THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

The Gallop Through Georgia.

Forty-two Counties of the Rebel Empire State Laid Waste.

The State Capital Formally Surrendered to Ten Scouts, who Stampede Two Hundred Rebel Soldiers.

THE COUNTRY STRIPPED OF EVERYTHING

All the Railways Destroyed and Iron Burned.

THE BATTLE OF GRISWOLDVILLE.

Walcott Almost Annihilates Three Rebel Brigades with One and Captures the Rebel Commander.

Sherman Subsists on the Fat of the Land and Does Not Lose a Wagon or Gun.

The Spoils of the Campaign 4,000 Prisoners, 15,000 Horses, 10,000 Negroes, Thirty Pieces of Artillery, &c.

MILLIONS WORTH OF COTTON BURNED.

Sherman's Total Loss Only Fifteen Hundred.

STORMING OF FORT MCALLISTER.

Garrison and Twenty-four Guns Captured.

THE FLEET GOES UP TO THE NEW BASE.

The Siege of Savannah Opened.

MUTINY OF THE PEOPLE OF SAVANNAH

They are Ready to Give Up---Warehouses Thrown Open and All Told to Help Themselves,

&c., £3. The United States steam transport Fulton, Capt. Wot-

ton, from Port Royal on the 18th, via Fortress Monroe on the 20th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The Fulton touched at Fortress Monroe to land Lieu tenant Colonel O. E. Babcock, bearer of despatches from Gen, Sherman to the War Department. Also Colonel A. H. Markland, General Sherman's mail agent.

Savannah was still in possession of the rebels. Its surrender had not been demanded by Gen. Sherman up to the time of the sailing of the Fulton

Among the passengers per Fulton are Col. W. Gurney, One Hundred and Twenty seventh New York Volunteers, mineteen other officers of lesser grade, who were wounded in the late battle at Pocotaligo, South Carolina, and our correspondents who accompanied General Sherman in his merch through Georgia

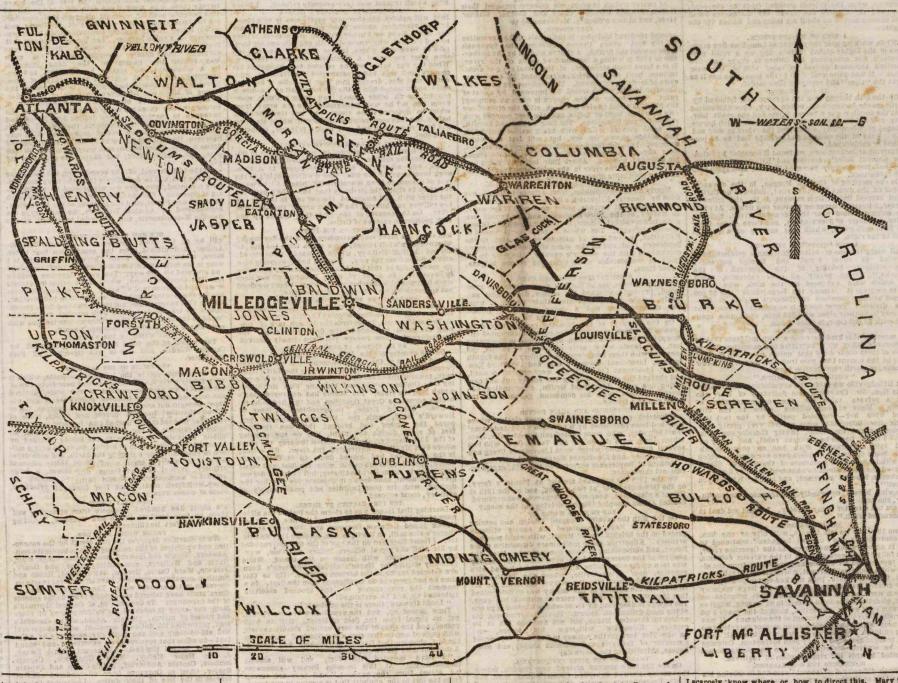
THE GRAND MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA. Our Expeditionary Cor respondence.

FORT MCALLISTER, OGERCHEE RIVER, ? The winter campaign of Sherman, which for the past weeks has caused so much anxiety in the minds of to loyal people of the nation, and spread terror and alarm throughout the confederacy, from Richmond to Arkansas, may now be considered ended for the present. To the casual observer its importance in a military point of view may not be at first apparent; but a careful study of the route traversed, and the situation previous to its in auguration, will exhibit the fact that Sherman's month of raiding in the confederacy has produced results even greater than that which followed the fall of Atlanta. propose, briefly, to inform the reader of

Previous to the commencement of this bold and audanious movement through the enemy's country, going as far back as the commencement of the spring cam-paign, I will renew the situation and record what seems to me to have influenced the recent movements of Sherman. On assuming command of the Military Division of the and Longstreet wintering in East Tennesses, confrontaby Schofield. Before the campaigning season arrived Longstreet withdrew, leaving but one large army (John ston's) in the Southwest to be assailed. Military men all most feasible mode of investing Richmond, by the capsure of Lynchburg, the key to the whole military position in the East; and I believe that Sherman's keen sagacity pointed that way. But he had no alternative With
an army of only a hundred thousand he could not hold
his long line of supplies from Louisville and protect
his long line of supplies from Louisville and protect
from the gares of military operations this army is
divided into two wings, viz.—
The right wing, Major General O. O. Howard commanding—the Friteenth and Seventeenth corps.
The left wing, Major General H. W. Slocum command
ing—the Friteenth and Seventeenth corps.
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SHERMAN'S TRIUMPHANT MARCH.

Routes of the Army from Atlanta to the Atlantic----The Investment of Savannah.



Atlanta fell into our hands, and Sherman found that Hood's army was still formidable for mischief. With Atlanta we severed the railway communications for a time, but the branch roads around Milledgeville and Macon still enabled the enemy to draw supplies from Florida, Southern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, for he subsistence of their armies, while it gave us one aundred and forty miles more of railway to guard against raids upon our flanks and guerilla depredations in

The further pursuit of flood, consequently, seemed rought with danger and perplexity, and Sherman seems to have studied well the problem how to shorten his line of supplies, and at the same time hold Chattanooga, the key to Tennessee. The campaign of the summer bad sand, while the draft had very largely swelled Sherman's ranks. It was then that the great genius of the man solved the question; and this campaign was created and worked out upon the man. The moment he could draw Hood away from his front, beyond the reach of railway communication with the robel base of supplies, Sherman saw that by dividing his large army he could with the one wing keep Hood employed and by bold and rapid movements strike the coast and open up a new line of supplies, via some of the large rivers, from which he could operate against the interior of Georgie. Alabama and the Carolinas.

I have the best authority for saying that the subse quent advance to the coast was of Sherman's own concepion, submitted and explained by him to General Grant and the War Department, and by them heartily ap-

rear, the cutting of his communications, the apparent tardiness of Sherman in pursuit, and the escape of Hood into Northern Alabama, the reader is familiar, and at the time, no doubt, felt like censuring Sherman for not showing more determination and energy against inferior numbers. But they must now see that this was a part of Sherman's well matured plan. While Hood was boldly pushing away from his base berman was gathering all his alrength for a desperate plow that was destined to break the outer shell of the rebellion and expose its vitals.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARCH. Sending the Fourth and Twenty-third corps to Thomas as a nucleus for a new command, a new army was or ganized under that well tried general, and then Sherman bade the North good bye, destroyed the railroad from Atlanta to Chattanooga, refitted his army at Atlanta and cut loose-destination, the coast; object, a new base.

Loading his wagons with sixteen days rations for

march of over three hundred miles through an enemy's country, he first divides his command into four columns, marches via the Augusta and Atlanta Rail way, destroys it in his merch as well as the road to Mason. While his right wing threatens Macon the left occupies the capital of the State and lays waste the railways, cotton mills, foundries and machine shops. In his march he subsists his armies upon the fat of the land, branches off, threatens Augusta, cuts the railway communication with Savan pah; then rapidly turns south, crosses the Ogeechee river, and concentrating his command covers his flanks with the two streams and moves direct upon Savannah and the coast, completely destroying the railways o Georgia, leaving not enough subsistence behind him to winter a kid, invests Savannah, and in thirty days from the time he cut loose, opens up a new line of supplies with his base only ten inites from his army.

And all this marching of over three hundred and fifty

the loss of a wagon or mule, a gun or a pound of ammu-

The intelligent reader will now see the importance of this campaign in a military point of view. With Georgia stroyed, Hood's army cannot subsist upon or occupy it until the return of another crop, and with Thomas confronting him he cannot hurry to the relief of Savannah and Caarleston, which are now tottering to their down-

under the gallant sea dog Dahlgren threatening them, their possession by us is only a question of a few weeks. But it has had another important effect upon our common enemy. Heretofore Lee has drawn a large amount of subsistence from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. This raid of Sherman's has not only cut every line of communication with the Southwest, but blotted out the machine shops and iron works that furnished the material for repairing these railway arteries and veins. Hence for the future Lee must depend entirely upon the Caro-

is one of the most fruitful the war has produced. It is a blow from which Davis and his satellites will never recover; the effects of which will be felt from one end of the country to the other.

But there is still another effect it will have. It demon strates to European Powers the weakness of the rebels and the power of the national government to cope with armed treason and rebellion. But to the detailed narrative, which opens with

On the 11th the army was located as follows:-The Twentieth corps at Atlanta, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps at Powder Spring road, on the Chattahoochee river, and the Fourteenth corps at Kingston, Ga. Sherman's headquarters were at the latter p

concentrating around Atlanta. The Fourteenth corps, Brevet Major General Davis commanding, remained at Kingston to cover the shipment north of the government property and rolling stock of the railway, and at noon of that day the Third brigade of the First division, Colonel H. A. Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, commanding, who, by the way, was the the place was evacuated. Notwithstanding that the Colonel took every precaution to prevent a wanton destruction of the place, the negroes, who brought un the rear, fired several buildings, which were con sumed. The corps reached Cartersville at night, and, after provisioning the troops, the public property was destroyed, and on the following day (the 13th) Big Shanty was reached, and the troops bivouscked for the night Next day the corps reached the Chattahoochee river,

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY DESTROYED. The railway was torn up from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and all the bridges laid in ashes, as well as every building that could be of benealt to the enemy. The straggling negroes and cavalry destroyed quite a number of unin habited houses, and, I regret to say, three or four

On the 14th and 15th, the Fifteenth and Savanteanth corps, under General Howard, marched to a camp one mile south of Atlanta, to which point Slocum, commanding the left wing, moved on the morning of the 15th, leaving the city entirely empty, except a few citizens, who remained attered over the city, preferring to dwell in the city until the return to its rains of their disloyal friends than to accept of free transportation to the land of "Yankee mudsills" and "Puritanical abolitionists." The afternoon was spent in emptying the storeheuses of clothing, issary supplies, &c., and their transfer to the persons of the troops of the Fourteenth corps.

During the entire day Atlanta presented a very busy appearance, every street of importance being blockaded by wagon trains and mounted officers and men. Quite a number of houses were fired during the day, and regular detailed parties from the Twentieth corps destroyed all the public buildings of value to the enemy. ENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDERS TO HIS TROOPS.

After the men had Divouacked for the night the following orders, issued by General Sherman, were read to the roops, and were greeted with many manifestations of approbation by the veterans, who, in so many bloody battles, have followed the lead of Sherman:-

Special Field Orders-No. 119. Special Field Orders—No. 119.

Headquarters, Military Pivision or Mississippi,
IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON, Ga., Nov. 8, 1884.

The General commanding deems it proper at this on inform the officers and men of the Fourteenth, centh, Seventeenth and Twentieth corps, that he could be a specific or a special number of the country of the countr teenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth corps, that he has organized them into an army for a special purpose, well known to the War Department and to General Grant. It is sufficient for you to know that it involves a departure from our present base, and a long and difficult mareh a new one. All the obsaces of war have been considered and provided for as far as human sagacity can. All he asks of you is to maintain that d scipline, patience and courage which have characterized you in the past, and he hopes, through you, to strike a blow at our enemy that will have a material effect in producing what we all so much desire—his complete overthrow. Or all things the most important is, that the men, during marches and in camp, keep their places and not scatter about as stragglers or foragers, to be picked up by hostile people in detail

It is also of the utmost importance that our wagons should not be loaded with anything but provisions and ammunition. All surglus servants, non-combatants and refugees should now go to the rear, and none should be ouccouraged to encumber us on the march. At some future time we will be enabled to provide for the poor whites and blacks who seek to escape the bondage under which they are now suffering.

With these few simple cautions in your minds, he hopes to lead you to achievements equal in importance to those of the past. By order of Major General W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Aid de camp.

IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON, GA., NOV. 9, 1864. Special Field Orders—No 120.

I. For the purpose of military operations this army is divided into two wings, viz.— It is also of the utmost importance that our wagon

manding, will receive special orders from the Command-er-in-Chief.

Paragraph III. relates to the position in the line of the ambulances and wagons. ambulances and wagons.

IV. The army will-brage liberally on the country during the march. To this end each brigade commander will organize a good and efficient foraging party, under command of one or more discrete officers, who will gather near the route travelled corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind vacatables corn meal or whataver is needed.

during a first or in a camp they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes and other vegetables, and to drive in stock in sight of their camp. To regular foraging parties must be entrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the road travelled V. To army corps commanders alone is entrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, outton gins, &c., and for them this general principle is laid down:—In districts and neighborhoods where the army is numoissted no

releatiess, according to the measure of such nostrity.

VI. As for horses, mules, wagons, &c., belonging to the inhabitants, the evalety and artiliery may appropriate freely and without limit, discriminating, however, between the rich, who are generally hostile, and the poor, or isdustrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties may also take mules or horses to replace the jaded animals of their trains, or to serve as pack mules for the regiments or brigades. In all foraging, of whatever kind, the parties will refrain from abusive or threatening language, and may, when the officers in command, think proper, give certificates of the fact, but no receipts, and they will condeavor to leave each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

By order of Major General W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, A. D. C.

ATLANTA ON TIRE.

"Now negress night came solemn down" upon the city, and as the flames spread from the public buildings and he depot that had been fired the whole heavens became illuminated by the lurid glare, while the unexploded shells in the dwellings and storehouses became heated, and as they exploded in rapid succession one almost imagined that the scenes of August last, when me hundred thousand heroes confronted the rebel stronghold, were being re-enacted.

Standing upon an eminence overlooking the doomed city, I had an excellent view of the conflagration, and never had I beheld so grand a sight. As night wared the gentle breezes carried the destroying element from house to house, and block to block, until one-half of the rebal city was in flames, the glare of which was so bright that the soldiers a mile distant read their last letters from home by the light. Next morning I rode over the city among the rains, where nothing remained to tell the tale but tottering walls and blackened chimneys, that, like gravestones, stood there as monuments of departed glory. ON THE WAR TRACK AGAIN.

On the morning of the 16th, at daylight, the whole army once more took up the line of march—the Seventeenth corps on the McDoneugh road, the Fourteenth on the Augusta road (running parallel with the railroad), with the Twentieth on the left and the Fifteenth on the right flanks. I accompanied the column of the Fourteenth corps, which passed out through Decatur, and the same evening encamped in Lithonia-a small town twenty miles southeast of Atlanta-without tering any enemy.

On the 17th the march was resumed at daylight, through a country teeming in stock, vegetables and grain, that were found to abundance on all the large plantations that lined the route. This part of the State gives evidence of wealth and prosperity, and as we moved further into the interior the works of war's ravages became less frequent.

THE COUNTRY is quite open, well watered, good roads and delightful limate. About half-past nine o'clock in the morning CONYERS,

a town of about five hundred inhabitants, was reached, but no halt was made, and the troops con-tinued the march without interrupting the citizens, who flocked in large numbers to the doors and windows to see the long expected and much feared Yankees, and listen to the music of a score of bands that gave forth their martial strains. Only one man was seen in the town. All the others had "refugeed," as the ebony children classically expressed themselves. A rebel lieutenant, named Lewis A. Middleton who acted as provest marshal at that place, left very hurriadly, forgetting to call at the post office for several letters, which were taken possession of by an aid de camp, and turned over to General Sherman for examination The letters disclosed the fact that the Georgia militia accompanied Hood as far as Gadsden, Ala., when Governor Brown ordered them back to the State, where they arrived on the 6th, after a march of nearly five hundred

One of the letters is worth producing here:-

A REBEL LETTER.

I scarcely know where or how to direct this. Mary is down at Greenville on a visit to Miss King, where she has been over two weeks. She went for her health, which had been very bad all the spring and summer. She writes me that she has improved and is enjoying herself very much; but no wonder, for she says she gets so well fed; that no one at Greenville seems to feel the war, but live in full and plenty, as they did before; though Margaret King always did live well; but she has plenty of money and nothing to do with it but support horself.

bely &c. Such a scene of confusion I never saw, and, without stopping to reflect, I jumped out of bed and commenced gathering together my citches, for I was determined to try and save them, as I never expected to get any more, and where to get trunks or boxes to pack in I knew not. So I was up the whole night long, flying here and there, half dressed, and six o'clock came in the morning before I even sat down. Of course my servants were of rouse whatever, and the Judge's, whom he thinks paragons, were in open rebellion. What influence they would have had on Polly when the time came to leave I cannot tell. Fortunately they were not tried, as the vandals did not get here; but when the excitement was over, and I had time to reflect, I thought how foolish it was in mo to worry about running away any more, especially with Judge Jordan; for, in any great dauger, be is a broken reed to lean upon—self is No. I, and I have resolved hereafter to just stay where I am, and only regret that I was induced by the entreaties of the Judge to leave my all in Pensacola, not that I would have taken the Yankee oath. Selfish motives were at the bottom with the Judge. Hope I may do him injustice. The day after the niarm I was taken with a violent, nervous pain in my head, which seemed to get worse daily for about ten days, until I suppose the climax came, and then such execuclating pairs run down the back of my head and neck that I was senseloss for some time. A powerful remedy was administered—opistes and quiet—and in a few days I was myself again. In any great diarra, or excitonent or runnor it seem composed and do ell that I can; but afterwards the reaction comes and prostrates me: But after this i think I shall have to stand my ground and take, the Yarks as I find them. Now, I have reserved the bonne bouche for the last. On slonday, greatly to my, surprise, a letter came from the post office, directed to Mary. It was so like your handwriting, though from Wimmington post office, that I was sire it was fron you, and, while breaking Panams; but as he was not there he should go to Nicaragui, from thenose to Cail ornia, or perhaps accompany his agent to Europe; but would write and let us know; that we must write to him and direct our letters as we used to, to his agent in New York, and he would forward them to him, no matter in what part of the world he was. I have lost and forcetten his direction. I know it was a Mr. Sidell, Wall street; but what were the initials of the Christian name or the number of Mr. Sidell's house I have forgotten. Do you remember? If so, write and let me know, though if I write I don't see how we can get a letter to him; and as so much time has passed he may be dead. Write as soon as you can. The servants say, "Give their love to Massa Lowis," Goodby. May God bless and take care of you is ever the prayer of your affectionate sister.

I'll adopt Peyton's plan and not sign my name, in case it should fall into other hands. Love to Mary when you write.

The afternoon of the 17th was spent in destroying the Atlanta and Augusta Railway from Convers to Yellow river, where Davis' column halted for the night, and Colonel Buell, of the Pioneer corps, threw down pontoons, upon which the army crossed on the following morning.

THE REBELS APPEAR IN OUR FRONT. To day the First brigade, First division, Colonel Hobart commanding, had the advance, with Major Fox, of the Iwenty first Michigau, in command of the advance guard. While riding in advance of his command, he was sud denly confronted by a rebel cavalryman, who demanded his surrender. The Major was unarmed and on the point of surrendering when his regiment appeared in sight, and the rebel and his companions, who had come up, re-treated without taking the Major. AN ADVANCE BY THE LADIES

On the 18th the army moved at half-past six, the First division in the advance, and the Seventy-ninth Pennsyl vania, Lieutenant Colonel Miles, the advanced guard. The first place of importance encountered was the beautiful little town of

noted, as geographers say, for its water power and pretty women. As Hambright's brigade entered the town the Lancaster (Penn.) band struck up "Dixle's Land," when two nundred women rushed to the plazzas and doors to view the Yankee invaders of whom they had so often read. Every window and door swarmed with blooming war widows, stately matrons and shy virgins in homespun and coarse linen. But when the band had finished My Dear Brother—I have deferred writing to you for the past two weeks, daily hoping to get a lew lines from you to tell us where you are and how you fared during and after the Yankee raid—but in vain; so I'll venture to write, even though my letter never reaches you. In fact,

floating in the silken Southern breeze, and the nicely paved streets resounding to the tread of the solnot soon to be obliterated from the memories of the re bellious sympathizers with Davis and the Devil. The river, distant ten miles north of Social Circle, and halted

were sent out in the afternoon, and at night returned to camp with a large amount of fine stock, grain and vege-tables.

To-night (18th) Howard's (right) wing is encamped at parallel with Howard, and has had no fighting.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS. General Sherman makes his beadquarters with Thomas' veteran corps, now commanded by Brigadier

SHERMAN TABLES SOF Many little incidents occur daily that go to show a leader like Sherman can make himself familiar with his soldiers, and still retain their confidence and maintain who witnessed it, informs me that to-day a number of barrel, near Sherman's headquarters, were quarreling over the division of the syrup, when Sherman passing by cooly crowded in among them, and dipping his finger in it put it to his lips, remarking, "Don't crowd, boys,

there is enough for all.' A PLANTATION SCENE. About six miles south of Covington we struck the plantation of Juige Harris, who is a Massachusetts man and owns over two hundred negroes. The plantation is one of the most extensive in Central Georgia for the production of cotton and serials of all descriptions As the column moved past the Third brigade First division band struck up a quick step, when from the village of negro buts the dusky sons of Ham swarmed forth in large numbers and rushed to the fences. A rich scene 'ollowed. The negroes-men, women and children-struck off into a dance, swinging themselves round and twisting themselves into grotesque shapes that called forth peals of laughter from the sol-diery, while shouts of "Glory be to de Lord, de Lincom"s off to glory !" "Bress de Lord !" were heard on all sides. They followed the troops for half mile, making the air resound with their exclamations of gladness, until driven back to the rear.

ANOTHER REBEL ATTACK.
On the 19th the column moved at daylight, Morgan's The column took the Sandtown road, and when out about three miles, were fired upon by a few rebel scouts, who

Up to this time we had beautiful weather, but at daylight the reads were found almost impassable from the rain that had fallen in torrents during the night. Nevertheless, nine miles were made through a pouring rain, and we encamped at eight o'clock in the evening three miles south of Sandtown,

On the 20th the command moved at the usual hour rain still falling, and the roads in a horrible condition about noon we arrived at Shady Dale, the plantation of an old man named Matthew Whitfield, who owns nearly the whole of Putnam county, and an abundance of stock

ANOTHER VILLAGE OF NEGROES. who worked the large plantation upon which Mr. Whitfield resided, and where another scene similar to that enacted at Harris' greeted the men. About twenty-five women followed the column a mile, and were driven back by the staff officers. Nearly At night the command encamped near Eatonton, and on the morning of the 21st resumed their march, making

before night closed in upon them and rendered marching attempted. The country through which we passed was abundance of everything necessary for the subsistence of man and beast, which was very generally appropriated by the foraging parties, who obtained so much potatoes and meat that the commissary wagons were not called upon to disgorge a portion of their hard tack and bacon

THE ARMY TEAMS of hundreds of fine mules captured from the wealthy nabobs who had hidden them in the woods, where they were found by the aid of the negroes. Some of the fines! horses I have seen in the South, were also impressed into

HOWELL COBB'S "NAG" GOBBLED. Among the blooded stock captured was General Howell Cobb's celebrated pacing mare, that cost \$25,000. She was found in a swamp near Milledgeville, by private Walter Burns, Company E, Twenty-first Ohio, who, ten or twelve days after, was captured while riding her and murdered. He was acting as orderly, and when his companions dug open his grave they found that the enemy had cut his throat after shooting him through the head.

The rain cleared off on the 20th, and the cold north winds came down hke good spirits to aid the onward march of the victors by drying up the reads and relieving the faithful friend of the soldier-the mule. The pracing wind and warm sun were balm to the toiling veterans, whose clothes for four days had been drenched Milledgeville-the capital of the State-where was passed the ordinance of secession, increased speed was plainly discernable in the movement of the men.

At twelve o'clock noon, Davis' advance, composed of Baird's division, encamped in the city, and by dark the woods and shrubbery around the city were illuminated by the camp fires of Sherman's grand army of "in-

But let me here dwell a moment upon the OFERATIONS OF THE TWENTIETH CORPS,

which formed the left, and moved from Atlanta on a road parallel with Davis' route, through Decatur, Madison, Eatonton, &c. General Williams, of Michigan, commanded the corps; Jackson, the First; Geary, of Pennsylvania, the Second; and Ward, of Kentucky, the Third divisions. The corps made excellent time from Atlanta to Milledgeville, encountering no enemy, not even firing a shot, except at venturesome swine and cattle which strayed too near foraging parties. NEW YORK PLANTS ITS COLORS ON THE CAPITAL.

Major General Slocum, the well tried commander of the

left wing, accompanied the corps, which moved on a better road than that travelled by Davis, and reached the city one day in advance of him, planting upon the State House of Georgia the national colors of the One Hundred and Fourth New York regiment, which regiment, with the Third Wisconsin, who fought in the Valley of Virginia under Banks, were detailed as provost guard.

These, however, were not the first troops to enter the The news that "Old Lightning" (which is now pplied to Sherman) was coming spread like the wind. and on Saturday Governor Brown and the Legislature, which was in session, packed up their valises and vamosed the ranche, leaving about 1,000 rebel cavalry to cover their retreat to Augusta, where they hoped to find rest for their wearied feet.

The cavalry left the same night, and on Surday, the 20.h, Captain Duncan rushed into town on a "free" cayalry charge, frightening the old granny who occupied the Mayor's chair into a surrender and stampeding all the male population, with a small squad of ten men. One rebel lady, whose husband is a high official in the State, and whose family is among the bon ton, described the

surrender in the following words:-"Early in the afternoon five Yankee scouts came dashing pell mell into the town, when the monthe mean, crayen-hearted wretches, fully two nundred strong—skedaddled, leaving our baby Mayor to go out and surrender the place unconditionally to ave greasy Yankees, ten miles in advance of their army. Oh, the men are mean, chicken hearted wretches, and the Mayor a pufied up old fool. Had i been in town Pd collected all the women and driven the skunks out with mop

handles and broom sticks."

This is the whole story in a nutshell. The cravenhearted bipeds of the masculine gender ran away and left their wives to the tender mercles of the Yankees, who, they have time and again asserted, came