he captain of the Leah reports und up Sound. One was a full arently French.

-The steamer Fideliter will mo and way settlements to-

IMPORTS.

THORNTON—100 M laths, 1489
500 feet flooring, to W P Sayward.
H, from Whidby Island—1000 bus
ats, 7 tons hay, 30 bis apples.—

TITIA—420 bus potatoes, 244 do ats. Value, \$1270. GED RACER-400 bus potatoes.

ZA ANDEKSON-32 hd cattle, 50 , 2 hogs, 50 scks oats, 12 des chick-ggs, 11 scks oysters, 4 hogs and 3 2 qrs beef. Value, \$2200. ESTER—600 bus potatoes, 100 do ay, 1 carcase beef, 8 doz chickens, bus carrots. Value, \$750. MIST, from Puget Sound-15 DRAGLAN-Furs. Value \$500.

NE INTELLIGENCE.

BNTERED. r G. S. Wright, Finch, Olympia Dirk. San Juan sam, Caffray, Nanaimo Harney, Obery, Port Angelos Robinson, Port Angelos llvin, Saanich Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo ... elagar

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BIRTH.

on 23d inst., the wife of H. Dec. 30, the wife of J. T. I

ellemouth, B. C., Nov. 30th, the

Esq., of a son. MARRIED.

instant, at the St. John's Ch R. J. Dundas, Charles Small lia Egginton, second daughter of Birmingham. h December, by the Rev. Dr. Coina Paksher, eldest niece of Mithis city, to Mr. J. Pincus, of S

DIED.

dary Richardson, aged 7 mon

, on the 27th instant, Fanny I W. George and Mary Norris, on the 31st ult., of therine Ann, daughter of will leave the resident

VOL. 6.

VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1865.

THE BRITISH COLONIST DE HEICKEY PUBLISHED THANK EVERY MORNING

(Sundays Excepted, THE PR V AT VICTORIA. V. suijas TERMS: Annum, in advance \$1000

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per Week, payable to the Carrier, \$200

ingle Copies, \$200

Advertisements inserted on the most re

THE PARTY OF THE P

Barnard's Express,

G. Street. San Francisco.

Clement's Lane, London.

30 Cornhill, London.

THE NEWS

The Eastern intelligence received yesterday is up to the 3rd inst. The great event, hich we previously maintained was near at hand, has come off-Savannah has been taken. One hundred and fifty guns, 33,000 bales of cotton, ammunition and railway apparatus unlimited, besides 800 prisoners, have rewarded Sherman's exertions. Hardee and his fifteen thousand militiamen made their escape during the night of the 20th of threaten, as we have shown before, the sup-December, across the Savannah river. If this plies of both Charleston and Richmond. force reached Charleston by the line of railway, as is asserted, Foster must have been Later Eastern News. less on the alert than usual; for he commanded a portion of the line not far from the Coosawatchie. Savannah has been in Sherman's hands for three weeks, having been taken on the 21st ult. In a former article, we stated that on the fall of Savannah Sherman would march upon Augusta, and, by thus controlling the Savannah river, virtually out the Confederacy in two, and that from this point he would be able to

Grunger landed at Passagola, on the Mississippi seaboard, about thirty miles souths west of Mobile, and according to late accounts, after repulsing the Confederates, had got within three miles of the city. Another force, under General McKeown, had gone from Pensacola, and was marching on Blakely, a town about twenty miles to the north-east of Mobile. In the meantime, the navy in Mobile Bay were making elaborate preparations for a combined attack on the city; so that in all probability we shall not

is only second to Charleston in its sea de-

fences. A Federal force of 5000 men, after

considerable opposition, effected a landing about two and a half miles about Fort

Pisher, defeated the Confederates and secured

the expedition was not successful, for the

force afterwards re-embarked. The damage, so far, sustained by Fort Fisher is the burn-

ing of the barracks, the disabling of two

guns, and some injury to the works. The

versels engaged in the bombardment are the

Pawhattan, Wabash, Minnesota, Susque-

hanna and the New Ironsides, mounting 201

guns, of immense calibre. If this fort can

be silenced, the light draft steamers will then

be able to go into action and test the bat-

teries on the river. The garrison of Wil-

mington numbers at present 15,000, men,

under General Bragg. Its possession would

[TELEGRAPHED TO "OREGONIAN"]

DATES - TO JANUARY - 3.

CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25th, 7 p. m.—A despatch ocived this evening by the President from Sheran, dated Savannah, Dec. 22d, announces his conpation of the din and the capture of 16

have to wait many days before this sea port shall have been added to the other trophies of the winter's campaign of the Northern

artillery and cavalry has moved from Savannah towards Altamaha river. Hardee has made a proper disposition to check the colum. Its object is, probably, to destroy the Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad, its depots, &c. We have no report from Hardee's army since November 28."

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29—A telegram from Guest's Station the 28th, represents that Gen. Burbridge's command was in good shape returning to Lexington after a most successful expedition. Gen. Burbridge destroyed the railroad for 10 miles beyond Wytheville. Breckinridge was badly whipped, and had left for North Carolina, so that the rebel Department of South-western Virginia has no longer any efficiency.

EXPEDITION AGAINST MOBILE. New Orleans, Dec. 23.—An expedition under General Granger, in considerable force, landed a Pascagoula, Miss., on the 15th, and pushed rapidly foward Mobile. A brief skirmish occurred of the 16th, near Franklin's Creek, and the rebel were routed. Many people rejoiced at the sign of the Union force. The savy rondered sale

nand, is not likely, we are of opinion, to be m productive of immediate results. The town

favorably, the figures report but five thousand militia in Mobile, and that a strong Union sentiment prevailed there.

On the 19th Gen. Granger was at Franklin, Miss., three miles from Mobile, having met but The enemy was not pressing him. militia in Mobile, and that a strong Union sentiment prevailed there.

On the 19th Gen. Granger was at Franklin, Miss., three miles from Mobile, having met but little resistance. The rebels are busy night and day endeavoring to blockade the water front of the city. The rebel ram Bienville is expected down the Atabama river from Selma. A force from Pensacola under Gen. McKeon is reported moving on Blakely, Baldwin county, 25 miles from Mobile. A vessel with a cargo of cotton escaped in the direction of Havana. The Tribune's New Orleans dispatch intimates the speedy tall of Mobile from Granyer's operations against it. a lodgment. It would appear, however, that

The Tribune's special says:

Returns received at the Provost Marshal General's Bureau show that the number of men raised by recruiting is larger than at any period during the year.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 .- The Herold's New Orlean's correspondent says:

The two recent expeditions from Morganzia into the interior of Louisiana had met with great success in breaking up guerilla camps, capturing

stores, etc.

Twenty-five hundred rebels under Wirt Adams and Scott were threatening Baton Rouge on the HOOD'S RETREAT.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The Commercial's Columbia, Tenn., correspondent thinks that the bulk of Hood's army is still north of the Tennessee river. Hood first attempted to strike the river at Decatur, Alm, but Granger had occupied the place in advance and headed him off; at the same time the gunboats came up the river and compelled him to abandon a point near Florence where he had portboons. Owing to the bad condition of the roads developments will not be made very rapidly.

ATTACK ON WILMINGTON. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30—The Santiago de Cuba and Fort Jackson have been the only vessels attached to the Naval Fleet which have yet arrived from Wilmington. The latest advices from Porter represent him as still subjecting Fort Fisher to a vigoreus bombardment.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG. The World's City Point special dispatch, dated Dec. 22th, says: A demonstration has been made in front of the Sixth Corps during the past few

New York, Jan. 1—The Richmond Examiner of the 29th says the privateer Blank has been seized at Nassau by order of the British Govern-

The Richmond Examiner of the 30th, speaking of the capture of Savannah, says all rice on the plantations in the vicinity of the city fell into the hands of the Yankees. The amount is estimated at half a million bushels. The Confederate Government succeeded in removing most of the atores. The main loss sustained by it was the siege guns. The pontoon bridge across which our troops passed was also lost.

The latest rebel newspapers received contain a manifesto from Jeff Davis, giving notice that the pirate Bennet G. Burley, concerned in the capture of vessels on Lake Erie, and in the attempt to seize the steamer Michigan and liberate the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, and who was recently released from arrest in Toronto, is an officer regularly epilisted in the rebel Navy, and was impossible to the series of the arrest of the series of the s

BRAZIL AND THE FLORIDA.

SHERMAN AND SAVANNAH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—A private letter from the fleet says that refugees from Charleston and other points in South Carolina state that all the inhabitants who could do so have removed into the country, and that great distress prevails in the city. Scarcely any flour or other necessaries can be obtained at any price. Sherman's success occasions general alarm. Several blockade runners are in Charleston harbor waiting an opportunity to escape. Many passengers for Nassau have engaged berths. There is little business in Charleston other than that connected with blockade running and war matters,

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The Times' special despatch says it has authority for stating that the cotton captured at Savannah will be taken and sold by the Government, and if any person claiming can show a valid claim they will be reimbursed. It is reported that Simon Draper, Collector of New York, has been appointed agent at Savannah to superintend the shipment and sale of the cotton.

New York, Jan. 3—A Hilton Head special correspondent, under date of the 26th mlt., says Kilpatrick's corps has just returned from deatroying a portion of the Alabama and Gulf Railroad near Altamaha river. Ten locomotives and a large number of cars are shut up between Albany and the Altamaha river. Hazen's division of the 16th corps and Gen. Fuller with two brigades of the 17th corps, spent five days on the railroad. There is a plank road leading from the railroad towards Darien, from which port heavy trains loaded from blockade runners passed into the interior.

A force of cavalry accompanied by infantry has crossed into South Carolina. The obstructions in the Savannah river are being rapidly removed. Boats run daily from this point and a great quantity of valuable property is cally brought to light.

NEW York, Dec. 4—The World's Beaufort correspondent of the 28th says: Increased preparations are making in Sherman's army to resume the offensive. The enemy evidently expect an attack on Charleston and Branchville. Refugees says that Charleston is being surrounded by formidable earthworks. Foster's army was still at

The Herald's correspondent says fifty picked men now command Farrar's Island, in James river, near Dutch Gap. The rebels have been driven by this party from an important point opposite the Howlett House battery. Among the results accomplished by the movement is the destruction of the pontoon boats used by the febels. Activity continues within the rebel lines. The troops that evacuated Savannah are doubless on their way to reinforce Lee and also Brockinridge. We may look for a hostile movement soon by Lee.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENC

PORTLAND, MAINE, Dec. 28—The Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 16th carried here this evening. Alluding to the Florida disaster the London Times says:—Assuming it to have been by design, we are the disposed to waste much indignation on the subject, as the method of procuring the equipping of the Florida was such a vitin fer or neutrality as to deprive the unferers of sympathy. Brazil is really the outraged party. The Times predicts that Seward will make suple apology.

party. The Times predicts that Seward will make suple apology.

A blockade runner case has been on trial in the Court of Exchequer, in which the ladge pointed out that all the parties in the matter were foreigners, and denonated such violations of the rights of asylum.

A large open air meeting of the operatives of Manchester adopted resolutions strongly opposing the recognition of the slave holders. Confederacy.

Parliament meets on the 1st February.

The breach between the Papal government and the Prussian Minister at Rome is wide-ening.

ening.

New York, Dec. 29.—The Australian, with dates from Liverpool to the 17th, and from Queenstown to the 18th, has arrived.

The London Times applands Secretary. Seward for the well merited sunt which he gave Mr. Parker, the would be presenter of a peace address to President Lincoln.

New York, December 22.—The Africa from Liverpool with dates to the 16th has arrived.

arrived.

The news is unimportant.

There is an immediate prospect of a reduction of the Bank of England rates to 6 per cent.

The Confederate loan was much depressed.

sustained by the Sacramento Union. Says that journal in an able article on Sherman's operations :

Within forty days after the enemy had begun to crow over a fancied success in forcing Sherman back to the Tennessee, he had crushed Hood with one hand and captured a fortified city, nearly five hundred. miles distant, with the other ! It was one wing of the Army of Atlanta that destroyed the enemy in Tennessee while the other was marching to grasp the city of Savannah, and the grandeur and brilliancy of the campaign passed safely over others. Arrangements are becannot be fully appreciated without taking cannot be fully appreciated without taking cannot be fully appreciated without taking into view the operations of both. For a parallel in magnitude of conception and solidity of results we must go back to the wars of Napoleon, and even there we shall find no campaign where the cost of a great triumph of the cost of the cost of the cost of the cost of a great triumph of the cost of the fair measure of its value. When Sherman started southward from Atlanta we said that if successful he would cut the Gordian knot of the rebellion. After we had opened the Mississippi and recovered East Tennessee, the most decisive operation that could be undertaken, excepting the annihilation of Lee's army, was the opening of the Savannah river from the coast to Augusta. Between Augusta and the mountain walls of East Tennessee there are no facilities of communication, and below Augusta two or three garrisons and a fleet of light draught gunboats will not only prevent the 'Army of Northern Virginia' from making any use of the resources of the Gulf States, but sever the Confederacy as completely as the possession of the Mississippi divides the forces of Magruder and Hood. An army holding this line and employing a large force of mounted infantry, can dominate both South Carolina and Georgia and recruit their able-bodied slaves at will. Better still, in the present situation, the rebel general at Richmond will see that the bulk of Sherman's samy can be easily and quickly transported to Newbern, or using Augusta as a base, cross the narrowest part of South Carolina and enter the Old North State, thus co-operating directly with Grant in closing the avenues of retreat from the rebel Capital. The clear proof furnished by Sherman's march that the 'Confederacy'

is a mere shell is one of its most important results."

Almost simultaneously with Sherman's sapture of Savannah, Mobile and Wilmington were attacked by the Federal forces. General

of war, three steamers, and thirty—three thousand bales of cotton. No mention is made of the present position of Hardee's force, which is estimated at about fifteen thousand.

The despatch from Sherman is as follows:

SAVANNAH. December 22-To His Excellency President Lincoln:—I beg to present you with a Christmas gift. The city of Savannah with a hundred and fifty heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and about 'twenty-five thousand bales of cotton.

SHERMAN.

was so slight. The immediate fruits of this astonishing campaign, however, are not a planting his batteries in such close proximity to the rebel lines as to command every position held by the forces under Hardee, he sent a summons by a flag of truce to the effect that if the place vas not in a certain time surrendered, its bardment would at once commence. To this summons the wily rebel general replied, that as his communications were yet open, and his men fully supplied with subsistence and stores of every kind, he was able to hold a long siege, and was determined to hold the city to the very last moment, and to defend the citizens' property which had been placed under his protection until his forces were compelled to surrender. Every preparation had been made by General Sherman to assault the rebel position the next day, but when the morning of the 21st dawned, it was found that the enemy had evacuated their works. Several regiments of infantry immediately advanced, who took possession of them, and shortly afterwards Gen. Sherman entered the city at the head of his body guard, and received, from the head of his body guard, and received, from the hands of a deputation of citizens, the surrender of the place. It appears that General Hardee, on the night of the 20th, seeing the impossibility of holding the city, and fearing the only means of escape left open, across the Savannah river, was likely to be cut off at any moment, determined to avail himself of this route for his retreat. His troops immediately set to work and partially destroyed the Navy Yard and Government stores, and at twilight, under the protection of his ironclads, succeeded in croasing the river over the causeway to the north side, intending to push forward to Charleston. Thirty-two thousand bales of cotton were stored in the city, which the rebels in their haste neglected to destroy. Two ironclad rams were sturk, and all the Government property and stores which they could not carry off they burned or threw into the river. Four small steamers, one a gunboat, were captured, which, with the cotton and a large amount of rebel munitions, will form part of the spoils of Sherman's army.

New York, Dec. 27—The Commercial's Washington special says: "Sherman announces to the bardment would at once commence. To this summons the wily rebel general replied, that as his

New York, Dec. 27—The Commercial's Washington special says: "Sherman announces to the Secretary of War that he intended to move up the Savannah river immediately and capture Augusta. The news to day is that he has already moved. Sherman says that after this he will swing around on the rear of Charleston, destroying all its railroads on the way.

Butler and staff arrived at Aiken's Landing on the 28th December.

A lady on her way north from Richmond represents affairs in that city as more gloomy than ever. Statements that the rebel cause was hopeless were openly made among the people. Southern politicians visit the army daily to encourage

the soldiers. REBEL PIRATE SEA KING. The new rebel pirate Sea King, name chaaged to the Shenandoah, is reported actively at work on the Atlantic. Captan Wilson, of the brig Sultan, reports the destruction of his vessel; also the reports the destruction of his vessel; also the barks Etna, E. J. Godfrey, St. Clair, and Charter Oak. The ship Kate Price was captured and boarded by the Shenandoah. She carries four 64-pounder smooth bore guns, two 12-pounders and two 32-pounders rifled.

CONFEDERATE REPORTS. Richmond papers urgently demand that Gen. Lee shall be made commander in chief of all the Lee shall be made commander-in-thield of the rebel armies, or Dictator. In the rebel House of Representatives, on the 25th, a resolution declaring the writ of habeas corpus ought not to be suspended was defeated by ten majority. The Richmond Sentinel foresees a formidable campaign of the national arms against Charleston in prospect, the national arms against Charleston in prospect, and considers that the taking of Savannah by our troops, and the occupation of the city by Sherman's army, simply gives the enemy another point on our coast. The ocean front of Georgia will be exposed like the ocean front of North Carolina and Virginia to a species of hostility that will answer the coast. and virginia to a species of hostility that will annoy us without strengthening the foe. It is probable, however, that a formidable attempt on Charleston will be an early consequence of the fall of Savannah. Foster already holds a fortified position within a mile from Coosawatchie, a point on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah —43 miles from the latter city and 61 from the former. We presume Hardee made no halt between Coosawatchie, but at once abandoned that

section of railroad and placed himself where his communication with Charleston would be more NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The Richmond Examiner of the 29th says: The enemy shelled out our lines between Duniap's and Petersburg yesterday with great vigor, but it had no effect. It is rumored that the Yankee troops are again crossing to the north bank of the James river, but they have made no appearance in front of the lines at Richmond. It is reported that the enemy's vessels have ap-

It is reported that the enemy's vessels have appeared in York river, and that some troops had been landed at the White House.

The Milton, North Carolina, Chronicle understands that the Home Guard of that State sent against the Union raiders at Bullfield refused to cross the State line.

The Richmond Examiner of the 30th says Beauregard reports that the column of the enemy which went to Allula Bridge, on the Gulf Railroad, has returned to Savannah. Kilpatrick was in the tottyper Wednesday. The same paper also road, has returned to Savannan. Ripatrick was in that city on Wednesday. The same paper also says the sountry in front of Richmond and Petersburg is converted into mud which will scarcely get hard till May. The fleet off Wilmington is said to have disappeared. Three blockade runners, it is reported, have since run in. Gov. Vance calls upon everybody that can fire a gun from behind the breastworks with their blankets, to go to Wilmington.

mington.
The Richmond Sentinel says Grant will now The Richmond Sentinel says Grant will now have three more armies. The rebels must raise a sufficient number of men to meet this increase. It calls upon Congress to take every possible measure for filling up the armies so as to defeat the Yankee forces. It says the pressure o. war bears heavily on Lee.

The Mobile Advertiser has an account of Davidson's march into Alabama. It created great alarm everywhere. The cowardly conduct of the rebel militia is generally condemned.

Late Texas papers say that two-thirds of the people of the State favor a reconstruction.

two military districts for the protection of public and private property, registering persons formerly in the rebel army, contiruing fire department, water and gas works; for arresting straggling soldiers; for the transportation of persons into the rebel lines who want to go, and to supply destitute persons with food.

Sherman, in a special field order, states that as Savannah is and will be held as a military post for future military uses, it is proper to lay down certain general principles, that all may understand their duties and obligations. He then proceeds to state what may be permitted for the sonvenience and comfort of the people, in which are embraced all necessary privileges of large communities. The publication of newspapers is limited to two editors, to be held instrict accountability for libels, mischievous matter, premature news, exaggerated statements, or any comments whatever on the acts of authorities.

The Savannah Republican of the 29th contains the proceedings of a public meeting called by the Mayor and a large number of influential citizens, to take into consideration matters relative to the present and future welfare of the city. Resolutions were adopted that tions were adopted that, we accept our position and the surrender of the city, and in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the National authorities under the Constitution,

leaving all questions which remain, to be adjusted by the aid of legislative conference.

The second resolution says that laying aside all differences and burying by-gones, we will use our best endeavors to bring back the prosperity and commerce once enjoyed.

The third reads, we don't put ourselves in the

The third reads, we don't put ourselves in the position of a conquered city asking terms of conquerors, but claim the immunity and privileges contained in the proclamation and message of the President, and all legislation in Congress in reference to a people situated as we are.

The fourth states that, we ask Government to call a Convention of the people to say whether

they wish the war continued.

The fifth reads that it is the unanimous desire

The fifth reads that it is the unanimous desire of all present that den. Gray be continued as the military commander of this post, and that for his urbanity and kindness he is entitled to our thanks.

The Richmond Sentinel, Jeff Davis' organ, says: If we are overcome, give us political alliance and association with England, France, Spain, or any other nation, rather than subjugation by the Yankees. The Sentinel also says: The peace resolutions offered in the North Carolina Legislature were defeated in the Senate by 19 to 21, on a motion to take them from the table. The storm through which Porter's fleet rode in safety is said to have been the most terrible that has occurred on that coast in many years. The rebels regard it as a special act of Providence in their favor, as it gave them time for preparation. The movement to make Lee Generalissimo continues. The Augusta Constitutionalist says Atlanta was sacked by Georgians after Sherman left it. Deserters from the rebel army have taken possession of the North Carolina mountains and expelled the rebel citizens. They defy the rebel authorities. citizens. They defy the rebel authorities.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, Jan, 3—The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans, Dec. 26th, has arrived:
A force of about 2,000 men, including the 2ad Maine cavalry, 1st Florida cavalry, 14th New York cavalry, and three regiments of celored infantry and two pieces artillery, ander command of Col. Robinson, of the 97th colored infantry, left for a raid into Alabama on the 13th, to sever communications by telegraph and rail at Pollard and destroy such property and stores as might be found there. Reaching Pollard on the 16th, the place was found eyacuated. The railroad depot and train of eight cars, mostly filted with grain and Government property, commissary stores and ordnance were destroyed, and 2,000 stand of arms captured. The railroad was also destroyed by our treops and the expedition then returned.

compares Sherman's movement in Georgia to the Duke of Marlborough's march into Germany, which resulted in the battle of Blenheim. It says that nothing in modern Blenheim. It says that nothing the Sherman times equals it. It will either make Sherman him and his

The Times' Paris correspondent says that a few days after the result of the election was. known in Paris, Mr. Dayton (U.S. Minister) had a long interview with the French Minister, and delivered a dispatch from Mr. Seward. Since then the tone of the official press has entirely changed. All abuse of Lincoln and the North has stopped. The papers now tell the truth about Northern

The Herald's London correspondent considers Earl Russell's letter as the last nail in the coffin for the Confederate cause abroad. The same letter speaks of the friendship of France towards the United States, and says that Napoleon told Slidell that there was no bope of recognition. The rebels must make the best terms with the North they could.

was rising. St. Johns, N. F., December 24. - The teamer Russian, with dates from Liverpool to the 15th, has arrived off Cape Ruce. Her news is unimportant.

The rebel scrip was sinking; American stock

The British Emancipation Society had presented a congratulatory address to Mr. Adams, the American Minister, upon Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

American advices in view of Sherman's

progress in Georgia and Hood's operations in Tennessee, were regarded with the greatest

The Times urged the opening of negotiations in regard to the American war, saying that it must come to that at last, and the sooner the better for America and the world at large of mound for slide at 201 108

SERVICES OF PLATE FOR MESSES. BREW AND Cox.-Two very handsome and costly silver services arrived per steamer Oregon from San Francisco yesterday, consigned to His Excellency Governor Seymour, and intended for presentation to Messrs. Chartres Brew and W. G. Cox, the leaders of the Chilecaten exw. G. Cox, the leaders of the Chilscaten ex-peditions of last summer. Each service. consists of a tray urn, coffee pot, tea-pot, su-gar-bowl, slop-bowl and cream-pitcher, weighing about six hundred ounces in all. The value of all is two thousand dollars. The The value of all is two thousand dollars. The silver is the same standard as United States coin, the designs are very elegant, and the workmanship of the whole is beyond cavil or criticism. The inscription on one set will explain the object of the presentation: "Presented, on behalf of the Government and people of British Columbia, by the Government and people of British Columbia, by the Government not being in session) to the Hon. Charres
Brew, in gratitude for his services in the
suppression of the insurrection of the Chilcoaten Indians." The lettering on the other
set is the same, but that the erner and Executive Council (the Legisl set is the same, but that the name of Wil George Cox, Esq., is inserted,