The Press.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1864.

Slavery in Kentucky.

The industrial system of Kentucky is disorganized. Slavery, legally established, is virtually abolished, and the slave-owners and slaves are beginning to feel all the evils of the system, with none of its advantages. The first hold a barren sceptre; they are responsible to the law for the good conduct and support of slaves whom they are unable to control, and possess valuable plantations they are unable to work. The slaves who are able to work will not stay in slavery, and, with little opposition, emigrate in large numbers to free States, where they will be paid for their labor. This leaves the helpless women and children, and aged negroes, to be supported by their owners; and in many cases, from the inability to provide for them, they are turned away to take care of themselves—in other words, to beg, pilfer, or live by petty jobs. Such a condition is the natural result of the refusal of the influential slaveholders to part with a system which is no longer productive of wealth, and simply a general encumbrance. Its removal must precede the restoration of the prosperity of Kentucky, and we are glad to find that the leading men and journals of the State understand this necessity. Our Kentucky exchanges are earnestly advocating a speedy reform, and the Louisville *Journal*, now entering on a nobler course, has ably shown how the removal of this great social evil may be at least partially effected. The question immediately before the people is not the ultimate and complete abolition of slavery, which is inevitable in a few years; they are forced at once to decide what they shall do to prevent the exodus of their laboring classes, and how they shall prevent an immense number of non-producers from becoming vagrants, and embarrassing the whole State with beggary.

The State Constitution of Kentucky says: "The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves *without the consent of their owners*, or without paying their owners previous to such emancipation a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated, and providing for their removal from the State." Of course compensation is impossible. Kentucky, thanks to slavery, is not in a condition to purchase her own slaves and free them, and, according to her Constitution, slavery cannot be abolished by a Convention before five years. Nor will the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery, certain to be passed by the next Congress if not by this, be enforced in time to relieve Kentucky from her present troubles. *It follows that the responsibility rests with the slaveholders.* With their consent, the Legislature has the power to emancipate the slaves without removing them from the State, and if they prefer their prejudices to their interests they will be eager to give it. Their working slaves are emigrating constantly; the non-workers are a burden or a pest; their plantations are idle; their incomes reduced, and their only hope is the abolition of a system dead for profit but alive for trouble, and the substitution of one of compensated labor. Kentucky, even if she cannot at once imitate the action of Maryland, may profit by her example.

Street Cars and the Rights of Citizens.

The pro-slavery rule which still disgraces the government of the city railroads cannot long be maintained in opposition to the judgment of the public. Wholesale proscription of any class of citizens cannot be tamely endured, and the exclusion of colored people from the cars is a gross unmitigated injustice. This rule makes no exceptions. Whatever may be the condition of colored men or women, they are rigorously excluded, solely because of their color. The intelligence, education, and courtesy of many of our colored citizens obtain them the ordinary consideration common in respectable society, but are not respected in the rules of the street cars. Age has no indulgence, loyalty no reward, sex no respect, in these rules; and, far worse than this, they are enforced in scorn of justice. While all colored men, women, and children are refused admittance to the cars, or expelled from the very platforms at the pleasure of the conductors, the worst classes of whites may ride. It is a common thing in the cars to see the rules which forbid smoking violated with the full knowledge of the conductors; to hear men swearing and using improper language in the presence of ladies; to be annoyed by the disgusting behavior of intoxicated persons; to have women of the town take places by respectable ladies. These annoyances are as common in the street cars as in the streets, and yet the rules which exclude all colored persons are justified on the pretext that they protect the comfort of passengers.

The rights of colored persons in city cars recently received acknowledgment from Judge PRATT, of San Francisco, whose decision we print in another column. His answer to the argument that railroad companies have a right to manage their own affairs is excellent. *That* he admits, but shows that they have no right to mismanage the affairs of the general public, which is exactly what they attempt to do by the exclusion of colored people. Where will they find the right to make such distinctions between one citizen and another on the ground of color? They are constituted common carriers by the law, and violate it daily in the enforcement of their rules. Judge PRATT well says that the only justification of the rules the railroad companies have adopted would be legislation authorizing the exclusion of colored people, and that, until such authority has been given, the color of a man's skin is illegal reason for expelling him from a car. If the colored people of this city are in earnest, and would maintain their social rights, they must not cease to urge their civil rights. Not only justice but law is upon their side in this dispute, and their cause will be warmly sustained by all who despise prejudice and the petty, inconsistent tyranny of these anti-Republican rules.

The First Veteran Army Corps.

By the beginning of January General HANCOCK is likely to have an army corps unsurpassed in strength and value. The War Department ordered that the 1st Veteran Army Corps should consist of twenty thousand men, and that none should be accepted except those who had served honorably not less than two years; limited enlistments from December 1 to January 1, the term of service to one year, and offered a bounty of three hundred dollars to each volunteer, payable when he is mustered in. The popularity of such a corps will be immense; veterans who would be reluctant to enlist in new regiments will eagerly join the rally of their old comrades, and proudly serve under the gallant and distinguished HANCOCK. It will be the Old Guard of the Union army—every man an accomplished soldier, baptized in battle, knowing his duty and able to do it, and the whole force self-reliant, experienced, and in earnest. General HANCOCK will call around him the best fighting material of the North, the veterans who, having already fought so well for the Union, want to be in at the death of the Rebellion. It is not surprising that the rate of enlistments in the Old Guard already promises to fill the ranks by the end of the month. About six hundred and fifty men daily will complete the organization.

WE are gratified to learn that Mr. ROBERT R. CORSON, of this city, has been appointed an aid upon the staff of the Governor of New Hampshire, with the rank of colonel, and that he has had conferred upon him, by the Governor of Rhode Island, the rank of lieutenant colonel. From the commencement of the war, Mr. CORSON has devoted himself zealously to the cause of the soldier. One of the most active in the organization and management of the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, he has contributed not a little towards giving Philadelphia the reputation she enjoys for generous hospitality to regiments in transit. His efficiency as an officer of the Supervisory Committee, of this city, for raising colored troops, is well known by the gentlemen who have been his colaborers in that cause. But the work to which Mr. CORSON has chiefly put his hand, and to which he has given night and day, is the performance of his duty as military agent for the New England States, whose office it is to have the care of sick and wounded soldiers from that section who may lie in our various hospitals. The services rendered by him can only be appreciated by the soldiers themselves; the recognition of them by the above-named Governors is manifested in the rank conferred.

Sherman's March.

SPECULATIONS CONCERNING HIS RECENT MOVEMENTS—DARIEN, BRUNSWICK, SAVANNAH, AND BEAUFORT.

Admittedly, General Sherman is nearing the Georgia coast, and, perhaps, as we write, is within singing point of Savannah, from which he was lately reported, upon random testimony, to be but six miles away. At all events, it seems established that Sherman's object is still, as it has ever been, Savannah. We emphasize this fact, because the Georgia press in general, and a Richmond organ of the rebel oligarchy, appeared lately to believe that he had been compelled, in view of the *formidable* character of his reception on the road towards Savannah, to divert his original aim toward Darien or Brunswick. On the contrary, Sherman's main body has been marching between the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers, taking the ridge of land flanked on both sides by the great river marshes. The junction of his forces at Millen settles the question of his purpose on Savannah. The Darien or Brunswick theory may be explained by supposing that Sherman threatened the line of communication running toward Florida, from Savannah, with the intention of diverting or baffling the enemy, and making safe every road leading to the destined city. The line we have indicated runs to Brunswick, fifty miles below Savannah, where, if failing in his main object, the rebels imagined Sherman could open communication with the fleet. Darien is a point on the coast nearer to Savannah, and connecting with the Brunswick Railroad by country roads. Sherman has evidently no need of either of these places, unless he can be defeated (which he is not), or encounters difficulties sufficient to force him to make a tardy siege of Savannah—in which case he would require some point of communication on the coast. The Darien speculation, however, is no longer of service.

A JUNCTION WITH FOSTER.

The junction of Sherman's forces at Millen appears to have determined his object in the minds of the Georgians. The Richmond papers, which have gathered the latest intelligence from the press of Charleston, Savannah, and Augusta, grant that our army is fast approaching the coast, but cannot tell whether Sherman will be able to make a junction with Foster near Grahamville, and, with Beaufort as a base of operations, move on Savannah, or lay direct siege to the city. Should he try the latter experiment he is threatened with an accumulated opposition of which he has not yet dreamed. In the former case he will move to cut Savannah off from all communication northward, preparatory to taking it. Sherman, it is understood, has the combined skill of Generalissimo Bragg and Beauregard, Lieutenant Generals Hardee and Dick Taylor, Major Generals Wade Hampton, Wheeler, and Gustavus Smith, and Brigadiers Wayne, Phillips, and Cobb to oppose him. An army proportionate to this array of generals would be formidable. The great battle expected has perhaps already taken place. "Let him do what he will," says the Richmond *Examiner*, "he will certainly feel that he never was opposed in a more critical situation." With all this, it seems to be admitted that Sherman has passed the point of crisis marked out for him, and that his army is in splendid condition, "admirably clothed and appointed, each man having eighty rounds of ammunition," and "the wagons containing fixed material without stint," and "rations for forty days."

SHERMAN WAITED FOR BY THE FLEET—BEAUFORT OR SAVANNAH?

"General Sherman is at last approaching the coast, whither he has been travelling twenty-three days," says the Richmond *Examiner* of December 7. For five days, up to Friday week, (says the Richmond *Dispatch*,) Sherman's average marching has been only five miles per day—a delay most dangerous to him. He has wasted too much time to think now about obliquing to his right and marching for Brunswick, on the Georgia coast, and must of necessity strike for Savannah or Beaufort, South Carolina, the nearest point. *He was expected by the fleet at Savannah as early as Sunday, the 26th*, and all that night the Federal shipping was throwing up signal rockets for his information. He had not gotten further, if as far, as Millen on the second day of the month—last Friday. All the ferries on the Savannah are guarded.

HIS NUMBERS AND GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The Georgia papers inform us that there is much straggling from Sherman's army, which is estimated at 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. The situation thus far, places him *between the Ogechee and Savannah rivers, in the neighborhood of Millen*, the junction of the road from Augusta with the road from Savannah to Macon. Millen is seventy-nine miles from Savannah and fifty-three from Augusta. Sherman's situation is a very difficult one for a forward movement in any direction. "He seems rather to have thrown himself out of the road to any point south of Savannah. "*But if he march on that city, or attempt to cross the Savannah river and strike for Beaufort, he will encounter difficulties which we can scarcely suppose he would voluntarily confront.*" His road will be through marshes, and easy of obstruction. The Savannah river is ours, and the ferries are guarded. Whether he will attempt to break through these obstacles or encounter others scarcely less formidable, it may be farther South, this week will probably determine.

INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH—ON TO SAVANNAH.

In Sherman's route from Milledgeville (so we gather from the *Chronicle* and *Sentinel of Augusta*), his army destroyed, as far as possible, all mills, cribs, and gin-houses, cotton screws, cotton implements, etc.; and carried off all stock, provisions, and negroes.

At Eatonville over one hundred horses, which had given out, were killed. The road along was strewn with dead negro women and children"—a statement calculated to frighten the slaves. At Monticello a man by the name of Smith was hung. A large quantity of ungathered corn was spared, but "*there is not a horse or ox in the country round.*" The army was under strict discipline, and when privates were found depredating on private property they were severely punished by order of Sherman. Stragglers committed depredations with impunity, but Gen. Slocum gave orders to the citizens along the route to shoot them down without mercy, and sometimes the plunderers were whipped. Great astonishment was expressed at the richness of the country. The town of Forsyth was reported demolished by the right wing of the Federal army, under Howard, which crossed the Ocmulgee between Adams' Ferry and Macon. Rebel soldiers captured were invariably treated as prisoners of war.

It may be conjectured from these items that the Georgians do not entertain the worst opinion of Sherman, and that he has conducted his march with excellent system and order.

But another story is published in a later number of one of the Georgia papers, in which it is stated, upon no authority whatever, that the Yankee soldiers have used dreadful and nameless violence toward many women. Equally credible with this is the statement that the negroes are "desperately afraid of their liberators."

The campaign in Georgia is not without its humors. A droll story is related in the Richmond papers, at the expense of General Anderson, of the 2d Brigade Georgia Militia, who was wounded at Griswoldsville. His brigade suffered heavy loss; and while he behaved gallantly, it is charged that he acted rashly in attempting to storm breastworks over an open field, with a morass intervening, without reasonable prospect of success!

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 10.

BURNING OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

Admiral PORTER communicates to the Navy Department information of the burning of the blockade-runner Ella, off Wilmington, by an expedition from the United States steamer Emma. She was loaded with arms and ammunition, and was bound for Wilmington. She was run ashore under the guns of the enemy's batteries on the 3d instant, and was subsequently destroyed. From papers found on board, she must have sailed from Nassau some time in the latter part of November. The expedition from the Emma was composed of 6 men, under charge of Acting Ensign CAMPBELL, assisted by Acting Third Assistant Engineer CHURCHILL. Much praise is accorded them for the creditable manner in which the work was performed.

SELLING GOODS TO BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Five or six merchants of Washington, charged with selling goods to blockade-runners, who were at large on parole, have been re-committed to the Old Capitol Prison, by order of the Secretary of War.

LORD LYONS' ESTABLISHMENT.

The horses, carriages, liquors, &c., belonging to the establishment of Lord LYONS, have been sold at auction. The prices of the wines ranged from thirty to forty dollars per dozen, and the liquors at seven dollars and fifty cents per bottle. This disposition of his property indicates that Lord LYONS will not soon return to this country, if at all.

THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA—ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

The Legislature of Virginia, as contradistinguished from that of West Virginia, now in session at Alexandria, have elected JOSEPH SEGAR to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate occasioned by the death of Mr. BOWDEN, and JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, at present U. S. District Judge, in place of Mr. CARLILE, whose term of office will expire on the 4th of March next.

COMMODORE CRAVEN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Commodore CRAVEN, of the United States ship Niagara, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated at Antwerp, Nov. 22, says: "On receiving the announcement of the re-election of President LINCOLN we immediately dressed our vessel with the national flag at her mast-heads. We considered this to be the greatest and most important contest of the war, and most glorious in its results. I have again dressed ship to-day, and at noon fired a salute of twenty-one guns. It is, I believe, the first time since our national existence that such a demonstration was made by any of our ships of war, but the occasion seemed so momentous and all glorious to me that I cannot resist the impulse to thus manifest my joy."

THE 1ST ARMY CORPS.

In answer to many inquiries, it is stated that substitutes for enrolled men may be enlisted in the 1st Corps, Major General HANCOCK commanding, and principals will be exempt from draft, but such substitutes will not receive the Government bounty. They should be forwarded to Washington for enlistment. Representative recruits, however, may be enlisted in the corps, and those will receive the Government bounty.

REFUGEES.

Seven men, five women, and four children, refugees from Lynchburg, Virginia, presented themselves at the provost marshal's office to-day. They were comfortably clad, but said that they came North owing to the scarcity and high price of provisions.

CONTRABAND DEALING.

The military commission in session in this city this morning took up the case of CHAS. E. WATERS, of Baltimore, in which PARDON WORSLEY was the principal witness for the Government. He is accused of selling goods to blockade-runners to be carried into the rebel lines.

REBEL DESERTERS.

The mail-steamer Cosmopolitan, and Caldwell, brought to Washington from Newport News deserters from LEE's army. They were disrobed, and cold, being in rags. But, lo! now, wherever they go, "Worth follows them." Wherever they go, "He whom they pierced" follows them for ever fresh, and gratitude ever new. "He was *wounded for our transgressions*, he was *bruised for our iniquities*; the chastisement of our peace was upon Him; and by His stripes we are *healed!* Oh, blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord!" We are here to-day, and Jesus was here! We are one with Him, and He is one with all His people, only because He was here! Hosannas to the Son of David, to the Son of God! Wherever He went, His tears fell, wherever He went, the blind received their sight! His miracles were wrought, His words were endured, and the Saviour and Redeemer of mankind is the same. Let us obey His

EXPEDITIOUS

RUMORED ENGAGEMENT

PARTICULARS OF GRANT'S NEW MOVEMENT

National Losses at the Battle of Franklin.

Mississippi Central Railroad Destroyed by General Dana.

Execution of Colored Troops by Guerillas.

SHERMAN REPORTED WITHIN SIX MILES OF SAVANNAH.

Rumored Intention to Join Foster and Make Beaufort a Base of Operations.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION OF GREGG'S CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 8, P. M.—Yesterday morning at daylight the 5th Corps, with the 3d Division of the 2d, and two brigades of Gregg's cavalry, started South.

They were heard from yesterday afternoon, and had crossed Nottaway river on the Jerusalem road, without opposition of any note. They crossed on pontoons, which they took up after doing so.

Deserters who came in to-day state that Mahone's division was sent off yesterday to meet them, but as no firing in that direction has been heard to-day, it is not believed that any engagement has taken place.

PROBABLE FIGHT WITH WARREN'S CORPS.

DECEMBER 9, A. M.—A reconnoitring party of cavalry went out on the left yesterday afternoon, and striking the rebel pickets on the Vaughan road, drove them to Hatcher's Run, a distance of over two miles, where they had breastworks erected, and where our troops made a stand.

Skirmishing continued for some time, when, the object of the movement having been accomplished, the party returned. Our loss was seven men wounded; that of the enemy is not known.

Some of those who accompanied the party report that firing was heard in the direction of Stony Creek, which would indicate that a fight was going on between our cavalry and the rebels.

Reports are current that the evacuation of Petersburg may be looked for, but very little attention is paid to these rumors. W. D. MCGREGOR.

THE LATEST FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

The Richmond papers of Thursday, December 8, say that nothing new had been received at the Confederate War Department regarding Sherman's movements.

No exchanges of Georgia papers had been received of a later date than the 3d of December.

Moseby has been promoted to the rank of colonel.

ANOTHER RECONNOISSANCE—THE ENEMY DISCOVERED WEAK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 9, P. M.—Another reconnoissance was made this morning along the Vaughan road towards Hatcher's Run, over the same route the cavalry went yesterday. The force consisted of detachments from several regiments of cavalry under Colonel Kirwin, of the 13th Pennsylvania, and three brigades of the 1st Divison of the 2d Corps, under General Miles.

The videttes of the enemy were driven across the run, when a sharp fire was opened on the advance from a line of breastworks on the opposite side. After some skirmishing to discover the strength of the enemy, a charge was made across the run, and the works were carried by assault, but not till the rebels had made good their retreat up the south side. Our men took position in the captured entrenchments, while skirmishers were thrown out on both flanks.

Soon after a report came that the enemy were moving up and across the run, half a mile west of the road our troops were on, evincing an intention to attack on the right flank. Our men were not disposed his command to receive them if they should attempt it. He also went back for reinforcements, which were given him at once; but the enemy did not make their appearance during the afternoon, and it is believed they fell back to a stronger position, at Armstrong's Mills, a mile and a half west. The impression is that they had no large force in the vicinity, otherwise they would have made a more stubborn resistance to our advance. Our loss in the charge was 17 men wounded, and among them Lieut. Ward, of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry. The loss of the enemy is not known. If they had any, they carried them off, for none fell into our hands. In the afternoon reports came that the enemy were moving towards the left in heavy force, and arrangements were made to meet them, but up to this hour (midnight) they have not appeared.

GENERAL MEADE'S PROMOTION.

In my despatch a few days ago, giving a list of promotions by brevet, I included the name of Gen. Meade as being made brevet major general. This was incorrect. He was made a full major general in the regular army, to date from August 19, 1864, and to rank next to General Sherman. This promotion was conferred at the special request of Gen. Grant for services during the present campaign. W. D. MCGREGOR.

SHERMAN'S MARCH IN GEORGIA

HIS ARMY IN SPLENDID CONDITION, AND REPORTED WITHIN SIX MILES OF SAVANNAH.

APPROACHING SAVANNAH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The *Republican* says: "It is reported in reliable military circles that information has been received that Gen. Sherman's cavalry crossed the Ogeechee canal, and appeared in the rear of Savannah at two points on Thursday. It is reported that one portion of the force dashed into and captured Yamacraw, while the other swept around on the south as far as Beulah. Yamacraw is just north of Savannah. Beulah, we believe, is on the Vernon river, a tributary to the Ossabaw sound."

SHERMAN WITHIN SIX MILES OF SAVANNAH—LEE SENDING TROOPS TO GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—It is reported direct from General Grant's army, that on Wednesday the rebels had information of Sherman's approach was within six miles of Savannah. At this point he had halted, and was awaiting the arrival of certain portions of his command which had been sent in different directions for the purpose of misleading the enemy. Deserters who gave this information also state that there is great dissatisfaction in the rebel ranks, because correct information of Sherman's movements is withheld from them. Especially is this so among the Georgia troops. Many of them have recently come from home to escape from their confinement, and joined Sherman. It was also evident from the conversation of these deserters, that Lee had detached troops from his army and sent them to Georgia to assist in arresting Sherman's advance. It is not too great an inference to draw from this fact, that even this Sherman has thundered at the gates of Savannah, and most probably with success.

THE LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—The following special despatch has been received at the office of the *American*:

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 10, P. M.—The steamer Victor has just arrived from Charleston, where all of Col. Mulford's fleet are now lying, the point of exchange having been changed from Savannah to Charleston, Generals Sherman and Foster having interrupted the exchange at the former place.

When the Victor sailed on Wednesday heavy firing was heard in the direction of Savannah, indicating either an attack on Savannah or the railroad between the two cities. All agree that Savannah must fall.

There are two inches of snow at Nashville, and the weather is colder.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THIRTEEN BLACK SOLDIERS SHOT BY GUERILLAS—OUR FULL LOSS AT FRANKLIN.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—Despatches from Nashville indicate no material change up to noon yesterday.

The blockade below Nashville continues. The rebels have six batteries along the river, too powerful for our gunboats, with their present low range.

Thirteen colored troops of Cooper's brigade, on its late march from Johnsonville to Centreville, were captured by guerillas, drawn up in line, faces averted, and shot.

The official figures of the battle at Franklin show our aggregate loss to have been 140 officers and 2,056 enlisted men.

The rebel General Raynes, residing between the picket lines in front of Nashville, was killed on the 8th. His house was used by rebel sharpshooters, and was demolished by our fire.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 4, via CAIRO, Dec. 9.—Major General N. J. T. Dana, by a successful expedition from Vicksburg, destroyed the Mississippi Central Railroad for thirty miles above the Big Black crossing, including the long bridge at that place.

The enemy was found in force, but the work was thoroughly done. Our troops returned to Vicksburg with a loss of five killed and forty-one wounded and missing. 2,500 bales of Confederate cotton and about $300,000 worth of other public property were destroyed.

RUMORS OF FORREST'S MOVEMENTS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—The rumors that Forrest has crossed the Cumberland, and was marching on Louisville, created considerable excitement here yesterday. They are not confirmed, and it is not known that any force of the enemy has yet crossed the river.

THE LOSSES AT FRANKLIN—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.—The Federal loss in the battle at Franklin, as ascertained by official reports, is greater than was at first reported. In the 2d Division of the 23d Corps the loss was 34 officers and 588 men killed, wounded, and missing; in the 2d Division of the 4th Corps, 7 officers and 276 men. A large number of those slightly wounded are in the hospital here. The loss of the residents living near the lines of the two armies is estimated at over half a million dollars.

The rebel General Cleburne, whose headquarters were at the residence of Mrs. A. V. Burr, was shelled out from there yesterday by our batteries. The house is reported to have been destroyed on Sunday last.

A small party of Confederates, about fifty in number, succeeded in crossing the Cumberland river this side of Carthage.

SUNSHINE.

THE FLOUNCY ROBE.

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Publishers,
25 South SIXTH Street, above Chestnut.

L. & B. will supply all the New Books of this Season at low prices, and "Woodcliff" can be procured at any of the Bookstores. d3t

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Besides the above, they publish some elegant large colored TOY BOOKS, on paper, and also cloth, unbreakable, and have an immense collection of the best juveniles, English and American, wholesale and retail. d3t

ALLAN SHOT.

MONISHER.—Major Gregory, commanding the post at Palmyra, Mo., reports that the rebels made an attempt last night to burn the Misty Bridge, on the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad. When discovered by the guard, the incendiary was sitting on the bridge trying to kindle a fire with a brand. He had with him a man dressed in rebel uniform, who was unrecognizable by the citizens of the vicinity. Six balls passed through him, causing instant death.

The crew of the steamer Ike Davis, captured some time since by the rebels, and run into Galveston harbor, arrived at New Orleans on the 2d.

LATE REBEL PAPERS.

SHERMAN'S DESTINATION SAVANNAH

HIS PROPOSED JUNCTION WITH FOSTER.

An Important Lodgment Effected by Grant.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Opposition to Jeff Davis' Pro-Slavery Emancipation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 4th says the fact that Sherman's army had reached Millen settles the question that its destination is towards Savannah.

SHERMAN'S ROUTE.

His route, however, is to be determined. He may move his whole army direct to Savannah by the old road from Augusta, or he may move across Screven county, in Georgia, and Beaufort district, in South Carolina, crossing the Savannah river, so as to form a junction with Foster at Grahamsville, or he may divide his army and march a section by each route.

Foster's advance, together with his sending up signals, indicates that he expected to meet Sherman, but the latter failed to come to time. The point to be gained by the capture of Grahamsville was to cut off reinforcements from Augusta to Savannah. This would place Savannah at his mercy, as he would use Port Royal for a base and then proceed to the ultimate object of his campaign, the capture of Savannah or Charleston. He would hardly risk a battle before Savannah with only the supplies on hand. In will fall back upon his base, and that will be Grahamsville and Port Royal. In view of these considerations no matter what faint lights he may make, he will aim to reach the point where Foster is now waiting for him.

ROADS TO SAVANNAH—BROWN'S ESCAPADE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th says the last accounts represented Sherman at Millen, and from that point he has three hundred and twenty miles distance—Beaufort, Savannah, and Darien. It was believed by some that he would yet endeavor to reach Foster, at Grahamsville, or, failing in that, would try to capture Savannah.

The Savannah *Republican* says when Gov. Brown fled from Milledgeville he took with him all of his own property of every description, even to the cabbages in his garden, but he was not so diligent in looking after the State property. All the powder of the State, at Milledgeville, was left behind; also 3,000 stand of arms, both of which fell into the hands of the enemy.

The Savannah *News* of the 3d has a glowing account of how Wheeler whipped and pursued Sherman's cavalry, under Kilpatrick, near Waynesboro.

GRANT REINFORCED.

The Richmond papers of the 8th say that Grant has been reinforced by from 6,000 to 10,000 men from the Shenandoah Valley, and that a battle is imminent. The Dutch Gap Canal, they say, can be made ready for use in a few hours. They have a report that a force of our troops has effected a lodgment between the two important points of Fort Darling and the Howlett House. It is claimed that one of our gunboats was sunk on Monday by an iron bolt from one of the Howlett House guns.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS—NORTH CAROLINA VS. SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the North Carolina Legislature resolutions have been introduced in favor of sending commissioners to Washington to negotiate a peace.

In the South Carolina Legislature resolutions have been introduced deprecating peace negotiations until a dissolution of the Union is conceded.

Governor Bonham, in his message to the South Carolina Legislature, opposes peace without independence.

REBELS IN THE NORTH.

The Richmond *Despatch* is bitter upon the Southerners in New York and at the North. If the Confederacy triumphs they cannot expect to return to the South.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

In the rebel Senate, on the 5th inst., Mr. Orr submitted a report denouncing the capture of the Florida, in Bahia Bay.

In the House Mr. Foote offered a resolution that Congress has no authority to interfere on the subject of the emancipation of slaves as recommended by Jeff Davis. Also, against a separate States negotiating for peace; but favoring a convention of States for the purpose of securing peace through a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Snow Storm.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A heavy northeast gale and snow storm has prevailed since two o'clock this morning. There are about two inches of snow on Broadway.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 10.—The gunboat General Grant and the steamship Rapidan, on a trial trip from Boston to New York, put into Newport last night.

A heavy snow storm commenced here this morning.

PORTLAND, Dec. 10.—A thick snow storm prevails here. The wind is northeast and blowing heavily.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—About two inches of snow fell here during last night.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—A severe storm commenced this morning, with snow.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Snow has been falling with occasional intermissions since yesterday morning, and it is now six inches deep, all the railroad trains have been delayed.

Railroad Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—The Louisville and Lexington passenger train going west near Pleasureville, was thrown from the track by a rail being displaced by guerillas. Nobody was injured on the train. Another party of guerillas, while endeavoring to remove a rail near Beard Station were fired on by the guard of a freight train, which was standing at Beard's Station. A man named Ellis, from Shelby county, was badly if not mortally wounded. Three others are reported wounded persons living in the vicinity.

MIDNIGHT.—The Nashville passenger train has not arrived, and is 6½ hours overdue. The cause of the detention is not known.

Great Fire in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in a large structure belonging to the Brooklyn Gas Company, at the foot of Hudson avenue, and used for the storage of bituminous coal. From that time until yesterday men were employed in endeavoring to extinguish the fire.

Last night, however, there was a tremendous explosion in the building from the gas generated by the smouldering fire, which was instantly followed by the flames extending among the coal with great rapidity, until thousands of tons were on a blaze. The fire is still raging with great force, though the firemen have succeeded in confining it to the premises. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Fire in Baltimore—Sentence for Lurcher.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—The large coal oil factory near Spring Gardens, West Baltimore, called the Patapsco Coal Oil Works, corner of Russell and Fremont streets, owned by Messrs. Duhriel & Co., together with three adjoining houses, were totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss heavy, and partially insured.

J. Peter Bolleau, a private of the 1st Delaware Regiment, tried by a court martial upon the charge of deliberately taking the life of a little boy, on Camden street, has been sentenced to be hanged, at Fort McHenry, between the hours of 9 and 12 to-day, on the 21st inst.

Fire in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 11.—A fire occurred here today which destroyed property valued at $14,000.

Another Rebel Raid from Canada

BUFFALO, Dec. 11. P. M.—Information has been received here that a raid is contemplated on this city.

POSITIVE SALE OF 600 LOTS OF FRENCH, GERMAN, AND BRITISH DRY GOODS.—The early attention of dealers is requested to the assortment of French, German, and British dry goods, furs, etc., embracing about 600 lots of desirable articles, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From Mr. J. Jay Smith's, 403 Chestnut street, we have the *Illustrated London News* and *Illustrated News of the World*, of October 19, the first containing a fine portrait of Mr. Leech, the great artist of *Punch*. Also, *Illustrated News of the World*, of 29th ult.

EUROPE.

SPEECH OF RICHARD COBDEN ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Canada at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 11—6 P. M.—The steamer Canada has arrived from Liverpool with advices of Nov. 27. The City of Manchester arrived out on the 26th ult., and the Persia on the 28th.

The Canada experienced heavy westerly gales, and has been detained at Halifax harbor since last night by the southerly snow storm and thick weather. She reports, at 2 P. M. to-day, lat. 45, lon. 51, passed steamer Etna, bound to Philadelphia; coming east.

The following is a summary of her news, received by the Canada, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th:

There is erected upon the question of RICHARDSON ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Cobden, at a great meeting of his constituents, delivered a long speech on the 23d. Mr. Bright was to have spoken, but was prevented by domestic affairs.

Will attend to the duties of his office, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at his office, No. 114 S. Seventh street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where any Europeans and Americans interested must present their claims, or be forever barred from coming in on said fund not put forth a list of their names.

JOHN [illegible]

d3t-s8t

A ALL PERSONS, INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of the late Dr. [illegible], deceased, will please pay or settle the same to the undersigned Executors.

[illegible]

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of PETER CURRAN, late of the City of Philadelphia, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of the Executors of the estate of PETER CURRAN, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled to the same, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 114 S. Seventh street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where any Europeans and Americans interested must present their claims, or be forever barred from coming in on said fund not put forth a list of their names.

JOHN [illegible]

d3t-s8t

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1864.

A REBEL GENERAL ON PAROLE.

The rebel General Beale has arrived in this city, and has reported to General Dix. He is released on parole, from Fort Warren, to act in conjunction with the Union General Payne in the exchange of 1,000 bales of cotton from the South for 30,000 blankets for rebel prisoners in our hands.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GOLDEN RULE.

The steamship Golden Rule, from Greytown on the 2d inst, arrived at this port to-night.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

The steamers Edinburgh, Virginia, and Bremen sailed to-day, with nearly $900,000 in specie.

QUOTATION FOR GOLD.

At Gallagher's Exchange this evening gold closed at 234.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, barks Greyhound, Gaboon, Africa; Anna Francis, Fort Antonio, Jamaica; ship Corinna, Calcutta; brigs J. McIntyre, Mobe; Faron, Cape Haytien. Below, bark Avola, from Africa.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.

MARINE DISASTER.

During the thick snow storm on Saturday the schooner Leon went ashore on Nahant Beach. She soon went to pieces, and all on board perished. The life-boat from Swampscott made several attempts to go to the aid of the schooner, but could not reach her. The crew numbered five or six men. The Leon sailed from Rockland on December 2, for New Bedford.

GEN. ROSECRANS SUPERSEDED.—The rumor which has been circulating in the city for several days regarding the removal of General Rosecrans from the Department of the Missouri is confirmed as a fact by telegraphic announcement from Washington City. He is superseded by Major General Dodge, of Iowa. General Rosecrans goes to Cincinnati, to report from there to Washington by letter. To General Rosecrans it is due to say that he will leave many friends among us. Few men possess a happier faculty of winning the confidence and personal regard of those with whom he is brought in contact. In matters of official labor, it is probable the General's habits and tastes better adapt him to the active duties of the field than such as he has chiefly been called upon to perform in his late position. Nevertheless, his course as commander of this department has generally met the approval of the loyal men of Missouri.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FIRST PAGE.]

U.-S. MILITARY SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS.

Last week Joseph Logan, late 6 lieutenant of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, and a student of this school, passed the Board of Examiners, at Washington, for officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was recommended for second lieutenant. The following summary shows the number of students of this school who have appeared before the two boards now sitting at Washington to examine officers for colored troops and the Veteran Reserve Corps, from October