A Great Victory in the West The following fragment of a dispatch passed undoubtedly refers to a great battle in Tennessee between Generals Thomas and Hood; and a great victory over the latter: This is what was taken from the wires; "Repulsed with a loss of six thousand killed and wounded. Our loss is known to be only about five hundred. During the battle we took one thousand prisoners. The action took place at Franklin, Tennessee.

SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH.

All eyes are turned and all interest centres up on the grand march of General Sherman through the heart of the nearly exploded Southern Confedracy-the grandest and most daring expedition of the war. Its ultimate destination is a mystery, but the fact that it has already penetrated far into the enemy's country, is published far and wide on both sides of the lines.

It is understood that this splendid army of tried veterans left Atlanta, Ga., on the 15th inst; that it comprises four Army Corps, with Cavalry, Artillery, and all the appointments of a well organized Army; that its purpose was to move in four paralle! columns, within supporting distance of each other; that is to forage upon the country, and that all foraging is to be done by regularly authorized details for the purpose. No soldier is to enter a dwelling or commit any kind of trespass;— If dwellings, mills, factories or cotton gins are to be destroyed, that is to be attended to by the corps ed in any place where the Army is unmolested by less, according to the measure of the local hostility

The columns are to take up their line of march to make fifteen miles a day. This will be most excellent marching, and from what we know thus Macon papers of the 18th, it was below Griffin, which place is just forty-three miles from the starting point. It was therefore making its full fif-(the 20th) Gen. Sherman was within eighteen miles of that town. He had therefore marched ises to be soon in Georgia. about eighty miles in five days, or at the rate of sixteen miles a day, a little more than the pro gramme called for.

The main purpose of the Expedition seems to be, to assert the power and majesty of the National Government over the insurgent States; to reunfurl the glorious "Stars and Stripes" in their chief towns and cities; to rescue and succor our captive soldiers, and to impress upon the misguided people of the South that it is the fixed de termination of the loyal masses, as enunciated at the recent Presidential election, -that "THE FED ERAL AUTHORITY OVER THE ENTIRE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE MAINTAINED.

As the Expedition has cut loose from its former base, all information of its progress until it reaches our military posts on the seaboard, must come brilliant success.

A "FAST" THANKSGIVING.

Rev. Mr. Essick preached a sermon in the Presbyterian Church in this place, on Thanksgiving His text was taken from 2d Chronicles, Sev enth Chapter, Fourteenth Verse.

"If my people, which are called by my name shall humble themselves, and pray and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaver and will forgive their sia, and will heal their land." He prefaced his discourse by saying he recog nized the proclamation of the President setting

apart this, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God. The proclamation enumerat some of the causes for thanksgiving, such as.

some of the causes for thanksgiving, such as.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our household. Favoring our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps, and our sailors on the rivers and seas, with unusual health.

He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new resources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward.

abundant reward.

Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions. The Proclamation was not read as is usual

alsowhere on such occasions, and its letter and spirit entirely disregarded, and a sermon was preached suited only to a nation of the vilest sinuers on a day of humiliation and penitence. Gibbon with the enormities charged upon this nation. as he has portrayed the crimes and corruptions of Rome under the Emperors. The people, our rulers, the clergy, the press, both religious and secular, were all characterized as swayed by the vilest passions. Not a word of hope or thanksgiving or praise did we hear uttered for our country. Need we say that such a discourse, on such a day, was received with disapprobation by nearly everyone who heard it. Whatever may have been its purpose, its effect was to favor and comfort only our enemies.

GEN. GRANT.-The account on our first page of Gen. Grant's movements, from the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, is as interesting as a romance, with the ad-vantage in its favor of being true.—
Speaking of the Telgraph reminds us that we ought to tell our readers a fact, that many of them may not have the opportunity of knowing, as we do, vizthat the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph is becom ing one of the ablest and most enterprising journals in the whole country. Though only a year before the public, it has a very generally accredited position ead of the Evening Bulletin in all the essentials of a good newspaper.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE comes out in a new dress, very much improved in appear ance. The Gazette is the oldest and ablest daily in Pittsburgh.

Ladies' Furs. The largest, assortment at CHARLES QAKFORD SONS, Continents; Hotel, Philadelphia.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Baltimore American we learn that the news from late Southern papers in reference to General Sherman's movements is vague and imperfect but highly interesting. It is certain from these accounts that he was pushing rapidly forward and without serious opposition from the was within a few miles of Macon. The exciteover the wires in this place, Thursday noon. It ment in the South, particularly in Richmond, Macon, Savannah and Augusta is most intense. The Augusta Chronicle of the 19th contains several advertisements, calling on different military organizations to meet for drill, to receive their equipments, etc. All passes to leave that city are in voked, and all men absent or furloughed are orlered to report to the Provost Marshal, or be considered as deserters. Senator Hill, of Georgia, sues a proclamation from Richmond-a safe distance from the seat of operations in his own State -appealing to the people to retard the march of the invader in every possible way, removing all

The Macon Intelligencer contains some particuars of the advance on that city, which it says is in two columns. According to the Rebelaccounts their troops have been repulsed at Jonesboro' and Griffin, Georgia. At'the latter point Wheeler was badly whipped. The residence of Governor Brown, of Georgia, in Canton, Cherokee county, has been burned, and also about two-thirds of the town.-The Augusta Chronicle of the 18th, in comment ing on capture of Jonesboro', Griffin and other towns by Sherman, says: "We give these "facts not to alarm the public, but rather "to prepare them for any emergency," and also that "it is thought Sherman's march "will be in the direc-

The latest intelligence from General Sherman is given in a despatch from Savannah on the 21st nstant, Monday. Our forces the previous day rossed the Ocmulgee river at Planter's Factory, about fifteen miles north of Macon, from which commanders; and no such destruction is to order- fact the despatch infers that Augusta was threatened. Our cavalry, however, were evidently far the inhabitants. But if they burn bridges, oblin advance of the main body of the army. The struct the roads, or if the Army is annoyed by Central Railroad was cut on the 20th at Grisbushwhackers, then the Corps Commanders are woldville, a point nine miles east of Macon, and at liberty to order devastation more or less relent- between that city and Milledgeville, The telegraph wires were also cut between Gordon, twenty miles east of Macon, and Milledgeville, thus destroying communication between Macon and Savannah. habitually at seven o'clock in the morning, and are | These facts show that Sherman is steadily advancing, destroying the Rebel communications and leaving them in doubt as to what direction he far the programme has been strictly carried out- moves forward. His position at the date of this The Army moved out from Atlanta on the 15th of despatch threatened equally Macon, Milledgeville November, and the 17th, as we learn from the and Augusta. The intensity of excitement pre vading at the South is shown by the appeals of General Beauregard, and of the Georgia delegation in the Rebel Congress, urging the people of Georgia teen miles a day. Later than that, the Richmond to fly to arms, obstructs the roads, destroy their papers state that on Sunday previous provisions, and remove their slaves. Beauregard on the 18th was at Corinth, Mississippi, but prom-

The Richmond Sentinel of the 22d in discussing the news, abandons the "five to one theory," and looks to the rain and the condition of the roads, together with "the black jack," to retard Sherman, and advises the people to pray for the destruction of his army. All the Richmond journals seem to despair of successful resistance by their troops, and cry out that the roads be obstructed by felling trees, destroying bridges and burning stores which might fall into our hands, The fields of Georgia teeming with corn should be burned, and the Enquirer advises that the "Government" authorities see to it themselves, less the people should not be willing to do it. We think that the advice will cripple the Rebel armies, should it be followed, as much as it would Sherman, for, as they do not know what direction he will take, the destruction to us through Rebel sources. These accounts go will have to be wide-spread to prevent him from to show that the Expedition has been thus far a getting supplies. But it seems that the fear that Georgia will not be equal to the sacrifices demanded rests on another basis. The Richmond Sentines accuses Governor Brown of disaffection towards the Rebel Government, and says that he diligently assails it at all points and sows the seeds of dissatisfaction and distrust. It calls upon "Heaven to forgive Governor Brown and Mr. Stephens for the mischief they have done." The "reserves" of all the States in the "Confederacy" are being hurried to Georgia, but they will meet the fate of Howeli's Cobb.s militia at Jonesboro'.

PLOT TO BURN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

up as the St. James Hotel, in Broadway, above its intersection with the fifth avenue. At the present writing, happily, no loss of life and no serious damage to property has crowned the fiendish hopes of the perpetrators of these crimes. But the heart sickens at the thought of the scene of of mind and coolness of a few persons, have resulted from the mere alarm of "fire" given at nine of her sinking, but we have no particulars of the the lecturs-room of the Museum. At this point, night. For some days past it has been rumored were going on, a bottle of phosphorous was emptied in the rear of the gallery, and at once ignited. las, the Metropolitan, the Lafarge, and other large is "given up" and as she lies in nine fathoms of and crowded houses, beds were found saturated water, we presume it will be a task attended with with phosphorus, and the fire in all these cases additions, may have furnished the catalogue of seems to have been set by persons acting in concert, and of course under one definite and devilish

Who those persons were or what their aims, it were permature now to inquire. The matter demands and must receive immediate and most searching examination at the hands of our municipal and police authorities .- New York World, Friday 25th ult.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE CITY.

We waste no words this morning in arguring that the plot to burn New-York which failed on the fact of the plot and the fact of its birth in papers is very blue for the Confederate Cause." Richmond. Six weeks ago the Richmond press threatened and foretold just such an attempt, de fended it as justifiable warfare, and chuckled in advance over its anticipated success. Their sole chagrin will be to hear that it has been tried and has failed; and they will discover with rage, but

the incredible stupidity of the agents who were hired to carry out a scheme which in itself was ingeniously conceived and carefully premediated. But let that pass ; for the event, like every event. ontains a lesson for the future.-N. Y. Tribune.

Death of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Sr.

Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Sr. widely known in Europe and in America as a physcian of eminent earning and genious, died Saturday morning at New Haven, at the ripe age of eighty-four. Mr. Silliman was the son of General Gold Sellick Silliman, who rendered his country important service during the Revolutionary War. He graduated nemy, and that on Saturday the 26th ult., he at Yale in 1768, afterward studied law. and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He afterward accented the chair of chemistry in Yale College, and visited Europe to prosecute his studies in a science which was at that time almost unknown in America. He returned after an absence of fourteen months, and published an interesting ac count of his travels.

In 1807 he made a chemical analysis of a mete orite of great size and brilliancy which had burst n the town of Western Connecticut. He afterward assisted Dr. Hare in his experiments with the oxhydrogen blowpipe, to which he gave the name of "compound blow-pipe," by which it is commonly known. In 1818 Professor Silliman founded the "American Journal of Science and continuous to the second secon Art." better known in Europe and America as "Silliman's Journal," of which he remained senior editor till 1846. He was one of the earliest Americans to give popular lectures on scientific subjects. In 1830 he visited Europe a second time. He resigned his Professorship in 1853, but continued to give lectures for two years longer .-He was a man of simple tastes and active habit and his old age was remarkably free from mental or modily infirmity, and to the very last he took a deep interest in the progress of science, humanity and freedom all over the world.

Gentlemen's Hats. All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SO NS

Again a United North.-We agree with the Philadelphia Inquirer that it gratifying to observe that many of the leading Democratic journals such as the National Intelligencer, the New York Journal of Commerce, and the Boston Post yield a prompt and graceful acquiescence to the popular verdict in favor of Mr. Lincoln. The tone of the eading articles of some of them do credit to the chareter of American journalism, and to the manly and patriotic sense of duty impelling their editors. This is as it should be, and it is to be hoped that their course will be emulated by all others-and have its influence upon the masses of the Demo cratic party. The issue was distinctly made and the people have given an unmistakeable decis-What has been decided as to the policy of the future, in their strong indorsement of the policy of the past, should be respected as the decision of the body of the American people; and everything like factious opposition should be conscientiously forborne for the future.—Miner's Journal.

Ladies' and Children's Hats. Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS ontinental Hotel, Philadelphia

DEATH OF SENATOR HAMMOND.-The Richond Whig records the death, on the 13th inst. of ex-Gov. James Hamilton Hammond, of South Carolina, at the age of fifty-seven years. He had been a prominent nullifier in youth, and was a ife-long advocate of slavery. To his writings and speeches the country owes much of the bad feeling which brought the rebellion. His famous speech wherein he declared that free laborers of all classes were "the mudsills of society," will long be remembered, and its influence in stirring up the indignation of all the sons of toil, will not soon He had been Governor of South Carolina and a Representative and Senator at Washington Since the opening of the war, which he helped to bring about, he has remained in retirement, and his voice has not been raised in support of the causless rebellion which he had been threatening all his life before.

Ladies' and Children's Hats. The latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS ontinental Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE NEW YORK Tribune declares its belief that the Union party was cheated out of thirty thousand votes in that State, at the late election, and demands an investigation, in which all parties are invited to assist, in order that the guilty be brought to punishment. At Albany suits have been comenced for forcibly obstructing the polls against Union voters, by which an opposition member of A most diabolical attempt was last night made | Assembly was returned as elected, but whose seat to fire this city at many different points, ranging will be contested. In Philadelphia, all the officers from the Belmont Hotel, in Fulton street, as far of the eighth precinct of the notorious Fourth ward, have been arrested on the allegation of fraud connected with the election.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA, recently captured in the waters of Brazil, and which has for some time been lying near Fortress Monroe, has been sunk in fiftyhorror which must certainly, but for the presence fourfeet of water, having been run into by an army transport. Admiral Porter communicates the fact o'clock in the evening to the crowded audience in affair and presume it was the result of a collision at while the theatrical performances of the night that our Government was about to return the vessel to the waters of Brazil, her capture having been in violation of the law of nations. However this In the various hotels, including the St. Nicho- may be, she will have to be "taken up" before she considerable difficulty. All the officers of the pirate have been transferred to Fort Warren.

Gentlemen's Hats. All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS ontinental Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE Washington Star says: "Richmond papers of Saturday last (the 20th) let out as little as possible about Sherman's movements, but virtually admit that he is successfully making his way to wards the sea coast, and give as a reason for their reticence in regard to his line of march, that they do not wish to give the Yankees information as Friday night was a Rebel plot. The evidence in to what point on the seaboard he is aiming at, sion of the police and military authorities, lest they should send supplies to meet him there, the facts recited in our columns this morning, and and they (the Rebels) hope to starve him before the conviction of every intelligent person, establish he receives such iupplies. The tone of the Rebel

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE INQUIRER.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, I864.

Attempt to Burn the War Department. Information having reached the War Departhas failed; and they will discover with rage, but without one emotion of shame, that it is not so easy as they thought to burn a city that holds a million of people, and that is protected by the sateguard of a civilization unknown to their barbarous society.

We owe our safety to the promptness of the Police and of the fire Department, and not less to the ingradible stunidity of the agents who were the conspirately and any one detected in any suspicious conduct will be summarily dealt with. "No prisoners will be taken." So guerrillas hed better

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs a CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel,

GENERAL NEWS.

Eighteen elergymen were elected to the Legisla ture at the late election in Vermont.

Mrs. Joshua R. Giddings died at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, O., on the 15th inst.

Hon. Thomas M. Howe, of Pittsburgh, has witten a letter to the Harrisburgh *Telegraph*, declining to be a candidate for State Treasurer. It is said that upwards of nine hundred women are going out to India to be employed on various telegraphic lines of communication.

Twenty wild animals, including a royal Bengal tiger, arrived at Boston, on Saturday last, on the ship Golconda, from Calcutta.

At Schenectady, New York, a man dressed in a black silk dress, black jockey-hat and white veil, has garrotted one man, robbed another of his watch, and frightened another into permanent

Of twenty-seven clergymen who voted at the re-cent election in Princeton, twenty-six voted for Lincoln and Johnson, and only one for McClellan

The Johnstown Democrat, the organ of the Copperhead Democracy in Cambria county, has bidden its readers farewell. Its last number was

Next year there will be four eclipses—two of the sun and two of the moon. The eclipses of the sun occur on the 25th of April and the 15th of October; those of the moon on the 11th of A-pril and the 3d of October. A bill has been introduced in the Louisiana

Sonate declaring that all persons in the State not having more than one-fourth of negro blood shall be recognized as whites. The Chicago Journal reports over a foot of snow between that city and Detroit. The Milwaukee Sentinel of Monday also states that large quanti-ties of snow had also fallen in Western Wiscon-

A St Louis paper says "there are not less than 200,000 persons in Missouri, this day, who are little better off than paupers not knowing where to get food to maintain them through the winter."

Boston, according to a count made by the po-ice, now contains 34,599 families, or 164,788 in-abitants. This falls short of the last census, but it does not include those gone to the army or navy, or otherwise absent from home.

John R. Davis, of Acushnot, Mass., a member of the society of Friends, aged about 90 years, voted on Tuesday last for the first time in his life, giving a full vote for the Union nominees.

The Union ticket in Boston, on the 9th, had a beautifully engraved design printed in colors Lib-erty on one side was breaking fetters, while Peace held to her bosom the symbolic dove. A cannon and flag in the centre were surmounted by the

In Cambria, Somerset, and the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania, a good quality of tar is man-ufactured from the knots of the pitch pine. The man-ufacture of this substitute for North Carolina tar s carried on extensively and has already, it is stated, considerably depreciated the price of the latter article. The tar thus produced, answers nearly all the requisites as a substitute for the original article.

Pennsylvania Cotton.—Excellent cotton has been raised the past season in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, of which we have some full open pods from Mr. J. Burr Moore. The staple is not long, but the article is good, and the fact is thus clearly demonstrated that cottou can be succesfully produced in Pensylvania.—Phil. N. Ameri-

A SILVER BRICK. - The Christian Commission has received a valuable contribution to its treasury, in the shape of a solid silver brick, virgin pure from the mines—contributed by citizens of Virginia and Gold Hill, Nevada Territory. Its intrinsic value is about three thousand dollars. It ought to be purchased at a high premium, and preserved sacred as a relic of the Christian munif-HIGH VELOCITY. - There was a small model of

turbine wheel on exibition at San Francisco five thousand times a minute—a motion so rapid that it does not appear to move at all, till the finger is placed on the surface which creates a heat by the friction equal to a red-hot irion.

ersons suspected of being concerned in the late condiarism. Gen. Dix's order for the registrathe near sm. Gen. Dix's order for the registra-tion of Southerners has alarmed that class of peo-ple, and they are coming up to the Provost Mar-shall's office pretty freely. There should be no escape for them—every one, male or female, should be made to face the order or suffer the consequen-ces. If they are loyal, it will not hurt them; if not, it ought to rid us of their presence.—Trib-uhe.

WAR ITEMS.

A rebel officer writes from Charleston: can have all the liquor we can drink for ninety-five dollars per gallon, or two dollars per drink." Moseby, it is said, offers fifteen hundred dollars for Sheridan's head. It is the only way he can get a head of him.

A grimly humorous negro soldier captured a stalwart rebel in one of the recent skirmishes in Georgia, and compelled his prisoner to salute him by the title of "Massa," on pain of instant

Accounts on file in the department at Washing ton show the singular fact that, since the rebellion began, forty thousand more Southern whites than blacks have received assistance from the Govern-

SHERMAN'S FAREWELL TELEGRAM.—The farewell telegram of the General to his wife is as fol-lows, "I have received all your letters up to the 13, I start to-morrow. Write no more, and don't expect to hear from me, except through rebel sources, for some time to come. Good bye."

It is predicted in military cirles, that there will soon be a great battle on the line below Richmond.
The time of battle will depend on the completion of Dutch Gap canal. It is highly probable that Grant will try another assault with the aid of the

Hotel and boarding-house keepers at Richn ave taken advantage of the assembling of the rebel Congress to put up the prices of board. The rates at the hotels have been advanced to forty dollars, and the boarding house rates are equally

high in proportion. ENLISTMENTS.—Nearly three thousand men have been enlisted in Philadelphir since the quota under the last call for men was wholly filled. These will be credited to us in case of any future draft. Fifty-one men enlisted on Monday, of whom fortyseven enlisted for three years; three for two years, and one for one year.

The steamer Greyhound, Gen. Butler's dispatel boat, was burned to the water's edge Thursday the 27th inst., near Hog island. Generals Butler and Scherick and Admiral Porter were on the boat at the time, but the Pioneer came up and took them off. Another vessel received the pasengers and crew

RAINS ON HIS MARCH.—The country through KAINS ON HIS MARCH.—The country through which Gen. Sherman is moving, has been visited recently by heavy rains. These do not appear, however, to have delayed his movements. In seven days he had marched to Macon, 104 miles which is nearly fifteen miles a day, the average rate of progress in an unobstructed march. At that rate the column which set out for Augusta on the 14th purst he pow at that place. The distribution of the later where the state of the later where th the 14th must be now at that place. The distance being about 170 miles. It would take a little over the same length of time to march from Auguta to Savannah, the distance being 182 miles from Augusta.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Only four towns in Massachusetts voted for The Advance into Georgia-Sherman's Order McClellan.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS-NO. 120. HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, KINGTTON, Ga., Nov. 9, 1864.

I. For the purpose of military operations this army is divided into two wings, viz: The right wing, Major General O. O. Howard, commanding the 15th and 17th Corps; the left wing, Major General H. W. Slocum, commanding the 14th and 20th Corps.

II. The habitual order of march will be, when-

ever practicable, by four roads, as nearly parallel as possible, and converging at points hereafter to as possible, and converging at points hereafter to be indicated in orders. The cavalry, Brigadier General Kilpatrick commanding, will receive special orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

III. There will be no general train of supplies, but each corps will have its ammunition and provision train distributed habitually as follows: Behind each regiment should follow one wagon and one ambulance; behind each brigade should follow due proporties of the should follow. one ambulance; behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition wagons, provision wagons, and ambulances. In case of danger, each army corps should change this order of march by having the advance and rear brigade unencumbered by wheels. The separate columns will start habitiually at seven A. M., and make about fifteen miles per day, unless otherwise fixed in orders.

IV. The army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end, each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party; under command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather near the route tralled corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn meal, or whatever is needed by the command, aiming at all times to keep in the

the command, aiming at all times to keep in the wagon trains at least ten days' provisions for the wagon trains at least ten days' provisions for the command and three days' forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants or commit any trespass. During the halt or a camp they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables, and drive in stock in front of their camps. 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 is entrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton gins, &c., and for them this general principle is laid down: In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested, no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerillas or bushwhack-

permitted; but should guerillas or bushwhack ers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise mani-fest local hostility, then army corps commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless according to the measure of such

estility.
VI. As for horses, mules, wagons, &c., belong ing to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit; discrim-inating, however between the rich, who are usualinating, however between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor or industrious, 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 engaged will refrain from abusive or threatening language, and may, when the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts, but no receipts; and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

VII. Negroes who are able bodied and can be of service to the several columns, may be taken along; but each army commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is a very important one,

the question of supplies is a very important of and that his first duty is to see to those who

Ms.
VIII. The organization at once of good a pio VIII. The organization at once of good a pioneer battalion for each corps, composed, if possible of negrees, should be attended to. This battalion should follow the advance guard, should repair roads and double them if possible, so that the columns will not be delayed after reaching bad places. Also, army commanders should study the habit of giving the artillery and wagons the road, and marching their troops on one side; and also instruct their troops to assist wagons at steep hills or bad crossings of streams.

IX. Captain O. M. Poe, chief engineer, will assign to each wing of the army a pontoon train fully equipped and organized, and the commanders thereof will see to its being properly protected at all times.

By order of Major General W. T Sherman.
L. M. DAYTON, Aid de Camp. ORDERS TO THE LEFT WING.

(CIRCULAR.) HEADQUARTEBS, TWENTIETH CORPS. ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 7, 1864.

When the troops leave camp on the march about to commence they will carry in haversack two days' rations salt meat, two days' hard bread, ten days' coffee and salt, and five days' sugar. Each nition on his person. Every effort should be mad by officers and men to save rations and ammuni Every effort should be made Insurance Company, tion; not a round of ammunition should be lost or unnecessarily expended. It is expected that the supplied with subsistence and command win be suppned with subsistence and forage mainly from the country. All foraging will be done by parties detailed for the purpose by brigade commanders, under such rules as may be prescribed by brigade and division commanders. Pillaging, marauding, and every act of cruelty or abuse of citizens will be severely punished. Each brigade commander will have a strong rear mand. brigade commander will have a strong rear guard on every march, and will order the arrest of all on every march, and will order the arrest of all stragglers. The danger of straggling on this march should be impressed upon the mind of every officer and man of the command. Not only the reputation of the corps, but the personal safety of every man will be dependent, in a great measure, upon the rigid or of the rigid of the rigid or of the rigid o on the rigid enforcement of discipline, and the care taken of the rations and ammunition.

By command of Major General Slocum.
H. W PERKINS.

Important from Savannah--The Arrival of Union Prisoners--Sherman's Grand Pro-gress-Our Prisoners Probably All Released.

ANAPOLIS, Nov. 27. The sransports Hiram Livingston and Weybas set arrived with twelve hundred and fifty passen

gers.

All exchange has ceased.

Sherman has cut off the railroads to Savannah.

Sherman has cut off the railroads to Feleased he Our prisoners are supposed to be released he, being within a few hours' march of the stockades when the transports left.

An effort was being made by the Rebels to send nour me to Florida. nour me to Florida.

Special Despatch to the Inquirer. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 24.-I send in haste following news from the Savannah papers. which I have just received :-

Georgians to the Rescue--Proclamation from General Beauregard.

From the Savannah Daily Morning News Nov. 21. CORINTH, Nov. 19.—People of Georgia, arise or the defence of your native soil! Rally around for the defence of your native soil! Rally around your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiers! Obstruct and destroy all roads in Sherman's front strate and destroy all roads in Sherman's Front flank and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst. Be confident and resolute! Trust in an overruling Providence and success will crown your efforts. I hasten to join you in the defense of your homes and firesides.

(Signed) P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

FORTRESS MONROE Nov. 24, 5 P. M.—The steamerer Arago arrived here at 2. P. M., to-day, and a gentleman who accompanied the flag of truce to Savannah informs me that the people of Savannah are very lukewarm towards the Rebel cause, especially the women of Savannah, who gave our soldiers refreshments whilst they waited for the train to start. The further exchange of prisoners at Savannah will cease, on account of prisoners at Savannah will cease, on account of the panic produced by Sherman's advance. When the Arago left it was believed that Sherman was at Gordon, sixty miles from Savannah, and that had passed through Macon without damaging

Ladies' Furs. The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

New Advartisements.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—

The stockholders in the So merset and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will take no dec that an election will be held at the house of Peter R. I. fillegas, in Allegeny Township, on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY next, to elect one Precident, Six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the said Company, the ensuing year.

Also, a dividend was declared on the 22t of November of one half per cent. on the capital stock of vaid Company to be paid by the Treasurer of the Company.

BENJAMIN KIM MEL,

Dec. 2, 1864.

Pre vient.

Dec. 2, 1864. THE LAST NOTICE.

Subscribers to Bedford Inquirer, Save Costs

HAVE placed my accounts in the hands of the follow HAVE placed my accounts in the hands of the follow.

Ing Justices of the Peace for collection: Those of
persons indebted to me in Middle and South Woodberry,
with Jacob Brenneman, Woodberry; those of Repewell,
Broad Top and Liberty with John Major, Repewell,
those of West Providence, Monroe and Bloody Rats with
Dr. Jacob A. Mann; those of St. Clair and Union with
Thomas Oldham; those of Schellsburg and Napier with
John W. Hull; those of Harrison and Juniata with David
Miller, and those of East Providence with Simon Nyoua,
with orders to collect by due process of law.

Bedford, Dec. 2, 1864-3t.

Bedford, Dec. 2, 1864-3t.

Information Free! TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error. actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance to all—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address

JOHN B. OGDEN

JOHN B. OGDEN. Address
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.
P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexses will find this

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Fulto County, the subscriber will expose to sale by publi vendue or outery, on the premises. On Tuesday the 27th Day of December, 1864.

a tract of land situate in Taylor Township, in said County of Fulton, adjoining lands of Ludwick Fisher, Abraham King, David Stephens' heirs and James Devens, Containing 100 Acres and 8 Perches,

about 50 acres cleared and under fence, of which about 5 about 50 acres cleared and under fence, of which about 50 acres are meadow, with an apple orchard of young trees and a number of plum and cherry trees, and having there on creeted a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE and Log Stable, with an abundance of good water. The land is the best quality of Red Slate and is near the great drove Three Mountain Road.

Terms Cash at confirmation of the sale. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

DANIEL SAMS,
Dec.2,1864-ts

Admr. of Jacob Weaverling, dec'd.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just opened a large and varied WINTER GOODS.

Embracing many varieties of fabrics new and beautiful. Having on hand a large stock previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer

Bargains that cannot be had Elsewhere,

Our friends, customers, and public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to soil at short profits, thereby ensuring large sales.

Terms—Cash, produce, or four months credit to customers who will pay us promptly.

Interest charged on all accounts after maturity.

Dec. 2, 2864.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NEW CARPETING. A LARGE supply—cheaper than you can make.-Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at dec.2, 64. CRAMER & COS.

Ladies Dress Goods.

FRENCH Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French All Wool Reps and Wool Delaines, all celors, Poplins, Mohairs, Cobergs, Alpacas, every fashionable color, cheap at dec.2. CRAMER & CO'S.

Important. BEFORE you spend your cash for winter clothing, call at Cramer & Co's, and see how low you can buy every description of goods. They have on hand a large stock and will sell at short profits.

Bedford Insurance Agency. BELLEORE

WILKES-BARRE, PENNA. CAPITAL & SURPLUS. - - \$150,000.

ASSETS. Stock not called in, Eills receivable,
U. S. 5—20 Bonds,
Temporary and call loans,
103 shares Wyoming Bank Stock,
50 shares First Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,
50 shares Second Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre, 46 shares Wilkes-Barre Bridge Stock, Judgments,
Due from Agents and others,
Cash in hand and in Bank,

DIRECTORS . G. M. Hollenback, L. D. Shoemaker, John Reichard, Charles A. Miner, R. C. Smith, Charles Dorrance, G. M. Harding.

R. D. Lacoe, D. G. Driesbach, Samuel Wadhams G. M. HOLLENBACK, President L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice Pres't. R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD. \$3,000.000. FULTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK. \$300,000.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, \$10,000,000. LIVERPOOL & LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY,

upon favorable terms.

J. R. DURBORROW, Agent,
Bedford, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedfor County, there will sold at public out cry, on the

Friday, the 16th day of December, next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described valuable relestate, to wit: The one undivided half of a tract of land situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining land of John Esheiman, John Repleige, Don Holsinger, Daniel Stair and Jacob Koughnour, contain-

Sixty-Two Acres and Seventy-One Perches, sixty-Two Acres and Seventy-Une Perches, net measure, having thereon a new Two Story Log Frame House, Bank Barn and out buildings, and a Young Apple Orchard. Most of the land is cleared and under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. To be sold as the property of the minor children of Jacob Kaufiman. Terms, one half in hand on the 1st of April next, remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest. Also, at the same time and place, the other one undivided half of same tract of land, on the same terms, as the property of Jacob Kaufiman.

FREDERICK KAUFFMAN, Guardian of minor children of Jacob Kaufiman.

JACOB KAUFFMAN, nov25'64-ts,

nov25'64-ts,