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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

HOOD'S ARMY 40,000 STRONG.

Concentrating at Columbia, Tenn.

UNION FORCES EVACUATED PULASKI, HUNTSVILLE AND DECATUR.

Gen. Thomas Confronts Hood.

SKIRMISHING FREQUENT.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 26.—Hood's army, numbering about 40,000 men, have been for several days past, concentrating south, of Columbia, Tenn. Our forces in the meantime have evacuated Pulaski, Huntsville and Decatur, which places are in rebel hands, and are in Hood's front, near or upon Columbia. The Federal forces were commanded by General Thomas.

On the 24th instant, some severe skirmishing occurred, resulting in a loss to the Federals, of forty-four killed and wounded. The rebel loss is estimated at 304. Among the killed was one Colonel. Large bodies of troops are being massed in Hood's front and some heavy fighting may be expected in the direction in a few days.

A committee of the Georgia Legislature reports that Mr. Alred, a member of that body, has been engaged in recruiting in Northern Georgia, for Gen. Sherman's army.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register* states that in Northwestern Mississippi the corn crop is a failure, and the inhabitants are likely to suffer.

The same correspondent, in describing the rebel iron manufactory at Montgomery, Ala., says that in a short time it will be able to furnish all the forms needed for the rebel armies.

A Richmond dispatch of the 23d says: One body of Sherman's army has advanced to within a short distance of Augusta, and the other has struck the Georgia Central Railroad, leading from Macon to Savannah, at two points.

Communication by telegraph to Columbia has been interrupted since yesterday.

There were rumors circulating of fighting yesterday, but no official advices of an engagement have been received.

Hood's demonstration in Tennessee, so far, has not been fruitless—a retrograde movement is confidentially predicted by those who are well informed in army circles.

Nashville is filled with thieves and murderers. There were about twenty deaths by violence. There was a steady rain all day, and the river is twelve feet deep, and is rising.

Charleston and Savannah much Excited.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The *Times'* Washington special says advices from the vicinity of Charleston, 23d inst., represent the rebels along the coast, and in Savannah and Charleston, dreadfully excited about Sherman's advance, and everybody is ordered to the front. It is rumored that the carrying out of the system of exchange, which began at Savannah, will be stopped while the excitement lasts.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on Monday, Foote made another display of his fellow faculties, and called upon any member who objected to anyt ing he had previously said, to send him a note, to which he would not fail to give attention. Foote was subsequently arrested and required to give bail. He is charged with being engaged to fight a duel with John Mitchell.

The house then readopted its previous resolution, to fight out the war to the bitter end. The *Herald* says editorially, that Mr. Foote closed his speech defending Stephens and State rights, by offering a string of resolutions, embracing this peace offering, that should proposals of peace emanate from the Yankees, unaccompanied by a recognition of independence, he would be prehensive and satisfactory in other respects, it will be the duty of this Government to submit the proposition to the Confederate States, the sovereign States of the South for their joint or separate convention, as may be deemed wise.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—In the Stock Market to-day, Government securities were active and higher. Sixes of 1881 advanced seven-eighths; 10-40s, one-quarter; five-eighths; Certificates, one-half; 7-30 Notes declined one; Miscellaneous and Pennsylvania Railroad Stocks dull and prices irregular, though mostly lower. Shares in the Erie Railway Company, Erie Certificates offering at 93½; Old Southern, 59; Reading, 101¼; Fort Wayne, 101; New-York, 100¼; Sixes of 1881, 112½.

Money market easy and rates unchanged. It is understood among the leading agents for the sale of Government Bonds, that Mr. Fessenden will, next week, offer more liberal inducements for securing subscriptions to the national securities. Exchange nominal, at 109¾ for Sterling.

The Gold market was stronger than yesterday. Dealers are largely gold short, and have struggled hard to keep down the price, which tends strongly upward, in spite of the efforts of the bears. The price opened at 219¾ and fell to 218¾, then arose to 220¾, then down to 220¼, and up to 224¾ at the close—the highest point during the day.

The steamer for Europe took nearly a million and a half of specie.

The importations for the week were $2,063,000, including $570,000 in dry-goods.

Extracts from Southern Papers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Augusta (Georgia) *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* print the following extract from a letter, dated Macon, Georgia, Nov. 7th:

"If Governor Brown tells the truth in his message, we live under a worse tyranny than was possible in the old Union. If, by the blessings of Providence, you can once get on the track and the train started for peace, all the powers in Richmond or Washington cannot throw it off. Show us how to negotiate—point out some leader—let him be open, frank and fearless—and the people will follow as sure as the sun shines. Let him be a man who can inspire confidence, and equal to the task of stopping the madness of these days."

The Case of Mrs. Hutchins.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—The loyal citizens of Baltimore earnestly protest against any leniency being shown to Mrs. Hutchins, considering that the social position of the lady should not shield her from the full measure of responsibility, and considering that her offense was extending encouragement to such a public enemy, freebooter and highwayman as Gilmore. It is a double offence; an offence not only against the State of Maryland, but a high crime against the nation; meriting the most rigorous and condign punishment; such as will deter many others of her sex in this city and State from like offenses; it seems to regard apprehensions of sympathy with a public enemy as an innocent pastime.

Pickets Closely Watched by Officers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The *Tribune's* army of the James dispatch of the 23d, says: A heavy explosion was heard this morning between ten and eleven o'clock in the direction of Richmond. The *World's* dispatch from the army of the Potomac of the 23d says: The sociability that existed between the pickets previously to the issuing of Grant's and Lee's amnesty proclamations, deserters, has never since been resumed. They maintain a sullen silence on both sides. They are closely watched by their respective officers, and desertions are less frequent.

From Butler's Army.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A *Tribune* special from the Army of the James, of the 22d inst., reports that all the level country on the north bank of James is one vast lake, and the roads are almost impassable for mud.

There is no change in the position of our lines.

Another letter says that the storm ceased, and if this a week the roads may be fit for campaigning, if any is intended.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—A train which left Tamaqua last evening, was thrown from the track near Eaton, by a cross tie being placed on the low-hole, by some scoundrels so as to cause an accident to any train coming either way. No injury appeared to the passengers. The engineer, fireman and baggagemaster were slightly injured. The engine and three cars were left on the track, a damaged state.

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, Nov. 26.—The rebel General Hindman, his staff, and body guard, crossed the Mississippi River at Catfish Point some days ago, en route for Arkansas. He had a heavy box of specie with him.

A Horn Chair—Present to President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—President Lincoln was presented a chair made from the antlers of an elk yesterday.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—John Keenhans' drug store, corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, was injured by fire yesterday, to the amount of thousand dollars. It was partially insured.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. DIX

Attempt to Burn New York.

REBEL EMISSARIES IN NORTHERN CITIES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—General Dix has issued the following order: A nefarious attempt was made last night to set fire to the principal hotels and other places of public resort in this city. If this attempt had succeeded, it would have resulted in a frightful sacrifice of property and life. The evidences of an extensive combination and other facts disclosed to-day, show it to have been the work of rebel emissaries and agents. All such persons engaged in secret acts of hostility can only be regarded as spies, subject to martial law and the penalty of death. If they are detected, they will be immediately brought before a Court Martial and Military Commission, and if convicted, they will be executed without delay.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTEMPT TO BURN NEW YORK.

A lady was arrested having been implicated in the plot to burn New York. She engaged a room at the Metropolitan Hotel, and the fire broke out very soon after her occupancy of the room.

Although closely confined, she refused to disclose the nature of her business here. Certain papers found in her room pointed so strongly to a man stopping at the Zabriskie House, who was recently discharged from Fort Lafayette, on the ground that he was a British subject, as an accomplice, that he was also arrested. He was very nervous and excited when taken, and disclaimed any connection with the affair. The manner in which the fires were produced, showed a preconcerted plan. In the hotels, the beds, clothes, trunks, &c., were covered with phosphorus; matches were also scattered in the beds. The fires were then set and the rooms locked. As in the July riots, the thieves swarmed about the hotel doors, ready to rush in and plunder, which the fire was under way; but the timely appearance of the police prevented the programme from being carried out. The panic at the Museum was great, but fortunately the fire was quickly subdued. The bottle containing the phosphorus was found, and is like those used by incendiaries elsewhere. At Winter Garden, a terrible panic was created by some person simply crying "fire."

The entire fire department was aroused, and together with the police, measures were adopted for the safety of life and property for the remaining of the night.

The attempt, which was really well planned, has failed. It has shown what might be done here, and elsewhere, and will inspire increased vigilance throughout the North.

This morning an examination of the Astor House took place to learn if any attempt had been made to fire that building, when, on opening room No. 236, an immense volume of smoke poured out into the hall. The fire had been smouldering through the night. The floor was burned to a cinder; the bedding was saturated with turpentine, and the chairs placed on the bed, and the bed clothes thrown over them. The room had been occupied by one person since the 20th, and his arrest, it is believed, will be soon made. The damage will amount to about $600.

A person in a lieutenant's uniform, named Ashton, who occupied one of the rooms fired, was arrested this morning.

Arrangements have been made to-day for protection against a repetition of the incendiarism. General Dix's order, requiring Southerners to register their names, and which has proved almost a dead letter, will be strictly enforced.

MILLEDGEVILLE OCCUPIED BY SHERMAN.

He Passes Macon and Augusta.

MARCHES FOR THE ATLANTIC COAST.

LATER RICHMOND INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The *World's* Washington special says: Your correspondent with the army of the James River, forwards Richmond papers of Thursday, the 24th inst.

The Richmond *Whig* has the following on Gen Sherman's movements:

The War Department last night was without news from any quarter. It was rumored, however, yesterday, that the Yankees had occupied Milledgeville, Georgia, and captured the Legislature of that State and adjourned. It was also stated that what seemed to be probable authority, that Sherman's reported movement on Macon was only a feint, and that his real design was on Augusta. We give these speculations for what they are worth. The *Whig* adds, editorially, that all information received shows that Sherman has passed by Macon and will move towards the Atlantic coast without attacking the defences of Augusta.

The Richmond *Enquirer* and *Dispatch* of the 24th, both admit that Milledgeville has fallen. Sherman occupied it on Tuesday. A telegram from Augusta to the *Dispatch* says that all was quiet there on Wednesday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Richmond *Whig*, of the 24th, says: Sherman's movements look more like a retreat than an advance. It says that the present movement is entirely different from Grant's to the rear of Vicksburg. Sherman's success would be just as much a disaster to the country south of Tennessee as if no had retired with his whole army to confront Hood. The *Whig* carefully gives no positive information concerning Sherman's position.

The *Examiner*, of the 24th, hopes that invasion will unite disjointed Georgians for the common defense. It says that bands of able-bodied Georgians are now claiming to be State officers, in order to avoid conscription. It refers to several cases wherein the conduct of the hostile armies had made the people patriotic.

The Richmond *Whig* says the prevailing opinion, based upon all the information received, is that Sherman has passed Macon, and will move towards the coast without hazarding an attack on the defences of Augusta. He will, of course, desolate the country through which he passes.

The *Whig* predicts great defeat in store for Sherman. The *Examiner* makes the same prediction.

Howell Cobb, commanding at Macon, has issued an order for all citizens capable of bearing arms, to report for duty. No person will be excused on any pretense; twelve hours are allowed to comply with the order.

Southern papers of a recent date, reveal much dissatisfaction among the press and people of Macon. The *Intelligencer* says Jeff. Davis is attempting to be declared dictator.

Thanksgiving in the Potomac Army.

DESERTIONS FROM THE ENEMY FREQUENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Information from the Army of the Potomac is to the effect that Thanksgiving Day was truly a festival occasion among the soldiers.

Since the news of the President's re-election has been circulated in the rebel army, desertions to our lines have increased largely.

It is said by deserters, that the number of rebel soldiers known to be watching for an opportunity to escape, is astonishing, and that the demoralization is so general that the officers fear to trust any of their troops on picket.

The New Enrollment in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Governor Seymour has been in consultation with Mr. Blunt, and other members of the County Committee, relative to the enrollment. General Hays was present at the interview, which resulted satisfactorily to all parties. Governor Seymour expressed great satisfaction at the steps taken by the committee, in securing a correction of the enrollment, and hopes, that in case of a new call, the demand will not be so exorbitant as laid.

Break in the Erie Canal—Steamer Francis Skiddy Sunk—No Lives Lost.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—A break has occurred in the canal, two miles east of Bushnell's Station, which cannot be repaired in time to resume navigation this season.

The Troy steamer Francis Skiddy still lies near Van Wies' Point. All the passengers were safely landed, and much of the freight was got off without damage, but none of the furniture was got out. The water covers her main deck.

New York Incendiaries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The places set fire to last night, were the St. Nicholas, St. James, Lafarge, Astor House, Lovejoy's Hotel, Belmont House and Barnum's Museum, none of which were much damaged, but caused great consternation to the occupants of the hotels and the audiences at the Winter Garden and Barnum's Museum.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Gold stronger than yesterday. Dealers are largely sold short and have struggled hard to keep down the price which tends strongly upwards in spite of their efforts. The price opened at 219¾, went up to 223¾, and down again to 221¼.

Successor to Attorney General Bates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Most prominent among those spoken of as successors to Attorney General Bates are Judge Lewis, of Pennsylvania, R. H. Dana, Jr., of Massachusetts, H. Winter Davis, of Maryland.

Investigation of the New York Incendiaries.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Investigations into the incendiaries of Friday night, are still going on.

LATEST REBEL INTELLIGENCE.

Burning of the Oconee Bridge by Union Troops.

THE RESERVE MILITIA OF GEORGIA ORDERED OUT.

Gov. Brown Enforcing the Conscription

MACON REPORTED OCCUPIED BY GEN. SHERMAN. &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of Monday evening, says that passengers by the Georgia Road train last evening reported that the Oconee bridge, five miles above Gordon, was burned at noon yesterday by a small party of the enemy's cavalry, who retired after they burned the bridge to their camp on the north side of the river.

The force of the enemy on the line of this road is estimated at 15,000, advancing slowly and cautiously.

The Governor of South Carolina has ordered the reserve militia of that State to assemble at Hamburg.

Governor Brown, of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation making a levy en masse of all citizens, between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five, to serve forty days.

Captain Baker, of the Livingston, says that it was reported, before he left, that Sherman occupied Macon, and that there were 2,500 Union prisoners at Macon, on their way to Savannah to be exchanged, but, the road being interrupted, they could not be brought through.

Interesting From Louisiana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: On the 18th inst., a Union expedition into the Lafourche district of Louisiana attacked and defeated a rebel force and destroyed their camp and baggage and a number of boats.

It is said that Allen, who assumed to be the rebel Governor of Louisiana, has organized, at Shreveport, on the State departments of negroes, who are to be transported to Mexico from the proceeds of cotton sales at Matamoras. There are reports that the rebel General Buckner has 10,000 at Alexandria, La., where there are still to be all abundance of supplies of beef and corn.

One of our New Orleans correspondent says: A gentleman has just arrived in the city with permission from the rebel authorities to bring 300,000 bales of cotton into the Union lines.

A large quantity of cotton recently stopped by the rebel authorities, on its way across Texas to Brownsville for shipment, which was a large quantity of Greek fire. As nearly as possible these steps were to be taken together, or so close upon each other as to render the detection by the police almost impossible.

A failure in nearly all cases is attributed to incendiaries neglecting to open the windows in every room. Windows and transoms were tightly closed, thus allowing no air to the flames. Detectives say that whole forces detailed for work had not arrived. The time was fixed four days previous, but fear of discovery and frustration led to a premature attempt.

Sherman Laying the Country Waste with Fire and Sword.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Richmond *Whig* says: Sherman is evidently laying waste the country with fire and sword, showing clearly it is his determination to take no step backward.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23d says of Sherman: The only tangible fact regarding the late movement is that he, with his plans for the winter, that Hood is too far off to the West only feebly threatening his rear and flank, and with a hostile army under Thomas, in his front at Atlanta. It may be that this is the position which Sherman had in view when he boasted he would soon have Hood where he wanted him. It is certain his pursuit has not been in the tactics of Grant, and the door to West Tennessee was purposely left open to allow the eager looks of our gallant men in that direction. Sherman will try to possess himself of Macon, and he could thus obtain command of the Railroad, which leads from Macon eastward to Augusta and the seat of Government, and westward to the Mississippi, thus effectually destroying our communication with the trans-Mississippi. He would, moreover, cut off Hood and his army from his base of operations and supplies, and the means of conferring with the seat of government. In these aspects the move is formidable, and it is no use to shut our eyes willfully to the danger. Far better to look it in the face and prepare for resistance with vigor and dispatch. Georgia will have with the bitter cup that has so long been at our lips; but her revenge is at hand, and the opportunity will show her loyalty, gallantry, and all the highest virtues.

State Department Occupied with the Subject of the Florida.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The *Herald's* Washington special of the 25th says: The attention of the State Department has been considerably occupied during the past week by interviews with diplomatic corps, concerning the seizure of the Florida.

Lord Lyons seems to be the only European representative particularly interested in the matter. He spent the greater part of to-day with Secretary Seward. The result of the conference has not transpired, but the impression prevails in official circles that the matter will be eventually set at rest by simply an apology to the Brazilian Government.

The resignation of Judge Bates, Attorney General, takes effect in a few days, probably before the meeting of the Supreme Court, the first Monday in December.

Revising the Enrollment of New York—Effects of the Late Storm upon our Intrenchments.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Orders have been issued for revising the enrollment in the city during the next week. Volunteering is quite brisk at the Supervisor's office.

The *Times'* army of the Potomac special says of the late storm: Our intrenchments have suffered greatly, whole lines of pits being flooded, bomb-proofs have become completely undermined, and in many cases absolutely ruined. Four horses sunk to a fearful degree, and in many instances most of the earth supporting the inner wall of logs has been forced in. The roads in some places are considerably flooded, but no great damage has been done them, except occasionally carrying away of a bridge.

Lee's Army Gone Into Winter Quarters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac special of the 24th says: An unusual number of deserters are received nightly. They state that the rebel army has gone into winter quarters a half mile behind their main line, and a small force remains to garrison the works. They state that four rations are no longer issued by the enemy. The men are receiving an allowance of corn meal from last year's crop.

There is no confirmation of the intended evacuation of Petersburg.

The Pirate Florida's Crew.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Times'* Washington special, says: Eleven officers and privates in Florida, taken from the Old Capital Prison, several days ago, were sent to Point Lookout, and have been forwarded to Admiral Porter, who directed that they should be turned over to Captain Collins, of Massachusetts, doing business at Hampton Roads. It is thought by some that this transfer indicates, that the Florida and her officers and crew, are to be returned to jurisdiction.

The London Post on the Capture of the Florida.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The London *Post* says: The capture of the Florida is an outrage which cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed by neutral powers. The London *Star* says that the offence is of precisely the same nature as if the Wachusett had pursued the Florida up the Thames and poured broadsides into her in sight of London Bridge.

Richmond Papers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Persons who have seen Richmond papers, of Thursday, say that they contain nothing of interest about Sherman's progress in Georgia, for the reason, probably, that communication had been interrupted by a storm.

Eleven officers and privates of the Florida have been sent to the Old Capitol prison.

From the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special, says: Supplies for thanksgiving dinner arrived promptly, they were generally distributed. The supply was ample and very acceptable to the soldiers.

The execution of a deserter took place in the 10th Corps on Friday morning.

Steamer Wyoming Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The steamer Wyoming was burned last evening, forty-miles below this city. She was laden with Government stores, and munitions. Two lives were lost. She was valued at $40,000. Total loss. No insurance. A portion of her cargo will be saved.

From Baton Rouge.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Herald's* Baton Rouge special says that Col. Scott's rebel cavalry had been ordered from Clinton to Hood's army. The men refused to go. Col. Scott went to Selma to have the order revoked. After his department, the men took a furlough.

Cruelty to Union Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The *Times'* special says, "Prisoners from Macon are now being exchanged at Savannah.

For months they have been deprived of sufficient palatable food, and wear little they have received has rarely been cooked, because, in a country abounding with food, their jailors forbade them adequate fires. At the prison pen near Milan, Georgia, for some weeks there has been no water, no fuel given to our prisoners, and sweet potatoes, in lieu thereof, have been eaten raw.

The exchanged prisoners are described as follows: Men scattered to living skeletons, almost naked, shoeless, hatless, shirtless—men with no other garment than an overcoat—men whose skins, blackened by dirt, hung on their protruding bones loosely as the bark on a tree—men whose very presence is simply disgusting, exhaling odors so fetid it almost takes the breath of those unaccustomed to it. The reports of rebel surgeons show that for a period of a month through which these reports extend there is a constant monotonous complaint against the treatment to which the sick were subjected. Men in the last stages of emaciation, from chronic diarrhea, received no nourishment, and were starved to death of coarse rations which the stomach of a strong man would reject. Others, suffering from gangrene and ulcers, were compelled to walk to their hospitals, without even sufficient water to cleanse their loathsome sores.

Week after week, the diseased and dying were kept without shelter, and many without clothing, lying on the bare ground, exposed to the torrid sun by day, and rains at all times, in total disregard of the earnest and almost despairing appeals of kind hearted physicians, for their relief. Before their exchange, from Andersonville was made, 11,000 victims had been buried, uncoffined, in the shallow trenches near the prison.

The New York Incendiaries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—It is ascertained that most persons engaged in the attempt to burn the city came from Canada, most of them being from Toronto and its vicinity. Most of the conspirators were officers in the rebel army, and had served as guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri.

The movements of the incendiaries were arranged very uniformly. At each of the hotels they appeared in the character of travelers desiring rooms for a few days. They carried small black leather valises, entered fictitious names on the hotel books, and carried their own baggage to their rooms. The valises, after the fire, discovered to have been filled were, the Astor, Belmont House, Howards, Lovejoy's, Tammany, Metropolitan, Shaw, the Union, Fifth Avenue, United States, New England, Lafarge, Astor House, and Metropolitan.

The original plan was to simultaneously fire the hotels at the upper and lower parts of the city, and while the fire department and the police had their attention distracted, to these portions of the city, to fire the hotels and other public buildings in more central points. The next step would have been to fire the shipping, beginning with the vessels lying alongside of ships and steamers. During the three of the gang were to attempt the destruction of the iron-clads now in the harbor. They had provided themselves with numerous appliances, one of which was a large quantity of Greek fire. As nearly as possible these steps were to be taken together, or so close upon each other as to render the detection by the police almost impossible.

A failure in nearly all cases is attributed to incendiaries neglecting to open the windows in every room. Windows and transoms were tightly closed, thus allowing no air to the flames. Detectives say that whole forces detailed for work had not arrived. The time was fixed four days previous, but fear of discovery and frustration led to a premature attempt.

Sherman's Movements—Rebel Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23d says: Sherman is marching into the heart of Georgia. As yet his movements have met with but little resistance, a fact explained by the possibility of drawing him as far as possible from the only point he could look for succor. It is now probable that he will capture the capital of the State, and then, perhaps, move towards Savannah or Augusta, with an ultimate eye to Charleston.

It was rumored yesterday that he had Milledgeville already, and although not officially confirmed, it is not unlikely. In the case of the occupation of Milledgeville, Savannah and Charleston will evidently be the objective points of the expedition. Combinations being in progress to foil this purpose, we may expect to hear in a few days, of some important movement with the trans-Mississippi.

The *Dispatch* of the 23d says: A body of cavalry under Wheeler attacked Sherman's cavalry at Gordon, on Sunday, but with what result it does not know.

The Louisville Legislature has reported that Mr. Alred, a member of that body, has been engaged in recruiting in Northern Georgia several companies of men for the armies of Sherman.

The garrison of Mobile is said to be suffering much for want of necessary clothing.

A negro was recently hung in Carroll county, Miss., for attempting to raise a company of men of his own color to fight in the Union cause.

The Georgia Legislature.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Augusta *Chronicle*, speaking of the purchase abroad of material for carpeting halls at Richmond, says that Congress, instead of legislating for the people, has been legislating for themselves and their adherents, instead of adopting measures to defend and preserve civil liberty, they devise schemes to deprive the people of the few liberties they have left.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says: Among the hills acted on by the Georgia legislature was one for the punishment of deserters, stragglers, and others who when about the country committing acts of violence. The bill provides that they be shot as outlaws.

The military committee proposed as a substitute a resolution that the Governor issue orders to the reserve militia to use vigilant efforts in ferreting such parties and turning them over to the proper authorities.

Among the bills passed was one to furnish corn to the citizens of certain counties. It appropriated 150,000 bushels to counties which have been desolated by military movements.

In the Georgia Senate a resolution was passed thanking Jeff. Davis for his able and impartial conduct. The resolution met with opposition.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 24th, says: "If the people of Georgia and South Carolina do their duty, Sherman will be placed in a perilous condition. Our own impression is, that this expedition has been undertaken with a view of rendering assistance to Grant. If Savannah or Charleston were taken, it would be very easy to transfer Sherman's whole force to the lines before Richmond and Petersburg."

Letter from President Lincoln.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Mrs. Bixby is the recipient of the following letter from President Lincoln. She is a poor widow, living in the Eleventh ward of this city. Her sixth son, who was severely wounded in a recent battle, is now lying in Readville hospital:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, November 21, 1864.

Dear Madame:—I have been shown, in the files of the War Department, a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be my words of mine, which should attempt to beguile you from grief of a loss so overwhelming, but I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic, they have died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours, to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours, very sincerely and respectfully,
A. LINCOLN.

The Opinion of Garibaldi—The Pirate Semmes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—We have the following additional from Europe, by the steamer Asia:

A statement having been put forth that Garibaldi had virtually expressed himself in favor of the South, a private letter from that General is published, in which he asserts that he has been misunderstood, and says: "My opinion on the American question is well known. Not only do I hope for the abolition of slavery, but I consider the question to be one affecting all mankind, and woe to the world if the North does not come off victorious."

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Captain Semmes was on board the new Confederate cruiser Sea King when she received her crew from the Laurel off Madeira. He explained to the men what he expected them to do in the Confederate service. A considerable row then ensued, and out of 100 men thirty-six declined to go.

Stampede of the Georgia Legislature.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—At the session of the Georgia Legislature, at Milledgeville, on the 17th, the public funds were ordered to be removed to a place of safety, and measures taken for a speedy adjournment. On the 18th there was a general stampede of the members, and most of them had gone home, or were wandering about studying how to get there.

Erie Canal—Steamboat Sunk.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—The break on the Erie Canal, about sixteen miles from Rochester, will not be repaired this season.

The steamboat Skiddey, on her way to New York, last evening, ran on to a rock about six miles below this city, and sunk; freights and passengers uninjured.

Arrival of Escaped Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A *Herald's* Hilton Head letter reports the arrival of another small batch of escaped prisoners from Columbia, viz: Capt. Stonebury, of the 95th Ohio; Capt. Parmle, of the 7th Indiana Cavalry; and Capt. Henry, of the 13th Illinois.

Milledgeville Destroyed—Latest From Sherman's Command.

NEW YORK, November 25.—According to the latest rebel papers, Sherman's demonstration towards Macon was a feint. No attack had been made on that place up to Wednesday last, but when a short distance from it, he turned North towards Milledgeville, the capital of the State, which town, it is reported, his cavalry captured on last Sunday night, and subsequently burned the capital buildings and the penitentiary.

It is also said that a strong force of his army made a demonstration on Augusta within 20 miles of which place his right was repulsed with severe loss. This movement on Augusta is also considered a feint to distract attention from Sherman's first real objective point, which is surmised to be Savannah. It is prophesied that he will move as directly as possible on the latter city from Milledgeville; and the belief is expressed that the large Union fleet which has been collected in the James river is destined for Savannah, and will meet Sherman there.

The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 19th inst., stated that a large fleet of Union transports had already arrived off the Georgia Coast.

The same paper abuses, in strong language, Jeff Davis, and the other Richmond authorities, for not sending troops into the State to impede Sherman's movements. Is Georgia to be left to take care of herself?

The Richmond *Examiner* thinks that the ruthless conduct of the great National army will tend to convert Georgians in support of the rebel government, and cause the lukewarm and halting to immediately take up arms and become it most unconpromising defenders, and that the State, after passing through this ordeal of fire, will come forth purified and purged of its love for the Union.

The Richmond *Whig* It is thought is not so hopeful as it is contemporary. It says: We cannot say that we feel an absolute conviction, although, indeed, our hopes are strong, that Sherman will fail in achieving his final object. It says that Sherman is a man of undoubted ability, and resources, and he would never have commenced his march from Atlanta, had he not believed he could finally reach the coast in safety.

The papers show the division of the sentiment and distraction and panic, which Sherman's operations have created in the South, and authorize us in anticipating the most desirable and glorious results from them.

Late rebel papers are filled with articles illustrating the bitterness of different factions of the chivalry towards one another and their intestine divisions against Jeff. Davis, the rebel Congress, and the rebel Southern Government at Richmond. Jeff's wholesale conscription has stirred up a storm of indignation. He is accused of a design to make himself an unrestrained dictator, and it is predicted that ere long he will reap the whirlwind.

A convention of Editors is called for to protest against his attempts to muzzle the press. Congressmen tell of the secret sessions of the rebel Congress is expressed in the strongest manner, and it is declared that there can be no excuse for them, and that they bode no good for the rights and liberties of the people.

Mr. Foote of Tennessee, in the rebel House of Representatives, a few days ago, denounced Jeff. Davis for granting exemption to a rebel Irishman named McMahan. He had to take it back, a day or two afterwards, and challenged the whole rebel House of Representative and government. He was laughed at for his pains. The Richmond *Examiner* called him a reconstructionist on account of his Maine doctrine and anti-Maximilian union resolutions, and he challenged the supposed author, John Mitchell, and the government placed him under arrest.

On the 23d inst. R. Foote had a fight with Wm. G. Swan, a member from Tennessee, whom he denounced as no gentleman and a fool. Swan and Mitchell figured in the Richmond Police Court on the same day, much to the amusement of the rebel Congress, which appears to have adjourned for the purpose.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 14th, gives a dispatch from Lee regarding the late reconnoissance up the Shenandoah Valley, of Powell's and Custar's cavalry on last Tuesday.

General Washburn's Orders—Sinking of the Steamboat Katie.

CAIRO, Nov. 25.—The steamer Perry, from Memphis on the 23d instant, passed with two hundred infantry and six bales of cotton from St. Louis, for this place.

General Washburn issued an order defining the lines of the District of West Tennessee, and prohibiting the passage of supplies beyond the limits, or the passage of individuals without receipt refusing or deserters. Licenses to cotton trading boats are revoked, and all boats are prohibited from landing supplies between Cairo and Memphis, and no cotton is allowed between Memphis and Arkansas.

The steamer Katie collided with the Desmoines at Dunbridge, on the Cumberland River, Tuesday night. The Katie was struck forward of the wheel house, two of three of the crew were drowned, and the cargo, consisting of Government cattle and private freight, lost. The value of the Katie has not been ascertained.

Fires Discovered in Twelve Hotels in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Fires were discovered in twelve hotels beside the museum and some other public places.

The woman arrested has been discharged, she giving satisfactory explanation of her movements. That far four of the principal parties during the past week by interviews with diplomatic corps, concerning the seizure of the Florida.

Lord Lyons seems to be the only European representative particularly interested in the matter. He spent the greater part of to-day with Secretary Seward. The result of the conference has not transpired, but the impression prevails in official circles that the matter will be eventually set at rest by simply an apology to the Brazilian Government.

The resignation of Judge Bates, Attorney General, takes effect in a few days, probably before the meeting of the Supreme Court, the first Monday in December.

Revising the Enrollment of New York—Effects of the Late Storm upon our Intrenchments.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Orders have been issued for revising the enrollment in the city during the next week. Volunteering is quite brisk at the Supervisor's office.

The *Times'* army of the Potomac special says of the late storm: Our intrenchments have suffered greatly, whole lines of pits being flooded, bomb-proofs have become completely undermined, and in many cases absolutely ruined. Four horses sunk to a fearful degree, and in many instances most of the earth supporting the inner wall of logs has been forced in. The roads in some places are considerably flooded, but no great damage has been done them, except occasionally carrying away of a bridge.

Lee's Army Gone Into Winter Quarters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac special of the 24th says: An unusual number of deserters are received nightly. They state that the rebel army has gone into winter quarters a half mile behind their main line, and a small force remains to garrison the works. They state that four rations are no longer issued by the enemy. The men are receiving an allowance of corn meal from last year's crop.

There is no confirmation of the intended evacuation of Petersburg.

The Pirate Florida's Crew.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Times'* Washington special, says: Eleven officers and privates in Florida, taken from the Old Capital Prison, several days ago, were sent to Point Lookout, and have been forwarded to Admiral Porter, who directed that they should be turned over to Captain Collins, of Massachusetts, doing business at Hampton Roads. It is thought by some that this transfer indicates, that the Florida and her officers and crew, are to be returned to jurisdiction.

The London Post on the Capture of the Florida.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The London *Post* says: The capture of the Florida is an outrage which cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed by neutral powers. The London *Star* says that the offence is of precisely the same nature as if the Wachusett had pursued the Florida up the Thames and poured broadsides into her in sight of London Bridge.

Richmond Papers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Persons who have seen Richmond papers, of Thursday, say that they contain nothing of interest about Sherman's progress in Georgia, for the reason, probably, that communication had been interrupted by a storm.

Eleven officers and privates of the Florida have been sent to the Old Capitol prison.

From the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special, says: Supplies for thanksgiving dinner arrived promptly, they were generally distributed. The supply was ample and very acceptable to the soldiers.

The execution of a deserter took place in the 10th Corps on Friday morning.

Steamer Wyoming Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The steamer Wyoming was burned last evening, forty-miles below this city. She was laden with Government stores, and munitions. Two lives were lost. She was valued at $40,000. Total loss. No insurance. A portion of her cargo will be saved.

From Baton Rouge.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Herald's* Baton Rouge special says that Col. Scott's rebel cavalry had been ordered from Clinton to Hood's army. The men refused to go. Col. Scott went to Selma to have the order revoked. After his department, the men took a furlough.

Milledgeville Captured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The *World's* Washington special says: Richmond papers of the 24th announce that Sherman has captured Milledgeville.

Peace Address from England.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—About six weeks ago Joseph Parker, of Manchester, England, arrived at New York, bringing a peace address of Republicans of Great Britain and Ireland, with a letter from Sir Henry de Houghton, to Governor Seymour, who declined formally to receive it, assigning as a reason that it should be given to the President of the United States, the only authorized channel of communication between other nations and citizens of the United States; besides, Governor Seymour said his official position did not authorize him to accept the address in behalf of other States, and that it would be better to withhold the document for the present, to avoid the appearance of interference with Congress.

Mr. Parker confirmed to Mr. Reese's suggestions. Having arrived here, he addressed a note to Secretary Seward, stating that he had been deputed to convey the address to the people of the United States, and had the honor of the opportunity of presenting it to the President. The Secretary replied that before answering the letter, it was desirable to be further informed where Mr. Parker had authority from the Government of Great Britain for the purpose referred to, and whether such a m