# BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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## Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

## OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

## HOOD STILL RETREATING.

## Thomas Still Pursuing.

## REBELS SHORT OF LEAD AND FORAGE

## A Few More Rebels Captured.

## ANOTHER DRAFT ORDERED.

## A Call for "300,000 More"

&c., &c., &c.

### Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 9 P. M.

*Major General Dix, New York:*

The following official report of his operations on yesterday, has been received from Major General Thomas:

*Headq'rs Department of the Cumberland,*
Near Spring Hill,
December 18, 1864.

The enemy have been vigorously pursued to-day, but has studiously avoided any attack by my troops. I have succeeded in taking a few prisoners—some two or three hundred—but our captures are light in comparison with the successes of the past few days. The pursuit will be continued in the morning, at as early an hour as the troops can march.

"The following copies of orders found in Breckinridge's camp in East Tennessee are forwarded for your information:

*Headquarters East Tennessee and Western Virginia, Wytheville, Va.*, Dec. 2, 1864.—General Orders No. 27.—In accordance with instructions received from the Ordnance Department at Richmond, that it has become of vital importance to husband small arms, ammunition and lead, the following order is published:

All lead which can be gleaned from battle-fields or otherwise obtained will be collected by the brigade ordnance officers, and be sent to the nearest arsenal. All guns to be relieved of their loads for cleaning. The balls should be drawn if practicable; otherwise the loads should be discharged into boxes of sand or dirt, so that the lead may be recovered and turned into the ordnance depot. The attention of commanding officers is called to the necessity giving rise to this order, and its rigid enforcement is strictly enjoined by commanding officers.

Maj. Gen. BRECKENRIDGE
J. STODDARD JOHNSON, A. A. G.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T WEST VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Wytheville, Va., Dec. 2, 1864.

*Circular.*—The attention of commanding officers is called to the scarcity of forage in this department, and the absolute necessity of using economy in its consumption, evidences of waste have been observed heretofore. The proper officers must in all cases superintend the issue of forage, and commanding officers and every company officer must give his strict personal attention. By command of

Major Gen. BRECKENRIDGE.
T. H. MYERS, A. A. S.

"I have found the railroad thus far but but little disturbed, and my trains will be up by railroad in a day or two at farthest The telegraph is up with me

"I find upon receiving more correct reports of the operations of the 16th inst, that Major General Edward Johnson's division, with all the brigade commanders, was captured in the works which were captured by assault, besides destroying a brigade of the enemy's cavalry and capturing its commander. Brigadier General Rucker.

"Among the captures made to-day are the rebel Brigadier General Quarles, wounded, and a number of other rebels also wounded, lying in the houses by the roadside, unable to go away.

"GEORGE H. THOMAS,
"Major General commanding."

No report for to-day has reached the Department, except the following unofficial:

*Nashville, Dec'r 19, 1 P. M.*—This forenoon the rains have been so heavy that little progress has been made Our cavalry skirmished with the enemy a short distance south of Spring Hill, finding Forrest in command The river is swelling rapidly.

No intelligence from General Sherman has been received to-day.

A call and draft for 300,000 troops, to make up the deficiency occasioned by credits on the last call, has been ordered by the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

### The Passport System.

Important Circular from the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The following was to-day officially promulgated

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
*Washington, Dec'r 17th, 1864.*

The President directs that, except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port by sea, no traveller shall hereafter be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country without a passport. If a citizen, the passport must be from this Department, or from some United States Minister or Consul abroad; and if an alien, from the competent authority of his own country, the passport to be countersigned by a diplomatic agent or Consul of the United States.

This regulation is intended to apply especially to persons proposing to come to the United States from the neighboring British provinces. Its observance will be strictly enforced by all officers, civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States; and the State and municipal authorities are requested to aid in its execution It is expected here that no immigrant passenger coming by sea in the manner aforesaid will be obstructed, or any other person who may set out on their way hither before intelligence of this regulation could reasonably be expected to reach the country from which they may have started.

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

### PANIC IN GOLD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—There has been a great panic among the operators in gold this morning, caused by the news of the successes of the Union armies in Georgia and Tennessee. The market opened this morning at 220¼, and is now—one o'clock—unsteady at 211½. The indications are that it will go below these figures.

### ANOTHER IRON-CLAD AFLOAT.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.—The iron-clad gunboat Manayunk, was successfully launched this morning from the ship yard of Mason & Snowden, South Pittsburg. When finished she will draw about twelve feet of water.

### THE CANADIAN BORDER.

QUEBEC, Dec. 19.—Thirty companies of volunteers were despatched to the frontier this week. Lamothe, the Chief of Police, has resigned, doubtless to avoid dismissal. It is reported that Coursal has resigned, but it is untrue

### REBELS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec'r 19.—The rebel Generals Marmaduke, Cabell and Gordon passed through Boston yesterday to Fort Warren.

### A "HANDY" MAP.

Nashville lies in a bend or curve of the Cumberland river, the right bank tending toward the North. Ten turnpikes diverge from the city, almost exactly as the fingers point, when, placing one's hand side by side (with the palms upward,) one extends them as widely as possible. The wrists represent Nashville. The left thumb of the left hand is the Lebanon pike, running along the river nearly parallel with it; the forefinger is the Murfreesborough pike; the middle finger, the Nolansville pike (between which the Chattanooga Railroad runs;) the ring finger, the Franklin pike; the little finger is the Granny White pike. The little finger of the right hand is the Hillsborough pike; the ring finger, the Harding pike; the middle finger, the Charlotte pike; the forefinger, the Hyde Ferry pike; the thumb, the Buena Vista pike.—Between the Charlotte and Hyde Ferry pike runs the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad; and between the Nolansville and Franklin, the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad.

Five forts protect the city. They are situated about two miles from the center of the city, excepting Fort Houston, which is about a mile and a half. Fort Negley is between the Nolansville and Franklin pikes. (Between middle and ring finger left hand.) Fort Cassino is between Franklin and Granny White pikes. (Between ring finger and little finger left hand.) Fort Morton is on Granny White pike. (Little finger left hand.) Fort Houston is on the Hillsborough pike.—(Little finger right hand.) Fort Gillen is between the Harding and Hyde Ferry pikes. (Between ring and middle finger right hand.) Our second line of battle is perhaps half a mile beyond the forts; our first, a mile; in front of them are skirmishers, more or less advanced, as the situation permits

This map may not be as accurate as the Topographical Corps could make, but it is sufficiently correct for ordinary purposes. And, if we can master it, there will be no chance of losing it, and it will always be at hand to explain subsequent events if the "siege" be prolonged. The left and right hand will also represent the left and right of our army.

### Death of Myron Winslow, D. D., L.L.D.

This distinguished Missionary and Oriental scholar, as we learn of the last arrival from Europe, died at the Cape of Good Hope, while on his way from India to England. He was a sixty six years of age, and had been forty-nine years in the service of the American Board. So just a conception of his valuable and exemplary labors is given in this place, and we merely give a few facts of his career.

Dr. Winslow came from the old Winslow family of New England, inheriting all their vigor of intellect and purity of character — But recently we recorded the death of his brother One of them was the late Dr. Winslow, of the Sanitary Commission, and the other Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D. D., the eminent divine and author who died last August.

Dr. Winslow graduated at college with the valedictory, and after a course of study at Andover, Mass., sailed in 1819 for Ceylon, where are laid the brightest of his missionary career He was a pioneer in the work of Christianizing India, and no man has so impressed that land with the influence of truth and religious liberty as has Dr. Winslow.

The chief labors of Dr. Winslow were at Madras At General Secretary of that and other missions, as President of the Madras College, and the head of the native schools, he has abundant and incessant labors to perform. The college numbered several hundred students The care of a native church also devolved upon him. But Dr. Winslow a compiled other objects of importance He published a "History of Missions," "Missionary Sermons," and translated the Bible into Tamul. About three years since, he was enabled to bring to a successful issue his great "Tamul and English Lexicon," upon which he had labored over twenty years. It work had been, by competent authority, pronounced the greatest achievement of any American scholar and missionary. It is a quarto of 1,000 pages, and 68,000 words translated into English, of which one half were collected by the author. The dictionary is a complete one, containing the mythology and legends of Hindoos, proverbs, wisdom, definitions and illustrations of the Brahmanic creed. It is a work greatly needed in Christianizing and civilizing that people, and the native and English priest are both kind in their expressions of thanks to the author.

Dr. Winslow has closed a long life of the most salient usefulness and has truly fulfilled his ministry, the work and labors of nearly half a century done in influences which never die The friends of missionary enterprise all over the world will not soon forget the name and the works of Myron Winslow —*N. Y. Times*

☞ It is reported that in the New Silver Nevada, beneath a thin covering of refuse saline matter, for a depth of twelve feet, pure rock salt is found as clear as ice, and "as white as the purest snow." Beneath, there is water, which seems to be filtered through salt to an unknown depth. The whole of this water-filled thickness does not contain a single speck of any foreign matter or rubbish, and seems to be quarrying and sending to market the finest. One hundred miles west of Reno.

☞ The officers of the vessel navy adopted their flag, because it looks like a flag of truce in a calm, and the Confederate Senate is discussing the matter. The present flag, it will be remembered, was made by Lieut. Andrew's wife, before and during their discarded lieutenant's absence on the edge of the flag, which will relieve it of its excess of white.

☞ A dwelling right, 8th inst., the dwelling house of Edmund Bacon, in Merrill, took fire and was totally consumed. The family were aroused from sleep not more than five minutes before the house was completely enveloped in flames. They escaped half dressed, and saved very little. The night was bitter cold, and the family came near perishing. Loss estimated at $7000. No insurance.—*Belfast Age*

☞ A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.—An old writer says, that to make an entirely beautiful woman, it would be necessary to take the head from Greece, the bosom from Austria, the feet from Indostan, the shoulders from Italy, the walk from Spain, and the complexion from England. At that rate she would be a Mostly, and the man who married her might well be said to have "taken up a collection."

☞ The rebel sympathizers in England, who acted in good faith in the late Liverpool Fair, to raise money for the benefit of Southern prisoners in Northern States, are now very indignant because a great part of the proceeds (£6,000) has been confiscated by hard up rebel refugees in England, who managed the enterprise

☞ The tax paid by the national banks during the first seven months of the current fiscal year amounts to $161,461 21.

☞ Hon. James W. Wayne has been a judge of the United States Supreme Court for thirty years.

☞ A boy seventeen years of age is under arrest in New York for murder.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

## Lord Russell and the Rebel Commissioners.

## EUROPEAN POLITICS, &C., &C.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec 17.—The steamship Hibernian, Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, at 11 30 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, via Londonderry on the 2d inst., arrived at this port at 6 30 o'clock this evening. The dates are five days later than those already received.

Purser McNaughton reports: Experienced heavy gales from the northwest during the voyage. Passed a steamer on the 12th, in lat. 47.21, long. 47.42, bound east, showing a blue light and two rockets.

The steamship North American, from Portland, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 29th of November. On entering the Mersey, she ran down and sunk a brig, sustaining slight damage herself.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived at Queenstown at an early hour in the morning, on the 30th of November.

The steamship America, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 1st inst.

The steamship Pennsylvania, from New York, arrived at Liverpool, on the 1st instant.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Earl Russel has made the following reply to the despatch of the Confederate Commissioners and manifesto of the Southern Congress:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1864.

*Gentlemen:* I have had the honor to receive the copy which you have sent me of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Her Majesty's Government deeply lament, the protracted nature of the struggle between the Northern and Southern States of the formerly united Republic of North America.

Great Britain has, since 1783, remained, with the exception of a short period, connected by friendly relations with both the Northern and Southern States.

Since the commencement of the civil war, which broke out in 1861, Her Majesty's Government have continued to entertain sentiments of friendship equally for the North and for the South.

Of the causes of the rupture, Her Majesty's Government have never presumed to judge. They deplored the commencement of this sanguinary struggle, and anxiously look forward to the period of its termination.

In the meantime they are convinced that they best consult the interest of peace, and respect the rights of all parties, by observing a strict and impartial neutrality.

Such neutrality Her Majesty has faithfully maintained and will continue to maintain.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

To J. Slidell, Esq., J. Mason, Esq., A. Dudley Mann, Esq.

The London Times fears that Earl Russell's letter will find no favor either with the North or South First he snubs the Confederate States. They are only "so-called Confederate States," and have yet to establish their right to the appellation. This, too, is a compliment to the United States, but then follows a counter snub to the United States. They are the formerly "united Republic"—but to say they were "formerly united" is to imply they are now "disunited," and to acknowledge therefore the "existence" of the Confederate States. Earl Russell seems to be in danger of forgetting that "neuter" does not mean "both." Therefore if he would maintain even in words strict neutrality, it is necessary to avoid any demonstration of friendship to either belligerent.

The Times in its "city article" says:—"The Liverpool cotton market is very sensitive, and it is remarked that should there be a repetition of the peace rumors from America a considerable decline is likely to take place, although the end of the war is considered to be far off"

### FRANCE

The Paris Bourse closed firm on the 30th ult. at 65f. 20c.

M. Mocquard, Private Secretary to the Emperor, was said to be very dangerously ill

### THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The Hanoverian and Saxon troops are to be immediately withdrawn from Holstein, a very summary demand for their removal having been sent to Hanover and Dresden by the Prussian Government, supported by Austria.

Le Nord asserts, on the contrary, however, that Austria is opposed to Prussia in this movement, and that the division between the two Governments on the question may lead to grave consequences.

### ITALY.

Gen. Turr has resigned his commission, and the King of Italy has accepted his resignation, leaving the General, however, the national rank of Lieut. General, and the title of Honorary Aid de Camp to the King.

The convention was being discussed in the Senate Gen. de la Marmora said that the Venetian question was merely one of vanity so far as Austria was concerned.—He also protested against the supposition that France coveted any portion of Italian territory.

### LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

*London*, Friday, Dec 2.

A Vienna dispatch of Thursday noon says the mediation of Austria being accepted, there is no longer danger of a collision between the Prussians and Federals in Holstein and Lunenberg

A riot occurred at a meeting at Bristol to celebrate the re-election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. Cheers were given for Jeff. Davis and General Lee and groans for Grant, Butler, and Lincoln A rush was made for the platform, and the speakers driven away from it. Finally the police cleared the room

The Times "city article" says that the demand for discount at the Bank yesterday, was about the average. In the open market there was an increased inquiry for discount On the Stock Exchange the sale for short loans was of to 6 per ct.

The ship Great Western has finally quitted Liverpool for New York, taking with her a large number of the alleged recruits, and the agents who engaged them The law officers of the Crown did not see sufficient ground for legal proceedings.

The case of the Rappahannock has been fixed for the 5th of December, before the Queen's Bench

The New York correspondent of the Times does the Americans the justice to say that the election was conducted with such good feeling, propriety and order, as to be in the highest degree honorable to the American people

The Times "city article" replies to Mr. Cobden's remarks on the American finances and justifies its own predictions

David Roberts, the artist, is dead

There has been a great warehouse fire, and saltpetre, sugar, jute, &c., destroyed to the value of £300,000 *sterling*.

The British export returns for October show a great falling off, owing to the derangement in monetary affairs

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has published a strange paragraph, warning against pirates and corsairs. It is supposed to have reference to the alleged letter-of-marque stated to have been granted by Juarez.

The *Opinion Nationale* attacks the Constitutionnel for the warning, and taunts it with having upheld the Florida, Alabama, &c. It charges the Constitutionnel with changing its opinions now that French commerce may be jeopardized by similar cruisers.

The Paris Bourse closed firm yesterday, at 65f. 05c.

The question of the withdrawal of the troops from the Duchies, occupies the German Powers.

### BRAZIL:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 8.—Coffee 5$ 600 for good first. Exchange 25,12 to 26.

### Frightful Railroad Accident.

Particulars of the Late Terrible Catastrophe on the Grand Trunk Railroad—The Cars on Fire—Several Persons Roasted Alive—Horrible Scenes, &c.

*From the Detroit Free Press, Dec'r 16.*

A most dreadful accident, attended with loss of life, occurred last night, shortly before eight o'clock, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, about a mile and a half west of the Detroit and Milwaukee Junction, through a collision of the day passenger express west and a freight train going east. The particulars which have been gathered thus far are as follows:—

The passenger train was behind time, and had made all the necessary passes according to the telegraphic instruction, until it had passed New Baltimore station, where it is said it had orders to cross the freight going east at the Detroit and Milwaukee junction. When it arrived there, according to the story of the operator at the Grand Trunk Junction, it had orders to proceed, all right Under these instructions it passed the junction, when shortly afterwards the engineer thought he discovered an engine ahead. The next moment he heard the whistle to down brakes, when he immediately gave a similar order and reversed his engine. There were with him in the cab at the time two other persons besides the fireman. Before they could jump the two engines came crashing together in frightful contact, literally making chaos of everything connected with both. The engines were dovetailed into each other in an inseparable manner, and the mail and baggage car of the passenger train driven partially through the forward passenger car, thereby causing the frightful catastrophe which followed.

The passenger train, which consisted only of the coaches and a baggage car, was crowded with passengers. Both cars were filled to the utmost, to such an extent even standing room could be obtained. After the accident those in the forward car who were not helplessly injured endeavored to get out as soon as possible. It is said, and we give it upon the authority of one of the passengers, that the baggage man, who, it appears, had charge of the train, there being no conductor aboard—or one of the brakemen, shut the hind door of the car, and would not for some time allow the passengers to pass, stating that there was no danger. Immediately after the smash occurred the stoves were upset and the cars took fire. In an almost incredibly short space of time the flames enveloped the whole, with the exception of the last car, and how many perished thus alone can tell.

The flames shot up in a broad sheet, illuminating the heavens for miles around. As seen from the city it appeared as though some heavens were blazing at the Skating Pond. The bells sounded the alarm, and the engines turned out, but after proceeding a short distance up Woodward avenue, they found that the fire was far beyond the city limits, and they returned Various conjectures were rife as to the cause, but it was not until after the arrival of some of the passengers in the city that the nature of the catastrophe was ascertained.

After recovering from the shock those who escaped turned their attention to the rescue of those in danger, and succeeded in delivering several from the burning mass While thus engaged they were forced to witness a sight which fairly curdled the blood in their veins, and towards the recital of which they can denice its close. The mail agent, Geo. W. Miller, from Port Huron, was found to be jammed in between the baggage and forward passenger car. His leg was firmly held between two pieces of broken timber, and all efforts to rescue him before the devouring flames engulphed him in their folds proved futile.

The most herculean efforts to extricate his crushed and bleeding limbs from its fearful embrace were used, but the rapidly spreading flames drove the laborers from their work, and they were forced to witness him perish before their eyes, his heart rending shrieks piercing their ears for help, until choked with the smoke and flames of the devouring element. God of Heaven, it was a sickening sight, and completely enervated the energies of those around in their duty to others probably equally terribly situated. After the fire had burned down, the charred trunk was taken from the ruins, the head, arms and legs completely devoured, and the body reduced to a cinder.

As we have stated, it is not known how many persons perished. We can, therefore, only as yet surmise the number sacrificed to the catastrophe Some persons in working among the ruins discovered a portion of a human body, and shortly afterwards the broken of human bones among the saber. Another person drew from the ruins a portion of the bottom of a silk dress, and a ticket upon which was the address, "Miss Mary Boorlingam, Oneida, N. Y" But whether this belonged to any one who perished has not yet been discovered It is said that a lady and its children were in the car, who have not turned up, and that a physician who was in the city awaiting the arrival of a sister or some female relative, off both, mourns their absence It is probable that five or six have perished Beyond the melancholy death of Mr. Miller no other names have transpired

The names of the wounded, so far as could be ascertained, depended upon the nature of their injuries, are as follows:—Mr. Davidson, express agent, slightly, head and face; Mrs. Ashley, family named Ashley, from North Dartforth, Mass., consisting of a mother, son and daughter, were all more or less injured. The mother was severely cut about the head and face, and the son, it is feared, is injured internally. He was completely unconscious for some time. The daughter, Mary, had her arm broken and her leg severely bruised, and suffered to be nursing intense pain They were on their way to Wisconsin, where they intended to settle. Mr. Warren, a gentleman from Canada, internally, so badly as to be unable to give an account of his residence and friends: Eb mezer Hilyard, Mount Clemens, severely about the head, face and body; N. Avery, Fort Huron, slightly; T. B. Wells, head and face, slightly; Mr Smith, Detroit, head and face, slightly; Hubbard Davis, head and face, slightly; Hy. Newton, near Ypsilanti, head and face, severely; W. S. Lloyd, Cedar Falls, Iowa, head and shoulder, slightly; Martha Montgomery, daughter of J. O. Montgomery, Whitefield, N. H., head, severely; Mary W. Green, Topham, Maine, head, slightly; Jas. Bickell, London, C. W., arm and leg, severely; H. L. Wattas, Hawkstown, Michigan, shoulder and breast, slightly; John Law, Toronto, slightly; J. Prescott Eldridge, East Constable, N. Y., leg, severely.

These are the names of the principal sufferers there are two or three others, however, who are reported to have fled refuge in some of the surrounding farm houses, where their injuries, said to be slight, were attended to.

A special train left the Central depot about ten o'clock for the purpose of removing the sufferers to the city. Only to the distress of those in the cars, such those who were able to walk returned to the Junction, especially, however, was dispatched to the Southern road to remove the wounded requiring careful handling They were all brought in at a late hour, and their sufferings as kindly administered to as was possible under the circumstances The majority of them strangers in a strange land, and as such received the kindness treated from our citizens It is almost needless to say that all their baggage was destroyed, which to several is a serious affair. The mails were also burned, with the exception of a few letters. Some of the letters are in the hands of Mr Thomas P. Kearsly.

We forbear commenting upon the cause of this frightful occurrence until the real facts are elicited It is claimed—and this would appear at present to be the true version—that the freight engine displayed no head light. This is further substantiated from the fact that the engineer on the freight train first saw the approaching train some distance ahead, and after forcing his engine and whistling down the brakes, he, along with the fireman, leaped from the train and escaped unhurt A coroner's jury was empanelled on the spot, and the evidence will undoubtedly be taken to day.

☞ HAVANA BUSINESS.—A gentleman long interested in the manufacture of woolen goods says, since the election last month, the manufacturers have received more orders for all descriptions of goods than for the preceding six weeks. The woolen mills in Vermont are now running with full force. The same intelligence comes up from other manufacturing districts in New England. The people now feel that they have a stable government, and as a consequence men are sending in their orders for goods which the people are both able and willing to buy.—*Vermont Journal.*

☞ Harriet Martineau, in a letter to Senator Wilson, exults in the rebel proposition to arm the slaves She says:—"I do hope that soldiering will be attempted. If not, the more proposal is a great gain."

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

## Breckinridge's Proclamation

## VERY PATRONIZING TO EAST TENNESSEE.

## REBEL ACCOUNT OF ATLANTA.

## Great Hopes Concerning Gens. Hood and Forrest.

## FAILURE OF THE CONSCRIPTION ACT

## Lee in Favor of Arming Negroes.

## REBELS GETTING THEIR EYES OPEN

They Begin to Think of [illegible] Resolution to Sacrifice our Children [illegible] our Slaves.

## Prepared at last to Sacrifice Slavery

From East Tennessee—A Proclamation by General Breckinridge.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

On the 10th General Breckinridge issued the following proclamation:

Protection having been guaranteed to all citizens of East Tennessee who, having entered the Federal service, shall in good faith return home and enter upon their pursuits as peaceable citizens, this privilege is hereby extended to all who, not having belonged to the Confederate army have gone within the lines of the enemy to avoid service, or for other reasons. Such as are above or below the military age, shall not be required to perform military duty, and all shall be free from punishment, except such as had been guilty of murder and other high crimes. All citizens and soldiers are requested and enjoined to receive with kindness those who avail themselves of this order, and to cultivate such a spirit as will put an end to the internal strife and domestic warfare which has so long desolated this portion of the State.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major General

### FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Captain Reynolds, of the army, who has just reached Montgomery, informs the Montgomery Advertiser that the day he left Cherokee information was received from General Roddy to the effect that all the Federal posts southeast of Tullahoma had been called in, including Chattanooga, Bridgeport, and Stevenson The La Grange Reporter has information from a gentleman from Carrollton, whose brother's neighbor, living in Van Wort, was in Chattanooga on Wednesday of last week, who states that there was not a Yankee either in Chattanooga or Bridgeport, nor was it believed there were any this side of Nashville.

### FROM ATLANTA.

The Augusta Register has learned through a gentleman just from Atlanta, that dwelling houses in that city are left in much better condition than was anticipated. It is only the business portion of the town that was demolished. The City Park has not been converted into a cemetery, as has been reported, nor were the vaults in the cemetery desecrated. The Yankees erected a monument in the cemetery, bearing an inscription to the memory of the gallant Twentieth Corps. They shot down their worn-out horses in the streets. As reported, the enemy burned all the unoccupied houses between Atlanta and Decatur. Decatur was not much injured. The Court House and other public buildings were left standing, with the exception of the depot

### HOOD'S AND FORREST'S FORCES.

Three full regiments, from Kentucky, numbering near three thousand men, had joined Gen I Forrest, whose cavalry force now numbers between ten and fifteen thousand, while that of the enemy is very small, the larger portion of it having left with Sherman

The reports Thomas' forces at from twenty one to twenty-two thousand men, while Hood will fall little short of double that number, as he thinks that not less than ten thousand have been added to it since its arrival in North Alabama. He represents the people of Tennessee as being alive with zeal and enthusiasm, and says that men by hundreds and thousands, to avoid draft into the Federal army, are concealing themselves in the woods, and awaiting an opportunity to join our forces.

### THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The Examiner, in a long editorial on the Conscription Act, says: It has happened, in fact, that after four years' experience the machinery of our conscript laws has turned out, and that in the very pinch of the case, so very inefficient, that there are probably twice as many men of fighting age out of the army as in it—This seems to arise from two causes: first, the cumbrous and leaky structure of the Conscript Bureau; and second, the system of details: so that at present the enrolling officers, commandants of camps, and generals of reserve forces are constantly doing the labor of Danaë's daughters—pouring into a vessel whose bottom is pierced with innumerable holes.

The Richmond Enquirer, of Friday, in an important and semi official editorial in favor of arming the slaves, contains the following:

"When we supplicate European nations for help, we must be prepared to receive it on their conditions, which will be the abolition of slavery. If we are prepared to abolish slavery, it will not be necessary to go to European nations for protection; they will give us not only recognition, but will follow recognition with such interpretation as will secure nationality and liberty"

### ARMING THE NEGROES.

It goes on to state that General R. E. Lee has written a letter to W Porcher Miles, of South Carolina, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, in favor of arming the negroes

### WHAT SHERMAN WILL DO

It argues that Sherman when he gets to the coast, will tarry there only long enough to rest and recruit his men, and then take shipping for City Point, to act in the spring as a movable column upon our lines of communication, and this necessitates a like column on our part. Continuing in an attempt to show that their present army is unable to stem the torrent, it says:—Shall we prolong the war for the sake of our negroes" Shall we sacrifice our children to preserve our slaves? Shall we exhaust our country, destroy our noble defenders, and endanger every institution, rather than test an experiment that may give us means of recruiting our army, of assuming the offensive, and of conquering a speedy peace! Neither rhetoric, nor argument, nor authority can determine whether negroes will make for us faithful soldiers.

The experiment must test and decide this question. General Lee asks that this experiment be made for us, this is sufficient Never will we put our prejudices against his deliberate judgment and advice. He is a rash man that does. He is not a wise man that imposes responsibilities and yet withholds means for their accomplishment. It concludes as follows:—"But we hate, detest and despise the enemy far more than we love and admire slavery. If our liberties cannot be gained but by the sacrifice of slavery, we are prepared to make that sacrifice, and to urge that sacrifice upon our countrymen.

We would not return into the Union if every slave could be returned to his master and every guaranty that human ingenuity could devise were secured for the protection of that institution. We prefer liberty with free society to reunion upon the securest basis of slavery. Such we believe to be the sentiment of the people of Virginia, but we know that great moral doubts beset this question of arming the negroes; and yet the experiment ought to be tested, and the fact ascertained whether negroes will make soldiers.

### WHAT HOOD WAS TO HAVE DONE AND DIDN'T.

[From the Montgomery Appeal.]

In the event that General Hood finds the defences of Nashville too formidable to justify an attempt to carry them he will move to the left of the city and make Clarksville, sixty-five miles below, on the Cumberland river, his headquarters for the winter. At the same time he would capture Fort Donelson, thirty-five miles below, on the river, and Fort Henry, which is twelve miles from Fort Donelson, on the Tennessee river. This would give us the command of both rivers, and from the position at Clarksville the army could draw ample supplies from the productive counties of Christian, Todd and Logan, in Kentucky. Within a radius of twenty-five miles of Clarksville there are not less than thirty first class flouring mills, and the supply of corn and meat in that section is inexhaustible. Besides, recruits would flock to our ranks by thousands, and when spring opens the army would occupy a commanding position, be supplied in every particular, and greatly increased in numbers.

### THE OPINION OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, of New York, preached a sermon on Sunday evening on public affairs. He read the following extract from a letter of Gen. Sherman:

"When my mind is bent on a purpose, it is jealous of all clogs and obstructions. * * * Let every thought of the mind, every movement of the human muscle, all be directed to the one sole object—successful war and consequent peace—and you have the idea I aim at. All ideals are dreams; but they form the direction of real results, and the closer they can be followed the better.

I will trust you to do this noble army justice. Who can know the daily toils, the dangers, the hopes and fears of this vast army? I know them, and all here know them, and the time will come when they will return to their homes, and be the living witnesses of the acts of their fellows and leaders.

For my reward I trust to them, and still more in my confidence that God will not permit this fair land and this brave people to subside into the anarchy and despotism that Jeff Davis has cut out for them. I have the faith as clear and distinct as you see the sacrifices of God's own Son in your mental vision, to secure us an immortal reward.

You may assure your congregation that this army fights, that they may sleep in peace and enjoy the protection of civilized government.

### Freaks of Cannon Balls.

The cabin of the steamer Magnet, recently captured and recaptured on the Cumberland river, during the first performance, was the scene of a rather extraordinary incident. The chambermaid, a resident of this city, named Rebecca Mitchell, was accompanied by her son, who, during the trip had repeatedly cautioned his mother to lie down upon the floor if the enemy fired upon them. When the cannonading opened, Mrs. Wetmore, the wife of the Captain, was in the cabin, resting her feet on the round of a table at which she was sitting. The first shot, a ball from a six pounder rifled gun, passed through the cabin, tore up the floor under her chair, and glancing struck the chambermaid on the forehead, killing her instantly

Just at that moment the lad above mentioned entered to look after his mother, and finding her on the floor, said, "that's right, mother," and lay down by her side. When the firing had ceased he was found in this position, his arms lovingly and protectingly thrown about his dead parent, all unconscious that the life about which he was so solicitous had fled forever. This was the only casualty that took place, Mrs. Wetmore escaping injury, perhaps death, by the fact that her feet were not upon the floor. The attack upon our transports was particularly fatal to the chambermaids, not one of whom escaped—two, those belonging to the Prima Donna and Prairie State, being killed by shells from the gunboat Carondelet, and the one we have named above becoming the victim of the rebel fire.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*

### Scientific

A little snake, which is benumbed and revived at pleasure, is now in the possession of Dr. Gresselbroke, Professor of Chemistry in the University at Upsal.—Sometimes the serpent is made as rigid as marble, when it is restored to life by chemical preparation discovered by the Professor. The snake was captured ten years ago, and during all that time the Professor at intervals, has amused himself by his strange experiments, and the snake is now as lively as ever.

The problem of suspending life by freezing seems to be accumulating data. Perch and mullet have been carried from Lake Champaign to eastern cities, frozen perfectly solid, and on being put into a tub of water, have come too as lively as ever. A female convict in Sweeden is in ice on experiment. A man was found lately in Switzerland, who gave signs of life after being frozen nine months. The power of stopping while the world goes on may be the next wonder. Ice houses may soon be advertised with comfortable arrangements for skipping an epoch, or waiting for the next generation.

Take a piece of lime about half the size of your closed hand, and wrap around it a wet cloth sufficiently wrung to prevent water from running from it—a dry cloth is to be several times wrapped round this—place one of these packets on each side, and by both thighs (a few inches from them) of the patient; an abundant humid heat is soon developed by the action of the water upon the lime, which quickly induces copious perspiration, the effect lasting for two hours at least. When sweating is fully established the lime may be with drawn, which is now reduced to powder. In this way neither copious drinks nor loading the bed with covering is required

VICTORIA'S PRIVATE PARLOR.—Her Majesty's private sitting-room, which is situated on the north side of the Queen's tower, has been beautifully re decorated. The ceiling, which is of a very chaste and elegant design, has been re painted and gilded, and the wall-have been hung in the panels with a very bands one brocaded satin of a rich crimson ground, with filigree of gold and white, having a very good effect, as it is in keeping with the other decorations of the room. The silk has been accurately copied by an English manufacturer from the original silk, which was made by a foreign firm for George IV The panels are surrounded by richly carved and gilt moulding, and below them is a dado of white and gold, corresponding with the ceiling. The window draperies have been arranged in a very tasty and somewhat novel manner, which is very suitable to the style of the room, and is a pleasing change from the former heavy draperies.

HOW AND THE MIGHTY FALLEN.—Ex United States Senator Toombs, of Georgia, who threatened to call the roll of his slaves, some years ago, on Bunker Hill, finds some difficulty in being able to call the aforesaid roll, even in Georgia, just now, partly in consequence of the disappearance of most of the slaves, but mainly in consequence of the appearance of one Sherman The poor devil is now acting as chief of staff of Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, commander of the Georgia State troops, the renegade Street Commissioner of New York city.

☞ Professor Goldwin Smith expressed his intention of returning to this country next summer. All the opposition papers have been barking at him here, and when he returns home the London Times and other papers sympathizing with the rebellion, will join in the canine chorus

☞ With the return of Congress entry thieves are said to abound in Washington.

☞ Families in New York are resisting the increased rates of milk by using no milk.

☞ A TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK ON THE ENGLISH COAST—THIRTY LIVES LOST.

The Manchester (England) Guardian, of Nov. 26th, says:—"A fearful gale broke over the east coast on Thursday morning. At Tynemouth it was attended with disastrous results. The steamer Stanley, of Aberdeen, on her passage to London with passengers, merchandise and cattle, was overtaken by the gale, and made such bad weather of it that the Captain made for the Tyne. While entering the harbor she struck on the rocks off the Spanish Battery, about six o'clock. As soon as she came to the ground the boiling waters burst over her decks with terrific force. The sea rushed in, put out the engine fires, and burst one of the boilers. The firemen, fortunately, escaped without sustaining any more serious injury than a few slight scalds.

"As soon as the ill-fated steamer was seen on the rocks, Mr. Lawrence Byrne, of the Coast Guard, caused the rocket apparatus to be taken down the shore opposite the Stanley After three shots had been fired, they were successful in establishing a communication with the stranded steamer. The rocket apparatus worked admirably, and one of the crew of the steamer was successfully brought on shore by it. The next man that was brought on shore by the apparatus was the fireman. An attempt was then made to bring off a third man, but while the poor fellow was midway between the vessel and the shore, the whip line of the apparatus became entangled somehow with the rocks.

"The crew had been busily engaged in pitching the cattle overboard in the endeavor to get the deck clear. They had then turned their attention to the rescue of the women. While in the act of lowering the life-boat, the tackle of the fore davit gave away—at that time five women and three sailors being in the boat—and the life-boat immediately swinging round by the other davit, swamped. Of fifteen lady passengers but two are alive; and of the same number of male passengers nine have been rescued.

"The bodies of ten drowned persons have been picked up and taken to the dead house; four of them are well dressed and extremely good looking women. Several of the lady passengers were emigrants going out to Australia. The vessel is an entire wreck. Her cargo is scattered along the coast. The carcasses of drowned cattle are lying amongst the rocks."

### THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal gives the following description of the famous Dutch Gap canal:

"Leaving Aiken's Landing we rode along the banks on the north side about a mile, and then we were at the Gap. We saw many huge holes in the banks in which rebel shell had plunged with fearful directness. To avoid the shells the colored soldiers burrow in the steep clay banks. You see their chimneys standing out here and there, on the surface above. Such abodes can neither be comfortable nor healthy, but they afford protection to the men, and that is not to be slighted.

"The Gap is about three hundred feet long and eighty feet deep. Each side is washed by the James. By this cutting we save at least seven miles, and avoid the 'Bend,' as called, and the rebel batteries at the same time. The James already flows into one-half the cutting or canal. Between this and