THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

Sherman's Movements.

RAILROAD BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA STRUCK.

The Positions of Sherman and Hood Compared.

SHERMAN PROBABLY JOINING GRANT.

[FROM REBEL PAPERS.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 30th says: There is no very important news beyond the confirmation of the report that the enemy is safe off in the direction of the sea-coast.

A small body of cavalry, day before yesterday struck the railroad between Savannah and Augusta, at Waynesboro, thirty-six miles from Augusta, and it is said by some to have plundered a passenger train there yesterday. We are informed the expedition had been intercepted and a part of the raiders captured, and the rest of them driven back on Sherman's main body.

The object of his movement is easily seen. This party were on their way to Beaufort to carry the intelligence of Sherman's position to his Government and communicate his way and plans, proposes to pass will fling themselves upon him with a courage that shall do them honor.

"There is a capital difference between his situation and that of Hood; he is in the enemy's country while Hood is among friends. No sacrifice of property, no activity of opposition must be counted nor considered excessive. Tear down bridges, block the roads, remove and destroy supplies, cut off foragers and fight at every pass.

"If Sherman should be able to accomplish such a journey as he proposed, foraging as he goes, it will be a proof that he was not seriously pressed."

The *Whig*, after stating that it is strictly prohibited from giving public information concerning Sherman, says: "From all we can see, either in the New York papers or our own, we are clearly of the opinion that Sherman is making as fast as he can move, for Beaufort, and that his ultimate designs to unite his forces with Grant's.

"Whether rebel forces will be able to stop him or not depends on so many contingencies that it is impossible to form an opinion on the subject. That he will take either Savannah or Charleston or Augusta we do not hesitate in the least. If he is able to take even Macon, he is more than we believe.

Later from Tennessee.

SLIGHT CAVALRY SKIRMISHING YESTERDAY.

Gen. Hood Endeavoring to Cross the Cumberland.

OUR FORCES IN LINE OF BATTLE.

Soldiers Killed in Nashville.

GEN. WOOD SUCCEEDS GEN. STANLY

Desperate Bravery Exhibited at Franklin

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.—There was slight skirmishing with the cavalry all day to-day. A complete line of entrenchments encircles the city.

A portion of our cavalry force encountered a portion of Forrest's cavalry three miles from town on the Franklin pike. The rebels could be plainly seen advancing towards them. Our troops then moved towards the city. Night closed on them but few occasional shots were exchanged.

It is rumored that Hood is endeavoring to cross the Cumberland with a large cavalry force.

Many experienced officers predict an engagement to-morrow. Our forces now occupy the lines around the city are in line of battle.

Three soldiers were shot and killed by the guards in the streets of the city this evening. They were named, Arthur C. Cherry, 5th Kansas; John McCarty, 30th Indiana; and Joseph Brunt, 7th Illinois cavalry.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.—Gen. Wood succeeds Gen. Stanley in command of the 4th corps, Stanley being unable to take the field. His desperate bravery at the Franklin fight mainly contributed to turn what threatened to be a disastrous repulse into a glorious victory. When part of his regiment had run from the fire of the enemy, he rushed to the front. He had his horse shot under him, and was himself wounded. He still led on the charge, waving his hat and calling on his men to follow. He rallied his faltering corps, repelling seven successive charges.

Col. Schofield of the 125th Ohio, commanding a brigade, especially distinguished himself in the engagement. Col. Schofield, brother to General Schofield, chief of artillery, distinguished himself by the admirable positions in which he placed the artillery, and the manner in which he fought them.

The great importance of the victory at Franklin, cannot be over-estimated, as it checked Hood's onward course and gave the Federal time to make due preparation to meet him. Schofield and Stanley commanded corps in full.

The Plot to Burn Northern Cities.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—The party referred to in the statement of the paroled soldier from Georgia, as connected with the incendiary plot to fire the Northern cities, is understood here to be one Morris Montgomery, a prominent participant in the movements in this city, about the memorable 19th of April. He was at that time an officer in the Maryland Guard, and left Baltimore during the first year of the war to join the rebel cause.

The Printers' Strike in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The Boston papers appear to-day, with their columns as well filled as usual, the strike of the printers having failed. The proprietors will continue to pay good wages to competent hands, reserving the right to employ who might think, and generally manage their business in their own way.

A FAMILY SWEEPT AWAY.—We don't know when we have read a sadder story than is embodied in the following, under the head of "Death" in the *Utica Morning Herald* of Saturday:

In New Hartford, of diphtheria, on the 10th instant, JANNE H. GRAVES, aged 9 years.

On the 22d instant, WILLIAM T. GRAVES, aged 7 years.

On the same day, FERNANDO G. GRAVES, aged 6 years.

On the 29th, HARVEY MARCHNT GRAVES, aged 2 years.

The Notice adds that all these were children of Rev. C. and Mary Ann Graves. Four lambs snatched from a single flock—four chairs made vacant in a single household—and all in the short space of a week!—*Albany Ev. Journal.*

MRS. DOUGLAS, the widow of Senator Douglas, is living in quiet retirement with her mother, Mrs. Cutts, in the old homestead, near the Capitol building. Her brother, Capt. Cutts, who was wounded in one of the battles in Virginia last summer, has not yet recovered, and is receiving every possible care at her hands. Mrs. Douglas says little about politics, but her sympathies are said to be strongly enlisted in the Federal cause. Mrs. Cutts is as great a rebel as can be found in Washington City, or even in Richmond, and loses no opportunity to express her political sentiments. This will appear a little strange to those who recollect that her husband, at the time of his death, was in the employ of the "Lincoln" Administration, and that he never earned a dollar in his life except in a Government situation.

COAL DUST.—There is a company organized in this city to manufacture fuel out of the dust of coal. They have discovered a process by which the dust is formed and kept in a solid compact mass, and their experiments prove it to be a very valuable fuel. It burns freely and thoroughly, and gives out as much heat as solid anthracite. The coal dust, we understand, can be purchased at the mines, where there are immense quantities of it hitherto unused, for the small price of forty cents per ton, or one dollar per ton if gifted, and it is estimated by the very intelligent persons engaged in the enterprise, that a ton of solidified coal dust can be sold at from four to five dollars a ton.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

NORTH CAROLINA.—The resolutions offered in the rebel Congress a few days ago, and which three of the North Carolina delegation adhered to, are remarkable from the fact, that they declare absolutely for a return to the Union. Three of those who voted for them backed down under the pressure of an overwhelming majority against them; but Messrs. D. T. Leach, Turner, and Logan stood firm. There can be no doubt that a large majority of the people of North Carolina are for the Union, in spite of the whipping Governor Vance and the war-hoot

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK GOLD MARKET.

Sherman Making Rapid Progress Towards the Sea Coast.

REBELS ALARMED FOR THE SAFETY OF SAVANNAH.

President Lincoln's Message.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Late from Nashville.

CONCENTRATION OF GEN. THOMAS' FORCES.

Maj. Gen. Pope Assigned to Active Service.

COUNCIL OF WAR AT BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS.

Extracts from the Southern Press.

REBEL CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Gold extremely dull. Price opened at 231, and at half past eleven declined to 227. Subsequently there was a rally to 230.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Richmond papers received here to-day admit that Sherman is making rapid progress towards the sea coast, but that he had crossed the only formidable barrier to his advance, the Ogeechee River. They express the most intense alarm for the safety of Savannah, believing that Sherman is aiming to capture or destroy that city on his way to the coast.

It is believed that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend no additional tax on liquors, but will advise a tax of one half of one per cent.

The President's message will be kept open till the latest moment in order to give the latest facts in relation to the progress of the war.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Secretary Stanton, it is reported, will recommend to Congress an amendment of the enrollment act, so that drafted men cannot have such facilities for escape.

By a new mail arrangement between Washington and New York there will be two trains each way through in ten hours!

The latest official information from the army of General Thomas, is that he has so concentrated his troops in the fortifications of Nashville are in be prepared for any movement which Gen. Hood may venture to make.

A Philadelphia special to the evening *Telegraph*, dated Washington, Dec. 3, says: The government has received information that Gen. Sherman had captured Millen on the Georgia Central Railroad on the 29th ult. His army was concentrated and it is thought has moved to Savannah before this.

The London *Times* and *Post* publishes special letters from New York, dated the 5th of November, in which their correspondents talk very freely to plots of the rebels and their agents to disturb the peace of the Northern States by incendiarism, and raids from the Canadian border.

The Paris *Scd* thinks the French Government would have done right in seizing the Florida when she put into Brest for repairs.

The New York papers, to-day, publish full accounts of the execution of Mallory.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 30th hoitses the arrival of Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, at the Spottswood House, on a visit to his son, who is in the rebel service. Mr. Prentice makes his visit by permission of the authorities on both sides.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, Judge Holt was yesterday in the position of Attorney General and positively declined it.

There are but about forty members of Congress in town, and the probability is that there will not be a quorum here on Monday.

Tribune Washington special says: Peter Cooper, Commissary General Farrell, Stephen Massey, and Sanitary Commissioner Murdoch, are to be subpoenaed on the 3 North Soldiers' Vote Fraud Case, on the resumption next week.

The troops now commanded by Colonel Wm. Gamble, of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, have been announced as a separate brigade, under the provisions of General Order No. 231 of the War Department, and will hereafter be designated as the "First Separate Brigade of the Department of Washington."

The *Herald's* Washington special says: With a view to the increase and efficiency of the army, a large number of Major Generals and Brigadiers, whose appointments or promotions were secured by political influence alone, are to be mustered out of service as a very early day. Vacancies so thus occasioned are to be held as rewards for meritorious conduct in the field.

The *Herald's* City Point special says: Gen. Grant was accompanied from Fortress Monroe by Maj. Gen. Pope, former commander of the Army of the Potomac, who was summoned to Washington last Thursday and sent thence to Gen. Grant for assignment to active service.

The weather has been clear and hot for two days; but colder this morning. The roads are improving rapidly, and are already quite passable.

The *Herald's* Army of the James special of the 1st, says: A council of war was recently held at Gen. Butler's headquarters.

Hostilities for the past twenty-four hours has been confined to animated picket firing.

The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 25th, says: The grand prize which was to be obtained in once Augusta was captured, has been removed. The powder works, arsenals, armories and machine shops, located at this place, have been completely dismantled, and the valuable portion of the machinery been removed to a place of safety for the present. The last car load left to-day. The machinery was sent away merely as a matter of precaution.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on the 29th, Mr. Russel moved to go into secret session. Mr. Orr said to test matters, he would call the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows: yeas 48, nays 34. This was considered somewhat in the light of a test vote on the habeas corpus bill, now pending in secret session. Some seven or eight who voted for the secret session, will, it is said, vote against the bill.

The *Whig* has a long article opposing the suspension of the habeas corpus.

Gov. Vance, in his message, takes strong ground against the use of a commercial port, like Wilmington, as a resort for privateers. He says it has tripled the stringency of the blockade, and has already caused the loss of many valuable steamers, and will ultimately provoke the utmost efforts of the enemy to capture Wilmington. In commenting upon the proceedings of the Governor's Convention, it is affirmed that the arming of the slaves was not in contemplation of the resolutions adopted. The message takes strong grounds against such a policy as entirely inadmissable. He closes by saying: It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the good sense and conservatism of our people have rescued the State from ruin or attempting to seek peace by separate action. Their unparalleled unanimity at the polls, has put to rest all apprehensions, and satisfied our enemies and our friends, that North Carolina will share the fate of the loyal Confederacy.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Artillery Firing in the Vicinity of Jerusalem Road.

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS TO THE MARYLAND BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 1.—10 p. m.

A great deal of artillery firing has prevailed to-day in the vicinity of the Jerusalem Road, but without any result worth mentioning.

At the hour the usual stillness reigns along the entire line, the pickets seeming to have become tired of their continued firing at each other.

This morning the Maryland Brigade had new flags presented to them, which were ordered for them by the Legislature of that State, at its last session. After the Brigade had passed in review, Gov. Bradford made a speech to the officers and men, which was responded to in feeling terms by Col. Dunnigan, who commands the brigade.

Meeting of the Cabinet—The Attorney-Generalship—Declension of Hon. Joseph Holt—Appointment of Hon. Jas. Speed, of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President's Message was the subject of a special Cabinet meeting to-day.

It was stated in the press telegram of Tuesday that Hon. Joseph Holt has declined the appointment of Attorney General in place of Mr. Bates, resigned. The report that Hon. Jas. Speed, of Kentucky, has been tendered the office, is to-day

STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The stock market is dull and the speculative spirit is unusually feeble. The fancy list is forsaken and prices generally lower. There is a strong feeling in Governments. Under the change purchasers' prices have further advanced. Railroad bonds and bank stocks continue dull. The Railway share market is heavy at the first board. There was a pressure to sell for cash. In stocks the greatest falling off was in Hudson River, Illinois Central and Pittsburgh. State stocks firmer. Mining and Petroleum stocks dull. The gold market is extremely dull. The bulls and bears appear to have concluded a temporary armistice, and are waiting information as to the financial policy proposed to Congress next week. The money market tends downwards with still greater ease. The amount loaned is at 6 per cent interest on foreign account. The transactions were merely nominal as usual. On Saturday the total shipments of gold for the week were about $1,096,000.

At Gillespie's Evening Exchange gold stood at 225½; N. Y. Central, 194½; Erie, 95½; Hudson, 116½; Reading, 135½; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 68½; Illinois Central, 127½; Pittsburgh, 109½; Cumberland, 45¾.

The Post Office Department has been notified that the Erie Railroad Company have placed two additional daily trains upon their road to Cleveland, which reduces the number of cars in their trains, and will enable them to deliver the mails for the west on the time of their schedule. Arrangements are being made for certain connections with trains west from Baltimore and Philadelphia which will require about twelve hours time in traveling to Cincinnati and the west.

A firm of ship brokers in Liverpool have chartered three fine steamers, each 2000 tons burthen, for conveying recently formed contingents of Austria and Belgian troops raised for the service of the new Emperor of Mexico.

A letter to the London *Times*, says: Should the Federal Government sustain the action of the Captain of the Wachusett, it is threatened to forbid any Federal armed vessel entering into our English or French ports.

The *Herald's* Paris letter, says: Dispatches relative to the government claim for the seizure of the Florida have been exchanged between the governments of England and France, but the adjudication will be suspended until the reports of officers are received at the cabinets from Brazil.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Congressional Members.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Some of Early's Forces Sent to Richmond.

PAYMENT OF THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Up to this evening, probably not more than one-fifth of the members of Congress have arrived. These include some from the most distant States. There is no doubt the morning will be a quorum present in both houses on Monday, a large number being now on their way to Washington.

The message of President Lincoln was fully considered in extra cabinet session to-day. Great caution is observed to prevent the premature exposure of its contents. So far only the reports of the Secretary of the Navy and Postmaster General have been printed.

At present, soldiers who have been severely maimed, have the advantage in respect to pensions, over sailors who similarly suffer, and therefore, the necessity of its approximating scales of compensation will provide a remedy for the manifest injustice or oversight in legislation.

New arrangements for perfecting the connections, and shortening the entire mail service of the North and West, more certain than heretofore, and for running two trains a day, between Washington and New York, in ten hours, will go into effect on the 19th.

The Rebel Gen. Adams Killed by Our Forces in Front of Franklin.

THE REBEL MAJOR FITZHUGH A PRISONER.

Hampton Cavalry Sent to Oppose Gen Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 3.—From information obtained through scouts and deserters, it was ascertained that the rebels were constructing a railroad from Stony Creek Station on the Weldon Railroad toward Dinwiddie Court House, and that quite a large lot of supplies had been accumulated at that place. Orders were consequently given to Gregg's division of cavalry to proceed in that direction and destroy all property found.

The column started at half past three o'clock yesterday morning. On crossing Rowanty creek our forces met the enemy's pickets, who at once retired. The command at once pushed on, passing Duvall's mills, where the 1st brigade, Gen. Davies', were put in position to protect the flanks; the 2d brigade, Colonel Gregg's command, advanced towards Stony creek, where the enemy were found in a strong position on the south side with three guns sweeping the open fields. The 4th, 5th and 16th Pennsylvania regulars took the advance and did most of the fighting.

The 4th formed in line at the edge of the woods, and with loud yells charged across the opening until within 500 yards of the creek, when they skirmished, and crossing the bridge, rushed up the hill to the rebel earthworks, before the rebel could get their guns to bear on the bridge.

The enemy had previously torn planks up from the bridge, which made the crossing more difficult.

Those who remained in the fort surrendered, about one hundred making their escape. These were met by a squadron of the 4th under Capt. Levy, which charged down the hill at another point, and many of those trying to get away were killed or wounded.

Captain Ferrery has received great praise for the manner in which he executed this part of the movement. He received a severe wound in the arm. The 16th, Major Swan, commanding, meanwhile, made a similar charge, and captured another work, taking a number of prisoners. The 14th was also busily engaged, and captured six wagons and twenty-two mules. Three guns were found in the works, two of which were thrown into the creek, and the other into the Stony Creek. The rebel General Adams was killed. He and his horse fell into the ditch in front of the 100th Ohio. Seventeen distinct attacks of the enemy were repulsed. Our forces were repulsed at all points, but the firing did not cease until nine o'clock. At least 5,000 rebels were killed, wounded and captured, while our loss will probably reach 1,500.

The Colonel has taken thirty flags from the enemy. Some of the regiments, among them the 50th Ohio, took half a dozen apiece.

Lieut. Schofield directed the battle from the fort on the north bank of the stream, where some of the heavy guns and batteries of the 23d corps were placed, and which did great service in damaging the enemy's right wing.

THE SITUATION AT NASHVILLE.

The Rebels Entrenching Three Miles from the City.

JOHNSONVILLE EVACUATED.

&c., &c., &c.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 4.—There are no new developments to-day, save that our army still encircles the city on the south-east wing resting on the Cumberland. The enemy's lines are plainly to be seen from the high points in the suburbs and at the Capitol. They are entrenching themselves in the south-western direction, about three miles from the city. During the day heavy skirmishing occurred on our left, and progressed along the line to the centre. Many persons witnessed the cannonading along the right of our lines.

Nothing of importance transpired to-day. The general opinion is that Hood will attack the federal forces in front of Nashville.

A Federal cavalry force has been placed parallel with the north bank of the river, at the fords, to prevent the rebel cavalry from crossing, as numerous unsuccessful attempts have been made by them to cross since the 1st inst.

Johnsonville has been evacuated, and the road has been taken up for a distance, and no further trains are advancing to this point by land.

It is rumored here, to-day, that Forest has placed a pontoon bridge across the river above the city, and that the Murfreesboro' road is occupied Johnsonville. Both these rumors are without foundation.

The first blockhouse on the Chattanooga road, four miles from the city, defended by negroes, commanded by Col. Johnson of the 24th colored infantry, who surrendered Dalton, Ga., and was paroled, held out until this afternoon, when they surrendered to Forrest and a portion of the men escaping on a train. The remainder were captured. The train was fired into, and the conductor and others killed. Several leaped from the train into the river and escaped. Col. Johnson was among those who escaped, and is in this city to-night.

A reconnoitering party, which was sent out on Thursday, returned to-day, having gone eight miles up the river. They report no rebels were seen on board of steamers on the river, and none appeared along the banks.

A rebel deserter who came in to-day, reports that Gen. S. D. Lee published an order to his men on Friday morning, complimenting them for their bravery and devotion, and thanking them for the victory won at Franklin. He assured them, that if they would remain true to themselves and to their cause, the front of Nashville, they would soon be enabled to enter and take possession of a vast amount of stores now there.

The last prisoners brought in to-day were Lieut. Hickman, of the 9th Tennessee cavalry, captured on the Harding pike, four miles from the city, and G. H. Gordy, of Forth's Sixth Georgia infantry.

There is nine feet of water on the shoals and rising.

Arrival at Washington of Hon. James Speed, the newly Appointed Attorney General—Nearly a Quorum of Congressmen Present—The President's Message, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Hon. James Speed, recently appointed Attorney General, arrived here to-day from Kentucky.

There is now nearly a quorum of member of Congress in Washington. Many will arrive by to-morrow morning trains.

It cannot yet be ascertained, with certainty, whether the President's Message will be transmitted to Congress to-morrow or Tuesday. The only reports printed are those of the Secretary of the Navy and Postmaster General. That of the Secretary of the Interior will be placed in the printers' hands to-morrow. Reports of other departments are not yet completed.

General Sherman Beyond Millen.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—The *American's* Annapolis correspondent, says: The Savannah *Republican* of the 30th states that Gen. Sherman and Price were a few miles beyond Millen. His cavalry having approached, that place but returned without molesting it. Sherman is resting his force preparatory to his advance to the sea coast.

The United States forces which left Hilton Head under Gen. Foster, landed at Bird's Neck, about twenty miles up Broad river on the 20th, and a portion had marched toward the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, in the direction of Great Swamp, but returned after a skirmish. It was supposed that an attack to burn the bridge would be made on the 30th, and heavy firing on that day was heard, and a heavy smoke seen in that direction.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Mexican advices received per the Sacramento, say that on the 18th of November, the French landed troops of Mazatlan, and took formal possession of the town.

The Governor of Mazatlan, with his forces, abandoned the place the night previous, so that no resistance was offered to the landing of the French troops.

It is also reported that Alvorez had defeated the Imperial force which were marching on Acapulco.

POTOMAC ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Successful Expedition of Gregg's Cavalry.

LARGE AMOUNT OF STORES CAPTURED.

One Hundred and Seven Prisoners Captured.

THE REBEL MAJOR FITZHUGH A PRISONER.

Hampton Cavalry Sent to Oppose Gen Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 3.—From information obtained through scouts and deserters, it was ascertained that the rebels were constructing a railroad from Stony Creek Station on the Weldon Railroad toward Dinwiddie Court House, and that quite a large lot of supplies had been accumulated at that place. Orders were consequently given to Gregg's division of cavalry to proceed in that direction and destroy all property found.

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The Colonel has taken thirty flags from the enemy. Some of the regiments, among them the 50th Ohio, took half a dozen apiece.

Lieut. Schofield directed the battle from the fort on the north bank of the stream, where some of the heavy guns and batteries of the 23d corps were placed, and which did great service in damaging the enemy's right wing.

GOOD NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

The Rebel Generals Baffled.

HIS TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS CERTAIN.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The Government officials are unusually jubilant over the news from General Sherman. The Government possesses means independent of the Richmond papers and more reliable of obtaining intelligence of Sherman's progress. It is confidently believed that Sherman has not only baffled the rebel generals but has so far advanced beyond serious interruption as to leave no doubt of his triumphant success.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 24th says: Slocum's entire corps went down the west side of the Oconee river previous to the night of the 23d, indicating the intention to pass by Augusta, between that place and Macon, and make for the sea between Savannah and Brunswick.

Governor Brown was in Macon where he had removed all his valuables from Milledgeville.

The *Constitutionalist* states that rebel cavalry are burning barns, corn cribs, and every thing that may be of use to Sherman in front of his main army on the Oconee river.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 24th and 25th contains despatches stating that on the 24th there was fighting all day at Oconee bridge which was held by the rebels. In the evening the federals had turned the guns in the opposite direction on the other side of the river indicating an attack in the rear. Wheeler was crossing eighteen miles below the bridge to aid in its defence. Another despatch states that the federals had flanked Gen. Wayne at Oconee bridge on the central railroad, compelling him to retreat, and the federals also crossed at Balls Ferry four miles below the bridge.

Savannah and other Georgia papers of the 27th, and Charleston papers of Dec. 1st, have been received, from which the following summary is digested: It appears that an attack was made on East Macon on Sunday, the 20th, the rebels losing a battery, which the captors turned against them, with a small loss on both sides. The attack was expected to be renewed on the 21st, but it was not, and the rebels came to the conclusion that the movement on Macon was a feint. It was probably made by a small portion of Slocum's corps.

A later dispatch from Augusta, dated the 22d, says, Hardee is at Savannah, states that the enemy had been driven back across the Oconee, and that Gen. Wayne has returned to the bridge.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 24th says that approaches were actually made on the night of the movement. He received a severe wound in the arm. The 16th, Major Swan, commanding, meanwhile, made a similar charge, and captured another work, taking a number of prisoners. The 14th was also busily engaged, and captured six wagons and twenty-two mules. Three guns were found in the works, two of which were thrown into the creek, and the other into the Stony Creek. The rebel General Adams was killed. He and his horse fell into the ditch in front of the 100th Ohio. Seventeen distinct attacks of the enemy were repulsed at all points, but the firing did not cease until nine o'clock. At least 5,000 rebels were killed, wounded and captured, while our loss will probably reach 1,500.

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FROM PANAMA.

Plot to Seize the Steamer Guatemala.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A Panama letter of the 16th received to day by the North Star has the following important news. Much excitement in Panama last week by the following incidents, on the 25th of October the American consul in Panama recieved despatches from consul Shufeldt, at Havana stating that the same steamer bringing the despatches, would also take to Aspinwall a party of rebel pirates intending to seize the steamer Guatemala.

An agent of the company was notified of the plot, and sent the Guatemala to sea before the arrival of the pirate across the Isthmus, consequently they were obliged to remain in Panama till November 10th, the day of the sailing of the next steamer, the Salvadora. In the meanwhile further information was obtained, and the plan for the capture of the whole gang matured, whilst a house in Valparaiso would send it to Europe by a French Man of War.

The steamer Guatemala, which arrived back at Panama on the 15th, reports seeing many suspicious looking persons anxiously awaiting the arrival of the same steamer at Lallbertad and Adjuflico, undoubtedly accomplices of the pirates. These latter had come across the country via Omoa from Havana. They have probably been arrested ere this, as the Governor of San Francisco has been notified that they were pirates.

On the 12th, Admiral Pearson, commanding the American Squadron in the Pacific, accompanied by Consul M'Kee, of Panama, and Consul Rice, of Aspinwall, waited on the President of Granada, to request the permission for the prisoners across the Isthmus, in order to send them to New York. The President refused permission, on the ground that he is not empowered to do so, and that the prisoners will be taken on the responsibility of American officials.

From New Orleans—The Pirate Semmes at Matamoras, on Route to Richmond.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—The steamer Merrimac, which left New Orleans Nov. 27th, has arrived. No news.

The brig Emma Dean, from Matamoras, confirms the accounts of the arrival of the pirate Semmes at Matamoras on the 10th of November, on his passage into Texas, *en route* to Richmond.

Gen. Sherman Near Savannah.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The following is an extract from a letter just received in this city by the owner of the steamer Gen. Lyon:

"NOR. 27.—Sherman is reported to be near Savannah, and the rebels are travelling in their shoes. (Signed) GEO. W. WOOD,

Captain of steamer Gen. Lyon."

The Fulton, from Port Royal on Nov. 30, three days later, brings no confirmation of the above.

Order Countermanded.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—At 1:30 yesterday afternoon the rolling-stock at Louisville and Nashville Railroad was ordered hither. Order countermanded. Street rumors represent a Federal repulse at Clarksville, Tenn. The story grew out of a dash of rebels into Gallatin yesterday, in which they captured about 200 Federal cavalry. Our forces are pursuing, and will probably capture the raiders.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph.

On Saturday morning at two o'clock, the Committee on Engines and Hose, of the City Councils, together with a special Committee appointed by the Firemen's Association, left for Cleveland for the purpose of examining into the merits of the new Fire Alarm Telegraph, now in operation in that city. The committee were accompanied by the Chief Engineer, Thomas Reese, Assistant Engineer Butler, and several members of the Union Telegraph Company, Mr. E. W. Gilman, Superintendent of the Union Telegraph Line in this city, was also, by invitation, one of the party. Upon arriving at Cleveland, the committee proceeded to the residence of Mr. Chas. Hill, Chief Engineer of the Cleveland Fire Department, who proceeded to explain the workings of the new system.

The Telegraphic Fire Alarm system was introduced into Cleveland, recently, by a Mr. Brown, at a cost of $3,200, for nineteen boxes, or one one hundred poles and twenty-three signal boxes. One of these boxes are located at each of the five engine houses, and the other eighteen distributed through the city at proper distances. Upon the discovery of fire in any locality within the city, the fact is immediately made known to those having charge of the nearest signal box, when the alarm is sounded throughout the line. Mr. Hill, at the request of the committee, gave a practical demonstration of the workings of the system. Engine House No. 3, was visited, and upon striking the signal box, in less than three minutes the steamer's wagon (the streets being too muddy to take out the steamer unless actually necessary) was on the ground. No. 3 was then sounded, and though it was at a distance of nearly a mile, reported in four minutes. No. 5 was on the ground in seven minutes, having traveled a distance of nearly two miles. Several other engines were sounded, all of which proved perfectly satisfactory to the committee. Mr. Culgan, who is one of the best practical telegraphists in the country, examined the battery and signals, and pronounced them perfect, every whole system being simple, easily understood and reliable. Mr. Culgan is of the opinion that, with a few slight alterations, the line could also be used as a police telegraph. Similar lines have been in successful operation in Providence, R. I., for several years, and has given universal satisfaction.

It is estimated that a line can be constructed in this city, with ten signal boxes (one at the Mayor's office, and one at each of the engine houses,) at a cost of $3,200; but if it is though, advisable to have it constructed on a more extensive scale, (similar to the one in use in Cleveland it can be completed for $3,200. At the latter price, perfect satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Another very important matter connected with this system is, that it dispenses entirely with the services of salaried operators, and in this one item of expense alone, an annual saving is made of several thousand dollars annually. The city pay only required to be a few hundred dollars per year for materials for the battery.

The committees, after making a full investigation of the system, expressed themselves fully satisfied with it, and will recommend its introduction into this city. The matter will be brought before the City Councils at their next meeting, when some definite action will probably be taken.

A Supposed Robbery—Satisfactory Sequel.—On Saturday evening, about seven o'clock, Mr. William Crummie, a resident of Manchester, stopped at a feed store on Ohio street, Allegheny, near the Diamond, for the purpose of making some purchases. He went into the store, leaving his team of three horses and a wagon outside, but upon coming out of the store was astonished to find that they had disappeared. No one in the neighborhood could give him any information of their whereabouts, and a protracted search was made but without success. On Sunday morning, messengers were dispatched along all the roads leading from the city to make inquiries in regard to the missing team. A gentleman who had been at Graham's Station, informed Mr. Crummie that he had noticed a colored man driving a team, answering the description of the lost animals, towards Butler, when a telegraphic dispatch was sent to the authorities of the borough to arrest the thief if he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the "detective" who had took that route.

Captain McVicker, of the Allegheny night police, also entered into the search, and while walking along Carroll street, in the Second ward, noticed Mr. Crummie's wagon standing on the street, and upon making inquiry the Captain ascertained that a gentleman while passing along the street on Saturday night about eleven o'clock, discovered the horses standing on the street, and making vigorous efforts to proceed, but their further progress was arrested by a post which they had run the wagon against. The gentleman unhitched the horses and took them to a neighboring stable, where they were taken care of. They had probably started for home, which they might have reached, had they not come in contact with the post. The messengers had not returned last evening, at dark.

DEATHS IN THE HOSPITAL.—Rev. Richard M. Beat, Chaplain of the U. S. Military Hospital, in the Ninth ward, sends us the following list of deaths which have occurred in that institution since our last report.

Nov. 7th—James W. Cooper, Co. D, 140 Regiment P. V.

Nov. 28th—George McMillin, 4th E. 140 Regiment P. V.

THE GREAT WAR SHOW.—This excellent exhibition will remain in the city during the present week, and will be open every evening and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. On Saturday evening the attendance was so great that it was necessary to close the doors, the

To the Ladies.

As we have in our city a Woman's Loyal League, organized for the purpose of encouraging home manufactures and diminishing extravagance in dress, and as all our citizens are interested in this patriotic movement, we lay before them the following circular issued by the Woman's Protective Association of New York, and published in a recent number of the *Tribune*:

To the numerous applications made to us from all parts of the country for more specific information upon the various topics, and particularly for the best mode of carrying out the objects of the women's patriotic movement, which, under the different names of national covenants, economic leagues, women's patriotic associations, have been inaugurated with the purpose of diminishing extravagance, encouraging home manufactures, and preventing the continual depreciation of our currency by the export of gold in payment for foreign luxuries, we beg leave to answer that on the part of the women of this country, we have had the most substantial evidence of their determination to carry out these objects, but that we have been met by difficulties either on the part of the manufacturers, merchants and retail dealers, which we will briefly explain.

Circulars issued by different societies were sent to all manufacturers whose names could be obtained. These circulars remaining almost without response, the ladies interested in these movements became satisfied that there was some secret cause for it, and determined to institute a series of inquiries to ascertain the reason. The result of these inquiries was, that they were informed by the agents of these manufacturers that they were entirely independent of any such movement on the part of the public, and that, as they already had as many orders as they could execute, they took little interest in the matter. A few, more honest, frankly admitted that it was not their interest to let their fabrics be known as American; that they were disposed to do the jobbers and importers, who directed what labels should be placed upon them, and that they were under promise not to disclose where or under what names they were sold, and, as the prejudice against home manufactures was so great in many instances they were sold as foreign goods.

The truth of the matter is, that not content with ten or fifteen per cent. profit, they take the European manufacturer, and being thus entirely irresponsible or indifferent as to the reputation of his fabrics, if the demand increases at present, the American manufacturer, as the foreign article is almost excluded by the high prices to which it is raised by the heavy tariff, raises his prices to the enhanced price of the foreign article, which, though high, is not higher than he is able to do by the protection of the tariff. Thus immense fortunes are made by the few, at the expense of the people and the country. Indeed, the ladies are told on some occasions, that the demand was now so great for every or any kind of wearing material, that *quantity* not quality was all that was aimed at.

This desire of making rapid fortunes on the part of our manufacturers, therefore, is the real cause of the prejudice against American goods, of which they complain. As no one can be sure of receiving the same or a better quality of goods year after year, when purchasing the same make, as they can when purchasing from the European manufacturer, the ladies of the various organizations can no longer conceal from the knowledge of the public that all connected with the making and the selling of domestic goods have set their faces against the movement. On several occasions, when different members of the association made a personal inquiry of the manufacturer or agent as to where the goods which they saw on their shelves and handled could be procured at retail, or by the piece