BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

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VISIT OF THE UNCONDITIONAL UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—This afternoon the Maryland Union State Central Committee formally called upon President Lincoln, to congratulate him on his re-election. W. H. Purnell, Esq., Chairman, in his address, said they felt under deep obligations to him, because by the exercise of rare discretion on his part, Maryland to-day occupies the proud position of a free State; and they desired that his future administration of the Government, as in the past, may result in the restoration of the Union, with universal freedom as its immutable basis.

The President in reply said he would not attempt to conceal his gratification with the result of the election. He had exercised his best judgment for the good of the whole country, and to have the seal of approbation placed on his course was exceedingly grateful to his feelings. He expressed his belief that the policy he had pursued was the best and the only one which could save the country. He repeated what he had said before, that he indulged in no feeling of triumph over any one, who had thought or acted differently from himself. He had no such feeling toward any living man. He thought the adoption of a free State constitution for Maryland was a great thing, and a victory for the right, and worth a great deal more than the part of Maryland in the late election, although of the latter he thought well.

In conclusion he repeated what he had previously said, namely: Those who differed from and opposed us will see that defeat is better for their own good than if they had been successful.

Some time was spent in pleasant intercourse after the President had concluded his remarks.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16.—The steamer Saxon from Port Royal, reports having found abandoned fifty miles east of Hatteras, N. C., a schooner named the Ringgold, hailing from Dennis, Massachusetts. All sails gone and two feet of water in her hold.

The Saxon brings important dispatches from the flag of truce fleet off Port Royal, S. C. Lieutenant Colonel Mulford had nearly completed the arrangements for the exchange of prisoners, and the whole fleet was expected to return North in a few days.

Major General Burnside arrived here this morning from Washington and proceeded immediately to the front.

THE REPORTED GUERILLA RAID.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 17.—Immediately upon the reception of intelligence of a proposed guerilla raid into Cumberland valley, steps were taken by Governor Curtin for the organization of the military forces of the border counties. Over one thousand men have already been enrolled in Franklin and Adams counties and armed and equipped by the State authorities. No apprehension is now entertained of an incursion. Of some twenty recruits sent by Moseby into Pennsylvania, seven have been captured. The others are believed to have escaped to the other side of the Potomac.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The plates of the new fifty cent fractional currency are nearly ready for printing. The notes will be of the same breadth as those now in circulation, but nearly twice as long. The new five cent notes will be of the same size as the old ones, while the 10's and 25's will be of graduated lengths between the highest and lowest denominations.

DEATH OF JUDGE PITMAN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 17.—Judge John Pitman, of the U. S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island, was found dead in his bed this morning. He was on the bench yesterday, but in a very feeble condition.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The steam transport Continental, from New Orleans on the 10th, has arrived. Among her passengers are several officers of the Mexican patriot army.

GENERAL CANBY.

WASHINGTON, Nov'r 17th.—An official dispatch, dated New Orleans, Nov'r 12th, received here to day, confirms the statement that Major General Canby, while going up the White river to direct matters in Arkansas, was fired upon by guerillas and wounded in the upper part of the thigh. The wound is a severe and painful one, but fortunately is not dangerous. "He arrived here," the dispatch says, "safely this afternoon, and will receive the best care under Mrs. Canby's superintendence.

His mental faculties are entirely unaffected, and with his admirable powers of endurance and strength of mind, we hope he will be about in a few weeks. After he was wounded he consulted fully with Gen. Reynolds, at the mouth of White river, and it is confidently believed that the accident will in no way interfere with the direction of affairs in this Department."

The above despatch shows that the report of Gen. Canby's death, telegraphed from Memphis, is untrue.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—No official intelligence has been received from Major General Sherman for a week past.

GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17th.—Gold after various fluctuations going as low as 218, closed at evening board at 220¼.

The Iron Fleet of England.

THE WARRIOR TO BE DISMANTLED AND PAID OFF AS AN INEFFECTIVE VESSEL.

[From the London Post, Nov 5.]

The announcement that the Warrior has within the present week been taken into Portsmouth harbor, previous to being paid off and dismantled, will probably excite no little astonishment. It is true this step was resolved upon by the Admiralty some time since; but as comparatively few of the public are, as the Americans say, "posted" in naval matters, the intimation that the Warrior has ceased to be an effective vessel of war at the disposal of the Government, must occasion considerable surprise. The ways of the Admiralty are so thoroughly inscrutable that we will not attempt to divine the reasons that have prompted it to order a ship to be dismantled which was generally supposed to be one of the most efficient in the service. The reasons are doubtless weighty, and we will assume that the course now taken is that most conducive to the interests of the public service.

But the fact of a vessel built at an enormous cost, almost new, and which has never up to the present done any service which could not have been just as well performed by the oldest tub in her Majesty's dockyards, is on the point of being dismantled, is one which cannot fail to excite comment. It is necessary, we suppose, that certain alterations should be made either in respect to the build of the vessel, or her fittings, or her rigging, or perhaps all three, and for this purpose she must be taken into dock and dismantled. But why these alterations should be necessary so soon after she was placed in commission, and why the public money should be, to all appearances, uselessly expended in the construction of ships which are no sooner afloat than they must be redocked, and in many instances rebuilt, are questions which will occur to the minds of those who think that the money spent on the construction of the Warrior ought to have secured for the public a serviceable ship. To these questions the answers which must be given are, it must be confessed, not as satisfactory as could be wished.

* * * The Warrior was the first of her class, and it is not to be wondered at that she has not proved absolutely perfect. Since she was launched we have improved upon our first model; and though a perfectly new ship, it is considered *she must now be submitted to alterations* which our present experience teaches us are essential. This is the best explanation which can be given for the order which has been issued by the Admiralty, and which is now upon the point of being acted upon. We are new to the art of building armor-plated vessels, and proficiency in it, as in all others, must be dearly purchased. But costly experiments should be closely watched, and no department of the State indulges in costlier ones than the Admiralty. The sums annually voted for the navy estimates are immense; yet, nevertheless, we always seem to be engaged in the reconstruction of our fleets. Vessels are built at an enormous expense, sent to sea for a few months, then docked, then dismantled, and then built over again.

If any particular case is isolated from the others it may be easy to demonstrate that the course taken by the Admiralty is unexceptionable, but one is nevertheless induced to question whether so many costly failures cannot be avoided. *We cannot lag behind in the terrible race of competition which is forced upon us by other States*, but it is worthy of consideration whether we cannot afford to pause occasionally before committing ourselves to particular schemes whose value has not been sufficiently tested. We cannot suppose that even the last armor plated vessel we have placed upon the stocks will never be surpassed, but before building several like her we ought to be tolerably well convinced that she and they will answer all the purposes for which they are intended. We must pay heavily in order to maintain that naval supremacy so necessary to our national independence, but we have a right to demand from those whom we make our stewards that the money which we grant so willingly shall not be thrown away.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Cotton is dull—sales at $1 33. Flour has declined 25 to 40 cents—sales of 10,500 bls. State $9 20@$9.80; Ohio $10.25@11 75; Southern $10 25@$15. Wheat has declined 3 to 5 cents—sales of 17,000 bush. Western at $2.25; White Michigan $2 86; Winter do. $2.40. Corn is dull—sales of 22,000 bushels mixed, $1 79@$1 80. Beef is steady. Pork is steady—sales of 3 000 bbls. mess $39 75@$40 25. Lard is dull—sales of 1,400 bls. at 21¼@23¾ cents. Whisky is dull. Groceries dull. Naval stores quiet. Petroleum quiet.

☞ The house of Walter W. Upham, in Dover, Mass, was burned Thursday morning, and Mr. Upham's mother—a lady 79 years old—perished in the flames. She got out once, but went back after something and was suffocated.

☞ The quantity of maple sugar manufactured in Ohio this year amounts to 6,785,178 pounds.

☞ Lieutenant General Scott once more begs to be spared by correspondents—principally applicants for autographs—as he cannot answer one in thirty of the letters he receives.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S RESIGNATION.

An official order from the War Department announces that the resignation of General McClellan was accepted on the day it was received, and ordered to date from the 8th of November, on which it was written. All the solicitude, therefore, of his friends lest he should fight in a war to which he is so much opposed was unnecessary. The President was not anxious to go through another such a course of anxiety and trouble as General McClellan occasioned him. The latter had fell opportunity, and failed disastrously, dismally, disgracefully. His career only served to bring the military pretensions of the republic into contempt while it lasted, which even the magnificent victories at the west and southwest could not obviate.

Simultaneously with the publication of this order, a San Francisco paper reaches us containing a report of a remarkable speech delivered in that city, pending the electoral canvass, by Major General McDowell, which contains at least one strange revelation. It seems that the President, worn out by the long delays of the campaign in Virginia, dejected on account of the attacks upon him in Congress and in the press, and the low condition of our finances, sent for Franklin and McDowell to say to them that as McClellan was sick, he wanted them to prepare some plan of action, and that something must be done. They had three different interviews with the President in which each General submitted a plan, McDowell's being for an advance by the northern route from Alexandria, and Franklin's along the York river peninsula.

While these interviews were pending, the President and Secretary of State each went separately to General McClellan's headquarters to consult him, but he pretended to be too sick to receive them, and they were sent away. Yet McClellan's long report of his campaign shows that on that very day he wrote his dispatch to Burnside; and McDowell states, on authority which he knows to be reliable, that McClellan, although he refused to see the President or Secretary of State, did receive a private gentleman, at the request of the reporter of the New York Herald. Moreover, it appears that no member of the Medical Staff was in attendance on McClellan—that, in fact, so far from being dangerously sick, as was given out at the time, he was not sick at all.

To appreciate properly this deliberate insult to the Chief Magistrate and Prime Minister of the Republic, we must bear in mind that both were, up to that time, the warm and earnest admirers and friends of this upstart. It was extremely difficult for any one to get either President Lincoln or Secretary Seward to do or say anything calculated to interfere with McClellan, and it was owing to this very fact that the Administration was suffering under an intense dissatisfaction of the public, and especially among the Union men. The whole responsibility of the long delay rested, not upon McClellan, but upon the two men whom he shammed sickness to escape seeing. It is not difficult to understand the reason of such extraordinary conduct. McClellan had his eye upon the Presidency. Well, he has secured a Democratic nomination, and has been beaten terribly.

His public career in the army is ended by his resignation. The passion of political preferment has entered his soul, and he hopes to get to the Senate from New Jersey. Should he succeed in doing so he will then sink down to his natural level, for the bold debaters of that historical arena will go through a dozen important manœuvres before he will be able to make up his mind what to do about any one of them. As for keeping himself in the picture as a candidate for the Presidency during the remainder of his life, the trial he has already gone through is enough to satisfy his Democratic friends that they can make nothing of him.—*North Amer & Gaz.*

The Wounding of Gen Canby.

The following extract from a private letter gives the particulars of the wounding of Gen. Canby, on the White River:—

"Gunboat 'Cricket,' thirty-five miles up White River, Nov. 6, 1864.—General Canby, General Davidson and several staff officers came to White River a few days ago; General Canby being on a journey to Little Rock to look after affairs there. His purpose has been thwarted, however, by guerillas.

"At an early hour this morning they fired upon us from the banks of the river, wounding the General seriously, but it is believed not dangerously. The shot took effect in the left leg, near the thigh. The General and myself were at the time standing on the bulwarks deck. I helped him down stairs and called the surgeon at once.

"The wound is an ugly one, and was made by a rifled musket ball, passing clear through the upper part of the leg. There is every reason to believe, at least it is hoped, that the injury will not prove as bad as was apprehended at first. He is doing quite nicely, and with good care we think that he may before long be able to resume his duties. He and his party are now on their way to New Orleans.

"This river is so narrow that guerillas, if they chose, might obstruct its navigation entirely. In many places it is not more than a hundred yards wide. The party that fired upon us was not twenty-five yards distant, and the wonder is that they did not kill both of us. We returned the compliment with grape and chrapnel, but cannot tell with what success."

American War Ships in Dutch ports.

[Brussels (Nov. 1) cor. of London Post.]

The navy of the American Federal States find that Antwerp is a most convenient port for the purpose of refitting and procuring supplies for their ships. Too Niagara on all occasions makes that use of it, and she has just returned there from a cruise, the commodore having intimated that it is his intention to remain there for at least a week. It may be remembered that on a late occasion, when King Leopold paid a visit to the American ships of war at Flushing, royal salutes were fired both by the Niagara and Sacramento, but that the same compliment was not then paid by the Dutch ships or forts. I do not know whether any complaint was made by the Belgian government, but within these few days the Dutch officers who were there at the time have been deprived of their command, so that in future their successors will not be likely to commit a similar mistake.

THE PRIVATEERS.

A BARK AND TWO SCHOONERS CAPTURED BY THE CHICKAMAUGA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov'r 16.—Bermuda dates to the 8th instant bring the news that the pirate Chickamauga arrived at Five Fathoms Hole on the morning of the 7th for repairs—she had captured a bark and two schooners, names unknown, besides those already reported.

☞ The New York World gives place to despondency about the result of the election in that State, thus: "We give it up. We have lost the State, both on the electoral vote and on Governor. Every additional return makes the matter worse. The majority on the wrong side will be small, but it will be enough."

LINCOLN RATIFICATION MEETING AT ANNAPOLIS.

The citizens of the ancient metropolis and the soldiers of the United States temporarily in our midst desiring by some public demonstration to attest their gratification at the recent glorious victory in the re-election of His Excellency Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, for the ensuing four years, assembled in mass meeting on Monday evening, 14th inst, at the Public Square in this city.

The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. J. Addison Whitaker, Agent of the Sanitary Commission, Col. Adrian R. Root, 94th New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, commanding Post, proposed the following list of officers, who were unanimously chosen:

President—Hon. Alexander Randall. Vice Presidents—General Nicholas Brewer, Col. John Walton, Hon. W. L. W. Seabrook, George E. Gambrill, Esq., Surgeon G. S. Palmer, Surgeon B. A. Vanderkieft, Grafton Munroe, Esq., John G. Taylor, Esq., and Dr. Washington Tuck. Secretary—John M. Carter.

Mr. Randall, one of the early pioneers of the cause of Emancipation in this State, then called the meeting to order. He stated that we have assembled for the purpose of expressing our gratification at the recent triumph at the ballot-box, in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States and at the adoption of a Constitution which places Maryland among the great Free States of the North. Referring to the assistance rendered by the soldiers of the Maryland regiments in the field, he stated that it was by their aid that the Constitution had been ratified. For himself, he considered no one better entitled to exercise the freeman's privilege than the soldier who devotes himself to the patriotic duty of protecting and defending his country's honor. He announced that a series of resolutions had been prepared and would be read, after which an opportunity would be given to any gentlemen present of discussing their merits before submitting them to the meeting for adoption or rejection.

Hon. W. L. Seabrook having been introduced, then submitted the following resolution, the adoption of which he strongly advocated in a speech of some length:

RESOLUTIONS.

We, the citizens of Maryland, and of the United States, in this ancient metropolis assembled, rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of hope, for the recent triumphant victories at our State and Union elections; in them we behold results that will be felt happily for ages to come.

First—The freedom of Maryland from slavery—and in it, the impassable gulf separating forever Maryland from the South, in this wicked and unprovoked rebellion.

Secondly—The re-election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, thereby endorsing generally his principles and policy, and declaring *to all whom it may concern*, the decision of the people of these United States, that this miserable rebellion, forcibly begun under his Administration by the South, shall be forcibly put down under his Administration by the North.

Thirdly—That in these bloodless victories of the ballot—victories pronounced by our hero Gen. Grant "more important than a battle gained"—we have dissipated the delusions of those who vainly looked for peace to the "Confederacy" without submission to the Army of the Union—for independency to the South without the subjugation of the North—expectations always improbable, now impossible.

Fourthly—That in these late events we have cause to recognize the hand of a Superintending Providence, mysteriously working out, by the wickedness of some, His Divine purposes for the happiness of all and thus requiring of us, while we unite in the public thanksgivings prescribed by our Chief Magistrates for all the blessings we enjoy, to invoke His special aid in turning our now deluded and rebellious people to duty and the Union.

Speeches were then delivered by Capt. G. W. Curry, Provost Marshal at this post; Rev. Mr. Colton, of the Christian Commission; Gen. Nicholas Brewer, late Adjutant General of the State; Hon. L. P. Fiery, recently State Senator from Washington county; and Capt. G. S. Blogett, Quartermaster Eighth Army Corps, all in favor of the resolutions, which, having been submitted to the meeting, were unanimously adopted.

During the evening a salute of one hundred guns was fired from the steamboat wharf by direction of Col. Root, and a grand torchlight procession, civic and military combined, paraded through our principal streets. The illumination was general throughout the city—"no loyal citizen," the ladies in charge of the "Home" of the Sanitary Commission, and the officers at military headquarters vying with each other in the brilliant display of bunting and transparencies. The band stationed at this place, belonging to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and the one attached to Gen. Lockwood's brigade, having volunteered their services, discoursed numerous patriotic airs, whilst the elaborate display of fireworks did great credit to the officers of the army having them in charge. Altogether the *affair* was such an one as has not transpired before in Maryland's capital within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

The presence of our very worthy and unflinching Governor was greatly missed. By some misunderstanding the crowd expected an address from him at the Government House; but this not being and noised by the officers in charge of the procession, no arrangements were made to hear his eloquent voice on the happy results to be anticipated from the late elections throughout the loyal States, and especially those of our Maryland. Everything passed off finely, for even the heavens seemed to have favored us with a clear, lovely night, after a cold, boisterous day, and long shall we remember the occasion.

☞ KILLED.—Coroner William R. Thompson held an inquest on Saturday morning, at the restaurant of George O. Malley, proprietor of the Continental Shades, on Main street, over the body of a youth, aged about fifteen years, named Patrick Mellaney, of Western Virginia, who died from a pistol shot wound inflicted last Friday evening by the hands of Wm. Fee, of the Columbia House, on West street. The jury (Daniel T. Hyde, foreman,) rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the careless and accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of Wm. Fee, who was subsequently discharged.—*Annapolis Gazette*

☞ A large number of packages intended for the army arrive at the Washington Post Office with their wrappers destroyed or the address so mutilated that they cannot be forwarded, and are therefore necessarily sent to the dead letter office. It is officially suggested that persons sending such packages should write on a card the full address, and fasten it securely to the contents of the package inside the wrapper, and this will secure prompt delivery—unless it contains democratic documents.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

Within the last two years no man identified with the national administration has been more roundly abused by its enemies or more coldly regarded by its friends, than the Secretary of War. Why the enemies of the Government antagonized, particularly, Mr. Stanton, should not need an explanation, as such antagonism could only have been elicited by a steady zeal on his part to sustain the Government in all its acts at self-preservation—But that the friends of the Administration should have been constrained to regard Mr. Stanton with indifference now seems a mystery, when that past indifference is confronted by a universal commendation of his conduct by all who truly love the country, and are solicitous for its rescue from the hands of a wicked rebellion. We have the testimony of all good men, who were prominent in the late great struggles at the ballot-box, that the course of Mr. Stanton was most unexceptionable.

By his vigor and stern execution of the law, the frauds in the army inaugurated under the auspices of Gov. Seymour, Belmont and their tools were completely frustrated.—By his impartiality, the soldiers in all the armies of the Republic were protected in the full exercise of their political rights. He left no fair suggestion of either party unheeded. He was prompt to respond to the demands of justice in all cases, and with no intention of claiming that he acted with impartiality, we are yet constrained to declare that it was to the action of the Secretary of War that the soldier and the country owe the success with which the Union was upheld in the army.—Indeed, we are free to admit that the feeling for Mr. Stanton, among the friends of the government, has been completely revolutionized.

He is now regarded as a mighty as well as a stern champion of the right, who, in the hour of his country's danger, shrank from no labor, nor hesitated at the assumption of no responsibility, calculated for the success of the general cause. If the President of the United States has any honor at his bestowal higher than that which the Secretary of War now enjoys, Mr. Lincoln should not hesitate a moment to invest Mr. Stanton with it, as we feel confident that the great body of the American people would hail such a recognition with satisfaction. We are proud to-day to claim Edwin M. Stanton as a Pennsylvanian.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Sinking of the Steamer James White at Island No. 10—Nearly Her Entire Crew Drowned.

The James White, which left Cairo on Friday morning for this port and New Orleans, struck what is supposed to be the wreck of the Confederate gunboat Grampus near Island No. 10, and sunk in less than two minutes, in water over her spar deck. She struck near her bow and was split completely in two. The greater part of her crew, we learn, were in her hold at the time of her stalking, and were immediately drowned; it is said that but three escaped.

Her passengers and some negro soldiers were taken upon the Golden Eagle, which while lying alongside, was fired into by a squad of guerillas from the Kentucky shore. A party of negro soldiers were among her passengers, six of whom gained the shore, and, being wet and cold, built a fire to warm and dry themselves, and while thus warming were fired upon by the guerillas, receiving the whole volley, as not a shot of the volley struck the boat, and as the negroes were not seen any more, it is supposed they were all killed.

The passengers, soldiers, and the remainder of the crew, arrived yesterday on the Golden Eagle.

The James White was a fine new packet, and had only been in the St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans trade a few months. It is reported that she cannot be raised. Whether she was insured for near her value we could not learn.—*Memphis Argus, 6th.*

☞ GRANT'S MOVEMENTS FROM A REBEL POINT OF VIEW.—The Richmond correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 8th of October, says:—There was nearly a panic in the Confederate capital on the 29th of September, when Grant made his advance, and they had only a handful of troops to resist. Lee's troops, he says, require rest; officers and men are half worn out, having known no rest either by night or by day for one hundred and eighty days, and exposed at the same time to one of the fiercest summers ever known in Virginia, scantily fed upon meat (mostly salt) and bread, without vegetables, with only occasional coffee and no other stimulant. The writer, however, adds:—"It is not, in my judgment, unreasonable to expect that the hour of gloom through which the Confederates are now passing—the darkest and most gloomy which they have ever witnessed—is the herald of a brighter day."

The realization of this prospect seems to depend, in the opinion of the London Times correspondent, on Sherman being routed in Georgia and Grant being kept at bay until Christmas in Virginia. In that case it will be impossible, he says, for Mr. Stanton to get together such an army as will be adequate to the commencement of the spring campaign in 1865. If, on the other hand, Sherman is able to extricate himself from his present critical position, by either beating or outwitting Hood, there will be reason for apprehension about Richmond during the coming winter, the like of which has never existed before.

☞ GEN. BUTLER AND THE NEW ORLEANS GOLD.—As we see the facts in the case mistated by some of our cotemporaries concerning the attachment applied for against Gen'l Butler, in New York, on behalf of parties in New Orleans, to recover $60 000 in gold, seized by General Butler in that city, it is proper to say that the gold referred to is in the Treasury of the United States, and the plaintiffs must seek redress, (if they feel aggrieved,) against the Government, and not against Gen. Butler.

The enemies of Gen. Butler find in this case, as in all others, that they are simply biting against a file when they attempt to assail him. The sturdy old patriot is invulnerable to all such assaults, and can afford to laugh at them.—*Wash. Star.*

☞ SUDDEN DEATH.—Captain Levin Eleey, who was on his way to his residence, near Sharptown, Somerset county, on Saturday last, on board the steamer Champion, from Baltimore to Cambridge, died very suddenly with an apoplectic fit, a few minutes before the boat reached Cambridge wharf. An inquest was held over the body by H. T. Winterbottom, Justice of the Peace; verdict—death by visitation of God. Capt. Eleey had been employed with his vessel, by the Government. He leaves a wife and three small children.—*Cambridge Herald.*

☞ Boston, according to a count made by the police, now contains 34,298 families, or 164,788 inhabitants. This falls short of the last census, but it does not include those gone to the army or navy, or otherwise absent from home.

☞ The opera at Hanover, Germany, has a subsidy of 11,000 thalers (£19,500) from the King's privy purse.

The War in Georgia.

Sherman's First Destination Andersonville.

Never during the war has the South been taken so completely at a disadvantage; and with the legs of such soldiers as Sherman has he can go anywhere he may desire. To the right lies Montgomery, Mobile and Columbus. The two first are the supply depots of Beauregard. The last is the great arsenal of the South. Within a few hours' march is Andersonville, the great rebel pen in which twenty thousand of our men are confined as prisoners and treated as dogs. Sherman is not likely to pass it by. He wrote but a few days ago to the President of the St. Louis Sanitary Commission, "I thank you for the prompt fulfilment of the request to send certain articles for our prisoners at Andersonville. Things have changed since, and I may have to go in person to deliver these articles to the prisoners." It may be considered a fixed fact that, whether Mobile, or Savannah, or Charleston be his destination, General Sherman will take Andersonville in his way. Savannah lies to the left, only fifteen days' march. Charleston is in the same direction, and not over twenty-five days distant. Let him go whichever route he may he can reach the ocean or the Gulf without a battle.

BEAUREGARD'S POSITION.

In the meantime where are Beauregard, Hood and Taylor? The latest official news which we have from the combined forces of the enemy is from Nashville, under date of the 11th inst. The army at that time was in the vicinity of Florence, Alabama, where they had a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee river. "But," says the telegram, "they hesitate to cross. Deserters report that they are busily engaged in repairing the railroad between Tuscumbia and Corinth." Hood made his first effort to cross the Tennessee at Bluewater creek, on November 3d, and, on being defeated by Roseau's troops, moved to Florence, where, being met by the intelligence of Sherman's daring movement from Atlanta, he halts irresolute, and "hesitates to cross." In his front are Rousseau and Wood, each with a full corps, equal in the aggregate to Beauregard's army. Forrest, on the rebel left, has met with some little success in blockading the Tennessee river below Johnsonville and in destroying several transports near that place, but is apparently unwilling to cross the stream and place himself in the narrow peninsula between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

In his front, and doubtless bearing down upon him by this time, is the corps of Gen. A. J. Smith, which, relieved of the pursuit of Price, has been sent to Paducah. On the extreme rebel right Breckinridge is driven from Bull's Gap by Gillem, and foiled in his attempt to reach Knoxville. Thus we now have in the immediate front of the enemy at every threatened point a force equal to his own and able to defeat him, while two hundred miles in his rear is a great army of fifty thousand men, against whom the rebels can muster no force adequate to oppose it. The strategy of Jeff Davis and Beauregard has simply resulted in furnishing us with one more army than they have, and forced us to concentrate while he scattered his armies in fruitless invasions of Missouri and Tennessee. The result of this great mistake will very soon be shown us by the terror it will strike into the hearts of the rebels at Richmond.—*Letter to the Washington Star.*

EASTWARD FROM ATLANTA.

From Atlanta to Augusta, by railroad, is 171 miles. From Augusta to Charleston, 137 miles. From Atlanta to Macon, 103 miles. From Macon to Savannah, 100 miles. From Augusta to Savannah, 132 miles. The country from Atlanta toward Augusta is quite rolling, and, in places, rocky, with plenty of small streams and springs, and abundance of wood and forage for an army. It is a well settled farming country. There are but few swamps, and the roads generally are good. The only serious obstructions that the inhabitants could place in the way of an army would be in the destruction of the bridges over the Savannah at Augusta. If they do that, the army could turn its attention first upon Savannah, instead of Charleston; or it could rebridge the river without any serious delay.

The country between Augusta and Charleston is not as good as toward Atlanta. Part of it is inhabited by poor "sandhillers," and part of it is very sparsely inhabited. From Branchville—the point where the railroads from Augusta and Columbia unite—to Charleston, 65 miles, the country is very flat, with a good deal of swamp, and in summer time is so miasmatic that settlements are sparse, though there are some large plantations, and when cotton was king there was a great many slaves kept at work upon all the dry spots of the swampy region. It is not a bad one to march through in cool weather. It would be deadly in summer. Immediately around Charleston the land is very flat, sandy or swampy.

The road from Augusta to Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, is "across the ridges," which are generally low, sand hills, and over small streams, the borders of which are cultivated by small cotton planters and farmers, who keep a good deal of stock, and have plenty of grain and sweet potatoes. The Congaree river, at Columbia, is a respectable sized mill stream, nothing more, and so is the Wateree, eastward of it, and so are the two Pedees, and if an army ever has to march from Augusta to Wilmington, it will find no serious obstructions in the way, except in a time of high water, when every small stream overflows its low banks and covers a broad swamp. The whole way is a good country for an army to march and subsist in. The distance from Augusta to Columbia is about eighty miles, and from Columbia to Wilmington, N. C., about two hundred miles. Some of the richest cotton planters are found along the rivers, which such a march would cross.

☞ A "WHAT IS IT?"—A very curious sea monster, indeed, was taken in the harbor of New Bedford last Friday afternoon. It is now in New Bedford, and its possessors say they will take it to Boston to exhibit at the National Sailor's Fair, now in progress there. The fish, the like of which all the old shipmasters in New Bedford say they never saw before, weighs about 400 pounds, and is 13 feet in length, of which 9 feet taper down to a serpent like tail. It has the mouth of a shark, with two rows of teeth, a fin on the back, and a full eye like a bullock. In color and motion it resembled a serpent in the water, and it is believed to be the veritable great sea serpent snake, whose mysterious visits have periodically created so much excitement along shore, and which until now has eluded his hailed pursuers.

☞ Francis Sole, employed at the United States Hotel, Newburn, in a fit of somnambulism, walked out of a second story window, breaking both arms, close to the wrist, smashing his jaw and knocking out all his teeth.—He will recover.

☞ The population of San Francisco is one hundred and twenty thousand. In September, 1848, the number of inhabitants was four hundred and fifty.