. B. Swope until honorably discharged. Of the remaining captured men, some were citizens of Clearfield county. The "terrible war," sharp and decisive, was a shot from one Thomas Adams alone on the other. Captain Southworth took all the arms in the possession of the arrested parties, consisting of ten loaded revolvers, and the prisoners are held to answer under the law. This plain story strips the highly colored statements in regard to the affair of many of their sensational points, for which the public have been indebted to the parties in question of Abolition journalists and correspondents. Yours, CLEARFIELD.

"They can at any time have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the National authority under the Constitution."—President's Message.

A SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.—Governor Fenton, of New York, was serenaded at Washington the other night and made a war speech. The assemblage then proceeded to the White House and called for Mr. Lincoln. He appeared at the door and made the following eloquent and exceedingly classical and beautiful remarks:

"Friends and Fellow Citizens: I believe I shall never be old enough to speak without embarrassment when I have anything to talk about. I have no good news to tell you, and yet I have no bad news to tell. We have talked of elections until there is nothing more to say about them. The most interesting news we now have is in Sherman. We all know where he went in at, but I can't tell where he will come out at. I will now close by proposing three cheers for General Sherman and the army."

What a speech to come from the President of the United States! There are boys in every high school in the country who could make a better response to a serenade. It is a disgrace to our people to have so unfit a man presiding over the nation. We all know where he "went in at," but God only knows "where he will come out at."

Captain Winslow, who captured the Alabama, is fettered wherever he goes. Captain Collins, who cut out the Florida at Bahia, is not. Secretary Seward may learn from the fact exactly the temper of the people of the United States, and mitigate his baneful accordingly. We neither fear Great Britain nor the world in arms, nor will we finish from a contest with either in any just quarrel, and in such a war with any nation our people would be a unit; for not even Mr. Lincoln would undertake to propagate anti-slavery or wholesale confiscation among the vanquished. But the nation is not now, like Moses in the play, so "gilding for a fight" that it will back up the foreign secretary in seeking entrance upon a quarrel by business official insults, such as he is striving to contrive.

Mr. Lincoln, in his latest Message to Congress, proclaims to the world that he will retract nothing that he has heretofore said on the subject of slavery. Well, "heretofore," that is to say on the 4th day of March, 1861, Mr. Lincoln did say, on the eastern portico of the Capitol of the United States, to assembled thousands, these words:

"I declare that I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, and I have no incantation to do by the power of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively; it is essential to the peace and power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend."

Troubles Among New York Editors and Politicians.

The past five weeks, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, have been prolific of libel suits, and of political and personal denunciations, among the editors and politicians of New York city. First, ex-Mayor Opdyke sued Thurlow Weed, late of the Albany Evening Journal, for slander, estimating his damages at the snug little sum of \$50,000. Mr. Weed had published an article over his initials in which he charged the ex-Mayor with being guilty of the grossest possible political corruption. Weed justified, and is engaged in the attempt to establish the truth of the charges as made. This is a Republican fight all round. The case has been exciting great interest, and the Court Room has been crowded with notable political characters of both parties.

Peter B. Sweeney, the guiding and ruling spirit of Tammany Hall, has sued James and Erastus Brooks, of the New York Express newspaper for libel, founded upon charges made during the recent election for Members of Congress, putting his damages at \$20,000. This case has not come up for trial yet.

To wind up with, Rufus W. Andrews, late Surveyor of the Port, rushes into print with a slashing review of Thurlow Weed's doings and misdoings. The "King of the Lobby" receives a severe castigation on the charges of being interested in all Albany schemes, having in view the possession of the city railroads; helping to defeat Wadsworth for Governor in 1862; making a slanderous and malicious attack on Mrs. Lincoln, and for his double-dealing with Old Abe. All these tit-bits, nicely fricasseed and served up, will prove a savory dish for the lovers of personal and political scandal.

A LEAGUE AGAINST BUTTER.—The following timely hints on the price of butter, which we take from the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, will be endorsed by all good citizens. Read it farmers and then blush with shame:

The idea of a league against the use of articles of food that have always been regarded as next to indispensable, is suggestive of suicide by starvation. And yet, the idea of continuing their use at present rates, is suggestive of a fate scarcely less to be dreaded—suicide outright, superinduced by desperation incident to the cost of living. Nevertheless, leagues against butter have been started, and are said in some quarters to work well. The "Trades Assembly" of Albany, N. Y., have adopted a resolution that the price of butter be not advanced beyond the cost of production in proportion to other articles of food, and they have resolved to abstain from the use of butter in any way whatever. There is certainly something of the kind required in Harrisburg. The snow of week before last has been covered by 45 and 50 cent upward to 60 and 75—where, except in a few instances, it has continued to remain.

It is perfect fallacy for one to contend that the cost of production has increased five and six fold during the war. The farmers who attend this market reply to all cavillers as the price, by stating that they are compelled to pay our merchants from four to six prices for merchandise. This may all be, but they should remember that the town consumer of butter has to pay the same prices, and really requires and buys more merchandise than they. They should remember, also, that while they take cotton as the basis of the prices they demand for their productions, they have advanced beyond the cost of production by the war, whereas the grasses and crops which a merciful Providence guarantees them, costs no more than formerly.—The manufacturer who has to pay more for the labor he employs, must charge more for his products, but many of our farmers do not know their own labor, draw their income from the soil; and, if they have to employ help, they pay less for it than the manufacturer. If they lower the price of the necessities of life to that of the farmer, they will find that the general cry will eventually arise in all directions—"Tax the farmer! Tax the farmer!" "A word to the wise," &c.

POLITICS AND THE PULPIT.—The prominent and bitter part taken by many of the clergy of this country, in the late political canvass, has called forth some able strictures from many of the Democratic press, among which is the following extract from the Albany Atlas. It says:

"But clergymen have a right to think, to feel, and to speak in regard to causes so momentous as those which enter into politics of the day? Certainly they have. But they must not make the pulpit their rostrum, nor assume to be instructors and exponents of the opinions of the people in regard to political questions. The doctor has no right to his position in the Clinic, or to force his personal views upon his helpless patient. The lawyer has no right to make political speeches in Court, nor the judge to pronounce partial judgments from the bench. What would be thought of a dry goods clerk who improved his opportunities, by dissertations over the counter to his customers, upon war and peace, and the duties of his hearers at the ballot box? What would be thought of a tailor who, in the shape of a barange, or his hands in his quart of milk and water? Must the tailor give you the measure of your politics, or the duties of his hearers at the ballot box? Are you to be clobbered politically by the shoemaker, whenever he has your foot in hand? Has your barber the moment he seizes you by the nose, the privilege of snubbing you continually; and of lathering you with second aids out of Greeley's frothy Tribune?"

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John Steel, the wealthiest man in Pennsylvania, made so by oil transactions, (his receipts were \$3,000 per day) died, a few days ago, in Philadelphia, from injuries received from the kick of a horse.

THE WAR NEWS.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Grand Finale of His Triumphant March.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

From Atlanta to the Atlantic on Foot in One Month.

PORT M'ALLISTER CARRIED BY ASSAULT ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14.

Communication with Dahlgren's Fleet Thus Opened.

THE KEY TO THE OGECHEE OURS.

A Co-operating Movement by Gen. Canby.

GRAND PANIC IN MOBILE.

BALTIMORE, December 16.

The correspondent of the American at Annapolis telegraphs as follows:

The steamship Varuna left Charleston on the 11th instant at 8 o'clock in the morning. The report had reached there by the rebel flag of true boat that Sherman was in possession of Savannah, after an eight hours' fight, capturing eleven thousand prisoners.

Capture of Fort McAllister—Probable Fall of Savannah.

Special Despatch to the World.

WASHINGTON, December 16.

A despatch from City Point says Richmond papers of to-day state that Sherman on Wednesday was in front of Savannah, and had captured Fort McAllister and a line of intrenchments. This seems to confirm the news received at Annapolis to-night, announcing the fall of Savannah.

Official Despatch from Sec'y Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—8:15 P. M.

Official despatches from General Canby have been received at Bristol by an expedition from Vicksburg to co-operate with General Sherman's operations and cut Hood's communications with Mobile.

General Canby also reports the probable success of another expedition from Baton Rouge, under command of General Davidson, on the details of which it is not proper now to disclose. When last heard from Davidson was reported as having caused quite a panic in Mobile, and the devastating of the country generally. Lieutenant Colonel Earl, commanding a special party, was severely wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy at Fayette, Miss.

The Richmond papers of to-day confirm the reported capture of Bristol by an expedition, supposed to be under the command of Stoneman and Barbridge; also, the surprise and capture of the Glade Spring depot on the railroad, thirteen miles south of Abingdon, Va. The despatch written by General Thomas stated that his whole loss would not exceed three thousand (3000) and very few were killed.

A despatch from Lexington, this evening, states that "on the 13th instant, at Kingsport, Tennessee, General Barbridge had a fight with Basil Duke's Corps, (formerly John Morgan's) and routed it with a loss to the enemy of one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and prisoners, and their trains."

They also state that on Wednesday Gen. Sherman carried Fort McAllister, commanding the entrance to the Ogeechee river, by storm, and that the capture of this position puts Sherman in communication with the fleet, and necessitates the reinforcement of Savannah.

The despatches of General Canby, so far as proper for publication, and the extracts from the Richmond papers giving Hood's official report of the battle, and our success in Southwestern Virginia and in Georgia, are subjoined.

Up to this hour (8:30 P. M.) nothing has been heard from Nashville since last night, and nothing from General Sherman later than the Richmond newspapers' report of the capture of Fort McAllister on Wednesday.

FORT M'ALLISTER TAKEN BY SHERMAN.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 16.)

Official intelligence was received yesterday that the enemy, on Wednesday, carried Fort McAllister by storm. The garrison of the fort consisted of one hundred and fifty men. Fort McAllister is on the Ogeechee river, fifteen miles southwest of Savannah, at the point where the river is crossed by the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, and is about six miles from the Ogeechee sound. The capture of this position puts Sherman in communication with the Yankee fleet. Without attempting any literary criticisms, we cannot withhold the opinion that the capturing of one hundred men to the assault of Sherman's whole army, was a piece of extravagance that our present military resources do not seem to warrant.

The Examiner has the following:

Fort McAllister commands the entrance to the Ogeechee river, and has prevented the enemy, heretofore from ascending the river. We believe there are other works further up the stream, which would render the navigation of the stream by the enemy extremely uncomfortable. The fall of Fort McAllister does not by any means involve the loss of Savannah, but will necessitate the reinforcement of the troops defending that city."

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL CANBY.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 9, 1864. On the 25th ultimo, I reported that movements co-operative with General Sherman's operations would be made from Vicksburg and Baton Rouge for the purpose of cutting Hood's communications with Mobile. The expedition sent from Vicksburg, and consisting of about two thousand cavalry, and eight pieces of artillery under the command of E. D. Ostrand, of the Third colored cavalry, received on the 11th instant, having met with complete success. After an admirably executed flank movement on Jackson, on the 24th ultimo, the expedition started for the Big Black Bridge, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, which was reached on the 27th and after a stubborn resistance captured and destroyed it.

This cuts Hood's army off from the large quantities of supplies and stores accumulated at Jackson, Miss., and makes that railroad, which was his main reliance, unavailable to him.

TENNESSEE.

Victory of General Thomas Before Nashville.

HOOD ATTACKED BY OUR ARMY.

Two Days Hard Fighting.

40 PIECES ARTILLERY TAKEN.

5000 Prisoners Captured.

THOMAS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

Union Loss About 3000.

HOOD'S ARMY COMPLETELY ROTTED.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Thomas and Secretary Stanton.

FIRST OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—11:30 P. M. The department has just received unofficial dispatches from Nashville announcing that General Thomas, with the forces under his command, attacked Hood's army in front of Nashville at 9 o'clock, this morning; and although the battle is not yet decided, the whole action to-day is described as splendidly successful.

Our line advanced on the right five miles. The enemy were driven from the river, from their intrenchments, from the range of hills on which their left rested, and a forced march upon his right and center, and the center was pushed back from one to three miles, with the loss of seventeen guns and about fifteen hundred prisoners, and his whole line of earthworks except about a mile of his extreme right, where no serious attempt was made to dislodge him.

Our casualties are reported to be light. Hood's whole army, except the cavalry and a small force near Murfreesboro, were engaged.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—8:15 A. M. Major-General Dix: The following official report of the battle before Nashville has been received from Major-General Thomas:

Attracted the enemy's left this morning, and drove it from the river below the city very nearly to Franklin Pike, a distance of about eight miles. Have captured Chalmer's headquarters and train, and a second train of about twenty wagons, with between eight hundred and one thousand prisoners and sixteen pieces of artillery. Our troops behaved splendidly, all taking their share in assaulting and changing the enemy's breastworks. I shall attack the enemy again to-morrow, if he stands to fight; and if he retreats during the night I will pursue him through a heavy cavalry force in his rear to destroy his trains, if possible.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General.

THIRD OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1864—8:35 A. M.—To Major-General Dix, New York.—The following official report of the great victory achieved yesterday by Major-General Thomas and his gallant army over the Rebel forces under General Hood, in front of Nashville, was received this morning.

One of the most surprising circumstances connected with this great achievement is the small loss suffered by our troops, evincing, among other things, the admirable skill and caution of General Thomas. The effect of the battle. In our rejoicings at the defeat of the enemy, thanks are due to the Almighty for his protection to our gallant officers and men in the great conflict they have passed through.

The report of General Thomas, containing interesting details, is subjoined.—

GEN. THOMAS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, EIGHT MILES FROM NASHVILLE, Dec. 16, 1864, 6 P. M.—To the President of the United States, Hon. E. M. Stanton and Lieutenant-General Grant:—The effect of the battle, and to assure you that it is not misplaced, I have the honor to report that the enemy has been pressed at all points in his line of retreat to the Brentwood Hills.

Brigadier-General Hatch, of Wilson's Corps of Cavalry, on the right turned the enemy's left, and captured a large number of prisoners, including not yet reported. Major-General Schofield's Corps, next on the left of the cavalry, carried several hills and captured many prisoners and six pieces of artillery.

Brigadier-General Smith, next on the left of Major-General Schofield, carried the salient point of the enemy's line with M'Miller's brigade of M'Arthur's division, capturing sixteen guns, two Brigadier-Generals and about two thousand prisoners.

Brigadier-General Barraud's division of Smith's command, next on the left of M'Arthur's division, carried the enemy's intrenchments, capturing all the artillery and troops of the enemy on the line.

Brigadier-General Wood's troops, on the Franklin Pike, took up the assault, carrying the enemy's intrenchments, and in his retreat captured eight pieces of artillery and something over six hundred prisoners, and drove the enemy within one mile of the Brentwood Hill Pass.

Major-General Standant, commanding detachments of the different armies of the military division of Mississippi, most nobly supported General Wood's left, and bore a most honorable part in the operations of the day.

I have ordered the pursuit to be continued in the morning at daylight, although the troops are very much fatigued. The utmost enthusiasm prevails.

I must not forget to report the operations of Brigadier-General Johnson, in successfully driving the enemy, with the co-operation of the gun-boats under Lieutenant-Commanding Fitch, from their established batteries on the Cumberland river, below the city of Nashville, and of the success of Brigadier-General Craxton's brigade, in covering and returning our right and rear, in the operations of yesterday and to-day.

Although I have no report of the number of prisoners captured by Johnson's and Craxton's commands, I know they have a large number. I am glad to be able to state that the number of prisoners captured yesterday greatly exceeds the number reported by telegraph last evening.

The woods, fields and intrenchments are strewn with the enemy's small arms, abandoned in their retreat. In conclusion, I am happy to state that all this has been won by God's blessing on our arms. Our loss does not exceed three thousand, and very few killed.

(Signed) Gen. H. THOMAS, Major-General.