FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous commu lications. We do not return rejected man Yoluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

That it is possible for a Union army to abandon its base of supplies, to give up its communications, and, entirely self-dependent, to move unopposed into the heart of the enemy's country, is alone proof that the rebellion is indeed the hollow shell which General GRANT declared it. SHER-MAN is now beyond the help of the Government, and so far from the loyal border that we hear of the progress of his march only by the vague reports of rebel journals. We guess from the alarm of the foe the success of his movement, and, for the first time in the war, get all our news of the great Union army by the way of Rich mond. If we may judge by the fluttering of the doves, the eagle is far into the cote. No rumor of failure to Sherman deserves the slightest credit. The rebel report which left him within eighteen miles of Macon was a virtual assurance of his perfect safety. And it may be added that the advance into Georgia would never have been ordered if it had involved any risk. But SAERMIN will find no army on his march to Augusta, and all the impediments to his progress the rebels may interpose will only serve to show the weakness of their forces. Bold as the advance may be, it is not so bold as it seems. It is the natural result of the capture of Atlanta and the siege of Richmond. The central gates of the Ganfiels that enter find est the passage. For the present we must be content to lose sight of SHERMAN in the darkness of the rebellion : it will not be many days before the splendid rays of his victories will disperse the

clouds that now surround him.

Strength from Emigration. We have one grand and singular element of greatness which no other country in the world can be said to possess. This element is constantly supplying us with new strength-making up, as it were, for the waste of population, and infusing fresh blood into our system. Its possession places us very greatly at advantage over the "so-called Southern Confederation." In the South, the great depletion caused by the war has sensibly diminished the population, but with us there has been. and more particularly since the rebellion commenced, an immense and even augmenting accession of numerical strength by the process of Emigration. Particular proofs of this are contained in an article entitled "Emigration as influenced by the War." in the last number of Dr. SEARS' National Quarterly Review, a periodical of great ability, high character, and large cir- a clear field and a fresh atmosphere. There culation. We can scarcely be mistaken in attributing this article to the pen of Dr.

SEARS himself. One result of the Know-Nothing system, which was very strong some ten years ago, and was got up by the most thoughtless and least intelligent of the community, befanaticism in the Know-Nothing conspiracy, for it was bitterly opposed to the most of them professed. "As soon," Dr. would be no welcome for them in this country, there was a considerable and immediate falling off in the quarterly and annual number of emigrants coming from Treland: and we see from the same data that as soon as they found again that this feeling had passed away, and that all who could come were wanted to fight for the preservation of the Republic, they began

to come in greater numbers than ever." Thus, the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Emigration states that the year 1863 was marked by a large increase of emigration to the port of New York, being more than double that of 1862-namely, 80,588 persons, who were generally in bet-1863, was 156,844, for whom commutation was paid or bonds executed-a large increase over the preceding years. Of these emigrants 92,157 were from Ireland, 35,002 from Germany, 18,757 from England, and 10,928 from other countries. "Thus," Dr. SEARS says, "we see that nearly three times as many came from Ireland, during the past year, when they were most needed, as from Germany - considerably more than from all other countries, including Germany. That is, Ireland alone has sent us more emigrants within the past year than all the world besides. From the same extract we see that the increase is composed of a stronger, healthier, and more independent class than those that usually came in time of peace. The arrivals at Boston and Philadelphia exhibit a similar increase as compared to former years, together with a similar disproportion in the nationalities of the emigrants, the Irish in each case numbering as much as all others put together. And who will deny, that if the muster rolls of our armies be examined, the Irish will be found equally in the majority in the service of the United States. above all other foreigners? At least ninetenths of the Irish in the land and marine forces of the United States are Catholics; but weask again, are they the less brave, or the less faithful on this account ?""

The foolish fiction, not credited by the partisan politicians who circulated it, as a parliamentary weapon, that the United Ireland to decoy the young laborers there as ever they landed in this country, ought | were simply remains of British art, rather by any British statesman. The condition of Ireland explains, of itself, why the find and found a new home in the Western Continent. The depopulation of Ireland is the natural result of utter hopelessness in the mind of the working-class there. The proprietorship of the island has large. ly changed hands since the act to facilitate the sale of Encumbered Estates was passed, in September, 1848. The ties between landlord and tenant, never very strong there, (how could it be, when Absenteeism so generally prevailed?) became attenuated and even broken under the new forget, even if we forget others, our fellowsystem, which uprooted "the ould stock," as the original landed proprietors were called, and this, following close on the famine and fearful sickness of 1846-7, was a leading inducement for impoverished multitudes to come to a land where honest industry could readily win good employment at high wages, where their religion was freely tolerated, their children were educated at the public expense, and where they might obtain citizenship, as full and free as if they had been born here.

The increase of population in this country is peculiar to the Free States. Emi- the latter, perhaps, the most imaginagrants arrive in large numbers at New | tive painter in America. NEAGLE has York, Philadelphia, and Boston, but who | not survived his fame; and Thomas has heard of their landing at Richmond, | SULLY, (now almost an octogenarian,) Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or New Orleans? The Free States, constantly recruited from foreign countries, are perpetually recuperating, but the South does not possess this mode of renewing its strength. Emigration is that element of greatness which appears peculiar to that portion of this country in which Slavery does not exist. The South has no such means—in fact, has no means whatever-of thus supplying the deficiency in its population caused by the war. The number of emigrants for whom commutation money was | ing marine and landscape painters of the paid or bonds executed, at New York, in | country. New York has now almost a landthe last seven years (1857—1863) is 784,825, scape school of its own, numbering such and it may be doubted whether as many artists as Church and Bierstadt, Gigas the odd hundreds of this total have ar- NOUX, GIFFORD, JERVIS MCENTEE, KENrived in the whole of the South within the serr, Rossiter-a collection of whose same period. The absolute insanity of the | works has just been attracting notice in

every day thins the population of the South, and Huntingdon, New York also ranks without there being any accession of population from without to replace the dead. American Art.

It has been remarked that times of war are unpropitious to art; but this is not altogether the case with our own. Perhaps it is because American art has now attained that period of growing youth and destiny when the conditions which check older communities only try its strength and make it grow. Our own war, however, is different from others, because in a strife of the widest magnitude it leaves the people not only free, but prosperous. The arts are sought as a refuge from the cares of war, and music and the drama take their full share of success. The fine arts. always more neglected, because not so selfadvertising, still keep due on. The time is one of celebration—the nation is making a new history by war, and seems to be living altogether in public. Art, too, comes out of its retirement, and performs its part in the celebration. Portraits of the Generals and of the President and his Cabinet. scenes of the war, statuettes and groupings from army-life, patriotic ideals of sculpture, show us from time to time that art is also making its raised and illuminated history. Ambition in war is said to devour other ambitions: but art still holds itself sacred, and is only kindling new ardor from the general experience of fame. We are making history; perhaps in this genesis of the new Republic we are also making art. America has not yet produced a painter or sculptor great enough to hold equal rank with our very best minds in literature; but, since the date of books, literature of necessity precedes fine art in use and demand. The latter, of course, grows more slowly, more independently. It takes time for merble traditor century-plant. We had old-world books to feed our young literature: but few traditions of art, no ancient masters, no treasure-houses of painting and sculpture, and at first no art-community to teach and encourage the American idea. Like Romulus, who founded Rome, American art was not originally the nursling of

any parent, but a foundling in the wilder ness, suckled by a wolf. Yet our literature and art have nevertheless grown to some pride. The pen has begun to understand its office toward the brush, and when they are well acquainted we shall, no doubt, have better results from both. From the time when BENJAMIN WEST, and, after him, CHARLES LESLIE, left Pennsylvania to acquire fame in British art, and sit among the Royal Academicians, there has been a regular exodus of artists from the New World to the Old. Many go there simply for pilgrimage, but others, we hear, have become Romans, Parisians, Londoners, Viennese, Bayarians. Few born Americans, however, can stay long away from their country, while hundreds of foreign artists come to make their home with us, impressed with the feeling that there is a new idea to be discovered in the New World, or, at all events, that there is are so many wonders in America that art should certainly have a share in them. We This is, above all others, the city of resiare without a Louvre or Luxembourg, and dence, and it should also become the city have to make a gallery of our own—this is of art and of literature. Art should not true; but, in the meanwhile, American scenery is in itself a newer and more interesting gallery to imaginative and observant sides being originated by the immediate | explorers of art than the boasted studies of children of foreigners, was to check emi- the Old World. Instead of feeding upon the gainer. gration from Ireland. There was religious | ancient sentiment, BIERSTADT and CHURCH and at trip on the coast, a winter's day in Irish, on the grounds of the religion which | the suburbs, a passage in Shakspeare, or the "Ancient Mariner," are sufficient for SEARS says, "as the Irish found that there | a more imaginative genius like HAMILTON. Our best sculptors cannot do better than go

to Rome; but our genius in painting must remain where it is, for we are now almost able to instruct other art, because we can tell it something new-if not from invention, at least from our grander portion of the book of nature. As yet, we find it hard to imagine a standard of value and exchange between our literature and fine art—a sign that balance and reciprocity are not yet established, and that art and literature have yet to make their joint community. None who read books, and occasionally look at pictures, know where to place the painter and sculptor in the general relation. They are, in ter health and condition also. The number | fact, admired apart, and few understand of emigrants who landed in New York, in how much to admire them. There is no impartial tribunal to give equable praise to the poet and the painter. In common estimation, the latter falls often far below the actor. All genius is peer; but poets and actors are famous, while many of our hest artists are unknown. Painters and sculptors must work the hardest and endure the most for their fame, and, therefore, deserve all the more when the grand instalment is to be made. But why should we not be able to regard fine landscapes with the same favor paid to the poems of LONGFELLOW and BRYANT? Our painters have sometimes made better poems than our poetsour sculptors finer epics. We do not know in what relation of mind our own familiar citizen, Hamilton, stands towards Por, or care to find out that Powers' "Greek Slave" exceeds by its marble weight hundreds of books, and yet may not be equal to one poem of Emerson or Poe. One idea exists, the test and solvent of painting,

culpture, music, and literature. It is not

necessary that we should all possess this

idea, but appreciation of art demands that

we should have its feeling. Coming down to the more practical view of American art, its present expansion is encouraging. The number of the earlier distinguished artists is easily counted. Gil-BERT STUART, not altogether excelled in portrait painting by any successor; Col. FRUMBULL, who helped to make as well as to paint the history of the Revolution; JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY (the father of Lord Lyndhurst); West and Leslie, States Government employed agents in always patriots in feeling towards America, but Englishmen in their art—these were in order to make soldiers of them, as soon | some of our first painters, most of whom never have been received as even possible | than founders of anything new. After these came Washington Allston, a poet and painter worthy of the friendship of Cole-RIDGE, and many of the best men of his Victoria, George Frederick Cooke, and generations of eminent worthies, a true father of art, and still the greatest, as the oldest of our portrait painters; VANDER-LYN and INMAN, the eminent New York artists; REMBRANDT PEALS, perhaps more celebrated for his association with Washington than any great success in art; THOMAS BIRCH, predecessor of HAMILTON in marine painting; and we should not cifizen, John NEAGLE, the painter of "Pat Lyon" and Henry Clay, whose vigorous heads would have won reputation with the best of his cotemporaries in England. To-day American art has taken another youth, and one more its own; we have a greater variety of topics and of artists, and of course a greater scope and larger circles of art. The Academy of Philadelphia gives us such individual artists as ROTHERMEL and SHUSSELE in historical painting, and HAMILTON in marine, not excelled in their specialties, and

> successful genius. No artist in America so well deserves the affectionate respect, and, indeed, the public tribute of his brother artists, to gentle character, cherished love of art, and venerable years. Many of our artists have, within a few years, settled in Boston and New York, but we have still left a flourishing school of young painters, headed by the Morans and W. T. RICHARDS, among the most promis-

still naints his charming portraits of wo-

men, instinct with the early blush of his

Robellion is evidenced by the fact that one of the German cities. With Ellion high in portrait-painting. LEUTZE and LANG are probably its best-known historical painters. Few of these gentlemen are to the manor born, but have come from all quarters of the country to seek their art fortunes at the flood. FELIX DARLEY, another cosmopolitan in New York, but, we believe, a native of this city, is equally known in England and America as one of the best designers in the world. Nothing of the kind has excelled his illustrations of

Cooper and Dickens, and his sketches of the war lately on exhibition at the Art Gallery of the Sanitary Fair. For sculpture Boston bears off the palm. Powers and his "Greek Slave:" the late THOMAS CRAWFORD, sculptor of 'Washington," and PAUL ARERS, well known as an art writer and sculptor of "The Pearl Diver; W. W. STORY, poet of "Roba di Roma," and sculptor of "Cleopatra;" Miss HARRIET HOSMER, with her "Zenobia" and "Sleeping Faun;" Miss STEBBINS, Miss WHITNEY, (sculptor "Africa,") THOMAS BALL, LARKIN MEAD, of Vermont-these artists, mostly dwellers in Rome, have given pre-eminence to the statuesque mood and genius of New England. New York has produced sculptors as popular as PALMER, of the "Palmer Marbles," well known both here and in Europe: Rogers, the moulder of a much-admired series of statuettes and small war groups; LAUNT THOMPSON,

HENRY KIRK BROWN, &c. Philadelphia has some pride in the memory of young BARTHOLOMEW, whose latest work, 'Eve," attracted so much attention, and it contains a number of other promising sculptors. The West also brings us news of art. THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, the poet-painter, from this city, has made a home among the "engaged, we have heard, on the statue of Douglas, has finished one of "Minnehaha," SEIBERT, of the same city, is reported to have triumphed in a "Judith" of no mean merit, and there, also, HEALY, the well-known portrait painter, is enjoying rapid good fortune. ANTROBUS, late of Chicago, but at present in this city, won reputation as the painter of General GRANT, and has just finished a portrait of General BUTLER for

his native city. Art in the West is perse-The general art of the country will no doubt have much to gain after the lapse of. the war, when the tide now rushing on to war flows back into peaceful channels. We doubt that war has done our art any material injury, while, in some respects, it has served only to bring it into popular notice. Music, the drama, and the fine arts have enjoyed reasonable success, and, after our second flood of history, will be more productive of originality. Philadelphia-the home of Brockden Brown, if not the true home of Poe; of Sully, Neagle, and others as good in art; of actors like Forrest, Mur-DOCH, WARREN, and JEFFERSON; of a composer as promising as FRY, and of wellknown litterateurs who have sometimes sought reward and incentive from other communities-should in time become such another literary and art centre as Boston. neglect its opportunities for advertisement and popularity. Even if humbug is at first favored, the general knowledge will be increased, and merit will be, upon the whole,

YESTERDAY the nation gave thanks; not as a mere form, but in earnest, for, never since the terrible evil of the war fell upon it, had it such reason for gratitude and joy. We believe that the greatest of our perils are past, and the gloom and doubt of other days makes more beautiful the sunshine of this. Yesterday, America would have been atheistical and unnatural had she not given thanks to God for the wondrous blessings he has bestowed even in the midst of her mighty trials.

"DRUID," the sensational correspondent of the World, recently reported from rebel sources some terrible but undefinable disaster to Sherman. This, no doubt, refers to the capture of the Georgia Legislature. If it gives him half the trouble it gave the State, his campaign is sure to be unfortunate.

The Late Florida Seizure-Official Correspondence. When the pirate Florida first came into the harbor of Bahiz and anchored there, our consul stationed in the city protested to the President of the province against allowing her to remain. We find the correspondence in the World. He stated that the vessel was not commissioned by any recognized Govornment, and for that reason she should receive no aid or assistance of any kind from the Brazilian Government. The President, Gomez sent him in return a sharp and crusty reply, stating that his Government had recognized the rebel Government as a belligerent, and that the crew of the Florida, in that light, were entitled to all the assistance required by humanity. According to instruc-tions from the Emperor,he would allow the vessel to remain such a length of time only as could be considered indispensable. The consul had also referred to a violation of the sovereignty of Brazil by the Florida, in capturing and destroying vessels beonging to the United States, within the territorial waters of Brazil, near the island of Fernando Noronha in April, 1863, and asked that the pirate and her crew be detained to answer for such a flagrant violation of Brazillan sovereignty. To thisthe President replied that it was his duty observe that even if it were fully established that the Florida had previously violated neutrality, such a proceeding would scarcely authorize him to refuse her permission to en-ter the ports of the empire, and could never warrant him to commit the acts required by the consul, which would be equivalent to a hostile rupture, without the intervention of the Supreme Government of the State, which was alone competent to authorize such a rupture. This correspondence was begun and concluded on October 5. But on the night of October 6 the capture took place, and on October 7 the President wrote our consul the follow-

ing indignant note of protest and immediately sus

pended relations with him:

PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BAHIA.

October 7, 1864.

Sir.: The undersigned having been informed of the serious outrage perpetrated by the steamer Wachusett, of the United States of North America, in violating the neutrality of the empire and contemning its sovereignty by capturing treacherously and under the shade of night, within the very port of this capital, the steamer Florida, of the Confederate States; and, in addition to the most sacred regulations of international law observed among civilized nations, prohibiting the commission of such reprehensible acts by civilized nations, the undersigned regarded as a pledge of respect for the neutrality of Brazil the word of honor of Mr. T. F. Wilson, the consul of the United States of North America, who, in the most explicit terms, undertook to secure a compliance on the part of the capital of the said steamer Wachusett with his duty by respecting the sovereignty of the empire and by abstaining from all hostile acts whatever within its territorial testing solemnly and energency refrant from prorage alluded to, and the more so as he considers the consul himself as implicated therein, inasmuch as notwithstanding his formal promise he has voluntered no explanation tending to diminish his responsibility.

And as the occurrence, and the silence hitherto PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BAHIA, ponsibility.
And as the occurrence, and the silence hitherto And as the occurrence, and the slience hitherto observed on the subject by the consul of the United States, evidently prove that the undersigned can no longer confide in the said consul to cause the neutrality and sovereignty of the empire to be respected by the beligerent vessels of the said States, he has resolved to interrupt official relations with him, until the Imperial Government, which is about to be informed of this unexpected and deplorable event, shall have deliberated upon the subject, in full possession of all the facts and according to its superior wisdom. The consul is likewise hereby notified, that positive orders have been to-day issued to the different authorities to refuse admission to the Wachusett into any of the ports of this province. For this purpose the most energytic and forcible means will be employed, (according to the instructions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of June 25 of last year,) if such shall be rendered necessary by the reluctance and criminal obstinacy manifested by that steamer in failing to comply with the intimation conveyed to her, thus continuing to infringe upon the duties imposed by internationar-law and the honor and dignity of her own flag.

AMYONIO JOAQUIM DA SILVA GOMEZ.

Letter from Florida. THE SLAVES AND THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION-UNION OFFICERS ESCAPED FROM COLUMBUS-THE RAM CHATTAHOOCHTS.

U. S. STEAMER SOMERSET. APALACHICOLA BAY, Fla., Nov. 15, 1864. Thinking perhaps the readers of your valuable paper would like to know how the slaves like the idea of being put into the rebel ranks, I will mention an instance that came under my notice yester day. Nine "contrabands" came on board to ask the protection of "Uncle Abe." The one who appeared to be the leader had a pistol loaded to the muzzle. On my asking him why he had run away, and for what purpose he had a pistol, he answered by saying, "Dey had heard down on de plantation that they were going to be 'scripted to fight against de Yankees, but dey never could fight agin de white folks Norf no how." In answer to my question concerning the pistol, he said he intended using it had any one attempted to recapture them. He had also had a gun, but had given it to a man for some food in town (Apalachicola.)

Two Federal officers, captains of the 17th Iowa volunteers, came on board night before last, having escaped from Columbus, a distance of five hundred miles, in a small scow. Their names are John F. Skelton and George W. Deal. The former, less than a year ago, had made his escape from Lilby. We still hear that the ram Chattatiocohie is ready to come down, but I think it probable she will not start until Sherman inspects her.

The weather is delightful, and I believe "Yellow Tack" has bidden us good bye for the season.

J. G. B. nuzzle. On my asking him why he had run away.

## THE WAR.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT. REPORTS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS

NO TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

BEYOND MILLEDGEVILLE. THE OPPOSING ARMIES IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE

The Enemy Threatening Knoxville and Cumberland Gap.

CAPTURE OF DISGUISED REBEL SOL DIERS AT MEMPHIS.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

DVICES VIA RICHMOND—HIS ADVANCE REFORTED RIGHTEEN MILES FROM MACON—NO TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH BICHMOND BEYOND MIL-WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 .- A letter from City Point, dated yesterday, says that Richmond papers of Tuesday have accounts of Sherman's movements, although not of a very definite character. The head of his column was reported as being within eighteen miles of Macon, and advancing in that direction. Information similar to this was telegraphed hence last night, as the latest and most important information yesterday in possession of the Government. It may be further stated that telegraphic communication was open only as far as Milledge-ville, beyond which point the fines seem to be interrupted, probably by Sherman's cavalry. The letter adds that the Richmond papers contain nothing else of importance. Our anthorities have at present no means of ascertaining news of Sherman's progress, excepting through rebel papers.
This statement may prove valuable in assisting to mere published rumors or speculations, in connection with his movements, apart from what appears in the Southern prints, or is authentically o

Telegraph we print simply as matters of news, but not with any faith in their correctness. Nothing, Ar peate propusais as the first telegram reports.] A PHACE RUMOR. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—There is a report here to-day, which seems to come from good sources, and is generally credited, that General Sherman has been met in his triumphant progress through Georgia by Governors Brown of Georgia, Watts of Alabama, and Clark of Mississippi, who offer the ollowing terms of peace:

[The following special despatches to the Evening

 A cessation of hostilities.
 Surrender to the United States of the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, with all troops and arms controlled by the Governments of those 3. The United States to accept the debts incurred by the war of the three States, and promise to liquiate them for the entire stock of cotton stored with-

in their limits.

4. The people of the States to be taxed to pay the interest on the State debt, and a share of the in-terest on the national war debt. The cotton now in the three States to be transferred to the National Government in return for its assumption of their espective State debts. 5. Emancipation of the slaves without compensa tion, and if it be necessary for the United States troops to continue their march to the seaboard, they are to be unmolested by the militia, and to be

urnished with such food and forage as the exhausted condition of the country will furnish. General Shermanis said to have sent for instructions in the meantime from his Government, and it s reported that an agreement was arrived at in Cabinet council last night. It is reported here that the Tallahassee left Wilmington for Halifax, with A. H. Stephens on board. He is said to be clothed with power to arrange for a general armistice.

BEPORTED CAPTURE OF MACON. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The steamer Dictator that confirm the report of the capture of the city of There is great joy evinced over the news.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE. CKINRIDGE THREATENING ENOXVILLE AND CUMBERLAND GAP-BURBRIDGE SKIRMISHING Louisville, Nov. 23.—After Gen. Gillem's recent efeat Breckinridge advanced to Strawberry Plains and Blair's Cross Roads, threatening Knoxville and

Bridge, six miles from Cumberland Gap, where there was a heavy skirmish all day. Burbridge had noved out From Lexington with a strong force to rotect the Kentucky border from an anticipated in asion of Brackinridge's forces.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. RREST OF REBEL SOLDIERS DISGUISED AS COT-TON DEALERS AT MEMPHIS-TEXAN CONSCRIPTS CAIRO, Nov. 23.—Three steamers have arrived with Memphis advices of the 22d, and 645 bales of otton for St. Louis, and 200 rebel prisoners, cap-ured in Arkansas and Missouri. Nearly all the Confederates from various parts o Tonnessee and Mississippi ware admitted in Nour-phis on Monday and Tuesday. They came to sell

cotton, ander the impression that they would take remainder in greenbacks. Satisfied that so many able bodied men could not live in the Confederacy vithout being identified with the rebel army, the commanding general ordered the arrest of every ountryman in the city, when it was found that a hajerity of them were rebel soldiers, including two r three officers. Many of them had furloughs Some of them were subsequently released, they eing peaceable citizens who were living near Memphis to avoid the rebel conscription. One hundred and fifty Téxan conscripts crossed the Mississippi river, at Union Point, a few days since, to join the Mississippi army.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. SIDENT LINCOLN CAUSING REBEL DESERTIONS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The rumors of move-nents in front of Richmond which have been in irculation for several days past are unfounded. About twenty deserters came into our lines on Tnesday night, stating that they had just heard of Lincoln's election, and having lost all hope of a. peedy peace, determined to fight no longer. Their fficers endeavored to keep the result of the Presi lential election from them as long as possible, but hey finally learned the fact from some pers. The circulation of our newspapers within n this way. The strictest orders against exchange revail in the Army of the Potomac, while in Gene al Butler's department there seems to be no re triction on this subject. About one hundred deerters were sent away from City Point yesterday,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. 11800, Nov. 23.—Arrived—Bark Almo ria, from New York; ship Agricola, Boston; ship for Panama, with \$740,000 in treasure for England and \$290,000 for New York.
Thanksgiving day will be generally observed to-

HALIFAX. SAILING OF THE AFRICA. HALIFAX, Nov. 24.—The Africa arrived from Boston at 8.45 this morning, and sails for Liverool at

alf past ten o'clock. Death of Professor Sillim NEW HAVEN, Nov. 24.—Professor Beni, Salman ir., died this morning, aged 84 years.

ST. Louis, Nov. 24.—The tobacco wareh streets, was burned last night. The loss was 25,000 nostly insured. Non-Arrival of the Asia HALIFAX, Nov. 24—Evening.—There are to signs of the arrival of the Asia. The weather's clea-

Sailing of the Peruvian rived here this morning, from New York, aid will all for Liverpool on Saturday afternoon. The Advance into Georgia—Sher Order for the March. / SPECIAL FIELD ORDER—NO. 120.

Headquare for the March.

Sproial Field Order-Mo. 120.

Headquare Military Div. Of the Mississippi. In the Field, Kinsston, Ga., Nove, 1884.

I. For the purpose of military operators this army is divided into two wings, viz: the richt wing, Major General O. O. Howard, commanding the 18th and 17th Corps; the left wing, Major General H. W. Slooum, commanding the 18th and 20th Orps.

II. The habitual order of march will be whenever practicable, by four roads, as nearly parable as possible, and converging at points hereafter be indicated in orders. The cayalry, 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 ne ambulence; behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition wagons, provision wagons, and ambulances. In case of dayger, each army corps should change this order of march by having the advance and rear brigade sunctionneers by wheels. The separate columns will start habitually at seven A. M., and make about fiteen 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 the command of one or mere discreet efficers, who will gather near the route tailed 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 wagon trains at least ten days' provisions for the command and three days' forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the linkabitants or commit any trespass. During the halt or a camp they may be permitted to gather turthe following from Secretary Seward: 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. ial cause without which ar

facts, but no receipts; and they will endeaver 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, and that his first duty is to see to those who bear arms.

VIII. The organization at once of a good ploneer battallon for each corps, composed if possible, of negroes, should be attended to. This battallon 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. W. Pos chief angineer will assign 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.

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

HEADQUARTERS, 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 infantry soldier will carry sixty rounds of ammulition on his person. Every effort should be made by officers and men to save rations and ammunition; not a round of ammunition should be lost or unnecessarily expended. It is expected that the command will be supplied with subsistence and forage mainly from the country. All foraging will be done by parties detailed for the purpose by brigade commenders, 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 guard 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 efficer 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 enrorement of discipline, and the care taken of the rations and ammunition.

By command of Major General Slocum.

H. W. Perkins, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Special Correspondence of The Press.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1864. RAILWAY PERILS.

Mr. Walton W. Evans, a civil engineer residing at New Rochelle, has testified before the coroner i he matter of the late New Haven Present to the dangers of railroad travelling in America which possess a very general interest. He declares the road-construction of this country very much inferior to that of Europe, and the risks of travelling there upon consequently greater. The drainage and ballasting is poor, and, for the sake of economy, a poor quality of rail is often employed. The New Haven Railroad, he testifies, "was originally laid without any chairs, to save \$15,000-the ends of the rails. mediately upon the wood." This was a resting immediately upon the wood." This was a "piece of track" upon the Harlem route, "laid seven years ago, which was infamous; pleces of sleepers were put down not thicker than my arm, and so green that they grew after they were put in." He does not remember having seen any very good "ballasting" in this country, except upon the Pennsylvania Central Road. "The drainage of Amerian railroads is scandalous," and this is one caus of the frequent rotting of the "sleepers." He instanced a portion of the New Haven road, where, from their extreme decay, he was enabled to kick off pieces from the sleepers, and to draw out one of the spikes-or rather lift it out-with his fingers. He traces the frequent occurrence of rallway accidents in America to the meanness of the officers Which leads them to procure inferior materials for construction, and to employ incapable or carele

been seized. The suspected parties, it is only just to say, deny any knowing infraction of the which may or may not be considered in extenuation by the authorities. Proceedings for the confiscation f the business have, it is understood, been com-THE NEW DRAFT.

Vigorous measures are being taken for the per-fecting of the enrolment lists preparatory to the coming draft. It is known that previous drafts have been temporarily satisfied by results far from touvisient in aggregate to the numbers of men respectively called for by the President. As far as this city is concerned, it is alleged that we have furnished more than our quotas, and that conse quently the coming draft will fall lightly upon us. One thing is very seaten however, the disaffected will, under the new, Governorship, find unverter sympathy with their plaints about being "dragged Old Abe's slaughter pen."

GOVERNOR GURTIN s in town, and stopping at the Astor House. By Telegraph. ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS aship Bremen arrived to-day. Her adices have been anticipated.

vices are anticipated. She passed the Scotia on the Liverpool, and the Glasgow on the 14th inst., bound MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, ships Calhoun, Liverpool; Mountaineer,
New Orleans; Yorktown, London. Brig Helen,
Turk's Island. Schoorer Horace E. Bell, St. Jago.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

WASHINGTON WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed throughout Washington City. The Government and municipal offices were closed, and there was a fair attendance at the churches. Provision was made for the soldiers in the various hospitals, their tables being abundantly supplied with substantials and luxuries appropriate to the occasion. The weather was beautiful, and pedestrians in the streets were plentiful.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—All the public places, except the churches, are closed, and the people generally are observing the day. Many flags are displayed. All the soldiers in town have been liberally provided with turkey dinners at the New England

reoms, the hospitals, and other similar institutions The Chief Justiceship, In The Independent Theodore Tilton concludes eader on "Three Cardinal Points," as follows: Third—the duty of filling the Supreme Bench of he United States with a man who, succeeding aney, shall revive Marshall. De Tooqueville has rawn a striking, almost an alarming, picture of

the United States with a man who, succeeding Taney, shall revive Marshall. De Tocqueville has drawn a striking, almost an alarming, picture of the political power of the judiciary in this country, and the immense influence of the Supreme Court. Thomas Jefferson uttered a sorrowful prophecy that the liberties of this nation would probably suffer more from encroachment by the Supreme Court than irom any other cause. Is not our recent national history darkened with the shame of a Chief Justice who turned back Liberty upon the dial of the world? That court will be called upon before long to deal with the most momentous questions it can ever handle—questions involving the dearest rights of millions of human beings, the sacred honor of the Government, and the entire future of the Republic. If the next Chief Justice of the United States should have either a wrong head or a wrong heart—if he should be another Taney—who could measure the far-reaching extent of such a national calamity? Mr. Lincoln, who will make the appointment, will be President only four years; but the man whom he appoints may be Chief Justice for forty years. If, therefore, in all the land, there is one man who towers above the rest of his countrymen in fitness for this high station, in skill of jurisprudence, in judicial aptitude, in native breadth of mind, in unswering integrity of character, in unfaitering allegiance to justice and liberty—let that man be appointed. We are far from saying that there is but one man in this country who is competent to this eminent station, but we speak the solem conviction of the whole people when we say that there is but one man in this country who will fulfill the general expectation. The moment say that there is but one man whose appointmen will fulfil the general expectation. The momenthe shadow of death fell upon that bench, leaving it empty, all men's eyes were simultaneously turnet to an iliustrious American citizen, a profound Constitutional leaves. to an inestrous American citizen, a protound Con-stitutional Lawyer, a consummate Statesman, a mas-sive-minded thinker, a chief justice by nature and education, and altogether one of the greatest men on the continent, Salmon P. Chase. Will the Pro-sident hesitate about his duty? We believe not.

A BANQUET CRLEBRATION IN NEW YORK. On Tuesday evening, the Lincoln and Johnson Club of New York celebrated the re-election of the President by a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel. After the substantials and delicacies had been dis-posed of, speeches were delivered by Abraham Vakeman and others. Among the letters read was DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1864.
To the Committee of the Central Union Lincoln Club:

To the Committee of the Central Union Lincoln Club: GENTLEMEN: I thank you with all my heart for remembering me in connection with the Thanksgiving feast you have ordered in honor of the success of the Union cause. I know well with what patrictle real and devotion the members of your association labored to secure that triumph, and I think the American people have already accepted the conviction that the success of the Administration was essential to the salvation of our country. I should be happy, therefore, to join you in your celebration, but the condition nor public business forbids the indulgence. Let us now forget whatever was irritating in the conflict, make just allowances for unavoidable mistrust and constitutional differences of opinion, and so secure that popular unanimity in the national cause without which armies and statesthe national cause without which armies and states-manship, by whomseever directed, must prove com-paratively ineffectual.

With the pleasing memory of the ancient and sincere friendship which has existed between each individual member of your association and myself, I remain, gentlemen, your faithful and obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

I remain, gentlemen, your faithful and obsdient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WAR MINISTRELS.—Among those who have nobly contributed toward the Union triumph in our late Presidential contest, we accord a bigh place to the makers, adapters and singers of songs, arousing the patriotism of the people and appealing effectively to their love of liberty and justice. Of these there are doubtless a number; but we happen to be personally acquainted with James G. Olark and Bernard Covert, of our own State, two veteran ballad-makers and singers, and as devoted champlens of the Union cause as exist. We wish it were possible to give these minstrels of freedom a benefit at the Academy of Music or Cooper Institute, and have them, added by others, give a selection of the best Campaign Songs.—New York Tribusse.

Among the curiosities of the Sallor's Fair, at Boston, there is a miniature steam engine, made by two soldiers of the army before Petersburg, from materials picked up on the battle-fields. It is a perfect machine, and works admirably.

Correspondence with a Bushwhacker. The following documents are interesting a "phases" of the consideration of the court border is passing;
Head of the Sou-Dis., Dis. Cen. Missouri,
Office P. M., Kansas Citt, Mo.,
November 4, 1864. 'phases" of the struggle through which the Mis-

Gyplor P. B., Kansas Citt, Mo., November 4, 1864.

Speckal Order No. 76.

I. Having been raformed that Daniel Vaughm (bushwhacker) has is his possession Sergeant John Bay and private B. B. Pox, of Co. "A," 2d Colorado Cavalry, it is hereby ordered that his sisters, Nancy J. and Susan Vaughn, now in custody at this place, will be held as hostages subject to the release of the two prisoners now in his oustody. II. Should the two prisoners now in his oustody. II. Should the two prisoners now in his possession be killed by him, his men, or through his influence, Nancy J. and Susan Vaughn will be retained in close oustody until his captere or death.

III. Should he release the two prisoners above referred to, and they safely report to these headquarters, his sisters now in my custody will likewise be released and permitted to go to their homes in Jackson county, Missouri.

(Copy.)

J. C. W. Hall,
Provost Marshal. (Copy.)

J. C. W. Hall,
Provost Marshal.
To Daniel Vaughn, per Special Messenger.
To this document the following reply was sent by

Vaughn:

November 5, 1864:

J. C. W. Hall, Provost Marshal:
Sile: We received your communication this morning, and accept your proposition to release John Bay and B. M. Fox.
You will in turn immediately release Mrs. N. J. and S. Vaughn, and Mrs. Linney, and deliver them to A. Muir. If you fall to do this Muir and Naien shall forfeit their lives.

Daniel Vaughn. DANIEL VAUGHN.

The annexed is a copy of the bushwhacker's pass:

November 5, 1864.

All Confederates and bushwhackers will pass these
two Federal soldiers beyond our lines. We have
exchanged them for our sister and mother, and Mrs.
Lipney, who are held as prisoners by the Federals.
If Muir does not bring back the women I will kill
blim.

Daniel Vaughn.

Garibaldi's Sympathy with America and Venetia. Karl Blind sends the subjoined to the London Karl Blind sends the subjoined to the London papers:

"London, November 3.

"A statement has recently gone round, to the effect that Garibaldi hadfexpressed pro-Southern views. The Index printed it under the title of 'A Recantation.' When reading it first the thought struck megat once that my friend McTear of Glasgow, for whom Garibaldi entertains feelings of the highest esteem, must have misunderstood him, owing to the conversation being held in Engite, in which Garibaldi does not express himself fluently. I have now received from Caprera a letter intended for publication, of which I enclose a translation for your influential paper.

"I am, &c., KARL BLIND.

"My DEAR BLIND: McTear must have misunderstood my English. My opinion on the American question is well known. Not only do I hope from it the abolition of slavery, but I consider the question to be one affecting all mankind, and woe to the world if the North do not come out viotorious from this struggle.

"I thank you for your goodness. With cordial

world it the two that at a control of this struggle.

"I thank you for your goodness. With cordial greetings to Mrs. Blind, and to our friends, believe me, forever, yours affectionately, "G. GARIBALD."

On the Venetian question, the Movimento, of Genoa, publishes the following letter from Gari-baldi: "CAPREBA, Oct. 31.

"DBAR BARRILL: Will you add my one hundred francs, and one hundred francs more in the name of Navolari, to the subscription which you have generously opened for the wounded in Venetia? Thanks be rendered to our brave Venetians, who offer us the opportunity of usefully giving our life to Italy? Happily, the present generation of Italians is destined to give the last blow to foreign tyranny. I hope that the Hungarians, the Sclavonians, and the inhabitants of Galicia, who compose the Austrian army in Venetia, will remember that their country is the slave of the same master, and that on them depends the fact of seeing that army disperse in smoke before the right of nations, like that of Bourbon in 1860. Yours, &c., G. GARIBALDI."

A Mysterious Murder in England. construction, and to employ incapable or careless men, as well as to the general demand of the public for fast time.

These inquiries into the causes of the constantly recurring tragedles upon many of our lines have stimulated a spirit of investigation, especially in this city. Coroner Ranney, who has the present inquiry in charge, is making it as general as possible, and there is eyery reason for believing that the expost which he has been instrumental in procuring will act compulsorily on the managers of those routes having a terminus at New York, compelling them to see to the safety of their respective roads, rather than sacrificing it in the interest of dividends.

The BREWERY FRAUDS.

The following is a list of the brewerles which have been placed under Government surveillance, on the ground of alleged violations of the Internal Revenue law by their proprietors:

The brewery on Forty-seventh street, between First and Second avenues, owned by Henry Clausem; on Forty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, owned by John F. Betz; at One Hundred and Tenth, street and Eighth avenue, owned by Messrs. Bernheimer & Schmidt. Charges of a similar character are also extended to numerous establishments in various portions of the new of the proprietors.

The body one of the winesses, at the investigation:

The should recomment the following circumstances, as detailed by the finder of the body, one of the winesses, at the investigation:

The shourd recomment the constantly in the body, one of the winesses, as the investigation:

The shourd recomment as possible tody, one of the winesses, as the investigation:

The shourd recomment as possible tody, one of the winesses, as their restables of the index of the body, one of the winesses, as the investigation:

The shourd recomment as possible tody, one of the winesses, as their sealed of the cody, one of the winesses, as their restables the filled of the cody, one of the winesses, as their restables tody, one of the winesses, as their restables tody, one of the win On Tuesday afternoon, November 8th, the head less body of a man was found in the Plaiston

left shoulder had also been attacked by the rats, as was shown by the muscular fibres. The same was the case with the right arm. Taking into consideration the coldness of the weather and the dry place where the body was found, it is quite possible that the deceased might have been dead four or five days. I examined the chest and abdomen, and could not find any marks of violence. The boots were over the ankles of the trousers, as if he had been walking in the mud. It was the body of a well-fed, muscular map. man.

Who committed the crime is not yet exactly known; but, in the absence of facts, there are many ingenious conjectures. The London Times, of Thursday, the 10th, has the following plausible speculations: Who committed the crime is not yet exactly known; but, in the absence of facts, there are many ingenious conjectures. The London Yimes, of Thursday, the 10th, has the following plausible speculatives, the 10th, has the following plausible speculatives, the state of the spot where the headless body was found, but a careful examination of the ground, instituted towards evering, has disproved this supposition. The North Woolvich road, which runs past the Veryntastraving lock, is parallel to the river of march land which lies between charges of a mile of march land which lies between charges of a mile of march land which lies between charges of the rushes towards the river. Any person walking along this track would find on his left hand, about half way through, a still narrower path going towards another part of the river bank, but to get to it he would find it necessary to cross a ditch seven feet wide and three or four feet deep, the bottom being covered with thick mud rather than water. In the course of the search that was being made this little path, almost wholly obscured by the overhanging reeds, was struck upon, and upon the persons coming to the diton which has been mentioned they were horrified at seeing in the bottom of its pool of blood four feet long by one broad. The mark made by the boots of the deceased, as he stood in the ditoh, evidently with his back to his murderer, and also the marks of the feet of the murderer, when he was lifting out of it the lifeless body of his victim, were distinctly visible. A trac of blood was found along the middle of the rushes from this spot to the place to which the botty must have been carried or dragged. About two thirds of the distance along the path was been a circular patch of blood, such as would wave on a circular patch of blood, such as would wave on a circular patch of blood, such as would wave on a circular patch of blood, such as wond was thus thrown backwards against the aloping bank in such a manner that the head, and was thus thrown backwards against th

A Bomance in Real Life. A romance in real life, of deep plot and thrilling movement, is just now the chief topic of gossip in aunton, Mass. The facts, as related by the Taunton Republican, are these:

It appears that about twenty-seven years ago a Captain Brown, whose family resided in Mattapoisett, was the overseer of the estate of Mr. Henry E. Clifton, a wealthy gentleman of Richmond, Va. From cause, which still remains secret, a difficulty arose between Capt. B. and Mr. C., wherein the former considered himself the aggrieved party. To revenge himself for the supposed wrong he stole Mr. Clifton's infant daughter, (then but six weeks old), on the day she was christened. The child was brought to Mattapoisett, and secretly adopted by Brown and his wife as their own. She was named Julia, and grew to be a woman. When only sixteen years old she married Mr. Isaac O. Pierce, a printer, who learned his trade in Fall River. Several years ago they moved to Tannton, living for a while at East Taunton, but more recently at the Green. Two children have been born them, one of whom is now living. During this long period Mrs. Pierce has lived in blissful ignorance of her high parentage, and Mr. Pierce, who took her for better or worse, had never imagined himself the husband of an helress. He abandoned the printer's trade shortly after learning it, and for several years has earned his daily bread by the sweat of his brow at Mr. Mason's works in this city. This is their history until within a very short time; now comes the denoument.

Last summer, while Rev. Mr. Talbot, of this city. Was at Saratoga, he became acquainted with Mr. Clifton and wife, who, it appears, at the breaking out of the rebellion, converted their Richmond property into cash and moved to Baltimore. In the course of conversation with them Mr. T. remarked upon the striking resemblance of Mrs. Clifton to a lady parishoner of his in Taunton. Nothing particular was thought of it at first; but on his repeating the remark, Mrs. C. inquired the ago of the lady. On being informed that she was about twenty-seven, Mrs. C. immediately said to her husband, "Why, that would just be the age of our daughter that was stolen." The matter then re on Republican, are these:
It appears that about twenty-seven years ago our daughter that was stolen." The matter then received their serious attention. Mr. Talbot was taken into their confidence, and inquiry instituted as to the reputed parents of the young lady. He returned to Taunton; had a conversation with Mrs. Pieroe in regard to her parentage; informed her of the Saratoga conversation, which led her to ask Mrs. Brown, who, she had never doubted, was her own mother, if she really were such, at the same time telling her the reason of the inquiry. Mrs. B., who had kept the secret of the child's parentage for twenty-seven years, was so overcome by the question and the development of facts that she immediately became ill, and died of the heart disease. Before her death, however, she acknowledged that Mrs. P. was not her own daughter. Capt. Brown died a number of years ago. Within a few weeks the affair has developed itself rapidly. Mr. and Mrs. Chifton and Mrs. Pierce have met each other; and the old colored woman, who nursed the abducted infant, has recognized Mrs. P. as their real child by a "mole on her shoulder!" The identity of their long-lost daughter having been fully established, Mrs. Pierce and her havband have been invited to live with the Cliftons and share in their wealth; and this they are preparing to do, having broken up housekeeping and disposed of their furniture. The cream of the affair is that Mrs. Pierce is an only child, and therefore sole heirest to an estate said to be worth hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars, or as an old lady friend of Mrs. Pierce expresses it." a infinite less than two millions.

Compaste Oficial Vote of New York. COMPARATIVE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT. Cattaraugus...
Cayuga....
Chautaugus...
Chautaugus...
Chemung...
Clintog...
Collmbia...
Cortland ...
Delaware

THE ELECTIONS.

Total........968,730 361,934 Lincoln's maj... 6,796 Do. in 1860. The total vote for President in 1863 was 675, 156; in 1864 it is 730,664, an increase of 65,506, or 8% per Bew York city the increase is 15% per cent. The Defeat of Gen. Gillema.

The disster to our arms in East Tennessee Tone at Limestone, and gradually forced him back some miles to Dutch Gap, both armies arriving at that place on Sunday night, the 13th inst. At precisely 10 o'clock on that night Breckinridge came down on Gillem's army (composed of the 5th, 9th, and 13th Tennessee, and a battery of six Parrotts) on both fishers, and pierced his centre. Duke's rebei brigade charged on the 5th Tennessee Cavalry, and firing a volley into its ranks, frightened the horses, which were almost all new, producing the wildest panic imaginable. Simultaneously portions of Vaughn's brigade made desperate attacks upon the right and leit, and for more than an hour a jubilee of death and fury reigned supreme, despite the efforts of Colonels Myerton and Miller to secure its abatement. At this juncture almost the entire command was surrounded, and after a series of hand-to-hand encounters the robels had succeeded in capturing our entire artillery. Now the excitement and disorder was at its height. The 5th Tennessee had broken; and what, with new and unmanasseable horses and panic-stricken riders, might not be expected? They dashed into the ranks of the 13th Tennessee, which up to the present time had withstood the shock with heroic equanimity. But now the 13th gave way, and both regiments fied in great confusion, disseminating their contagious infinence amongst the men of the 9th Tennessee, who joined in the carnival of disorder. Gen. Gillem's presence was of no avail, and all efforts of himself and alds to check the calamitous disorder were fruitless. During this tragic scene the light, full moon became obscured, the heavens were enveloped in clouds of inky darkness, and the night became as pitchy black as the innermost recesses of the monster hole of Kentucky; and worse than this, an indescribable mass of solders and teamsters were riding and driving for dear lives towards Knoxville, vigorously pursued and harasseed by an elated and victorious army of three times its own nu The Defeat of Gen. Gillem.

our troops were pursued twenty-four miles, most o whom arrived at Strawberry Plains, sixteen mile east of Knoxville, the next morning, in a state o utter demoralization. The enemy kept up the chast until after he passed Newmarket, when the pursuit was abandened no doubt from these extractions. until atter to paccount to the state of an author was abandoned, no doubt from sheer exhaustion, and to obtain time to gather up the fruits of his victory. Our troops lost 220 killed, wounded, and missing, all the artillery, baggage, and other para phernalia of an army. The defeat was utter.

GENERAL NEWS.

A LETTER FROM NAPLES contains an account of A LETTER FROM NAPLES contains an account of the recent opening at Pompeli of another bakery shop, much more extensive than the one disinterred some time since. "This second bakery," says the writer, "is much larger and the appointments on a much more extensive scale, and in greater variety. The dwelling house of the owner, too, is much more luxurious. Although connected with the bakehouse, it has a separate entrance, and a double attium and peristyle, both of which are of more than ordinary extent, and in their size, as well as their decorations, bear witness to the wealth and luxurious tastes of the occupant. Among the relics of this decorations, bear withess to the wealth and inxurious tastes of the occupant. Among the relics of this house preserved in the local museum is one which throws a curious lighton the domestic arrangements of the Pompeian baker, being no other than one of the dishes which were actually in process of preparation for dinner on the very day of the catastrophe! Upon the cooking stove in the kitchen was found a stew pan, half filled with ashes, and in the bottom appeared an indurated mass, which Signor Florellifightly conjectured to have been produced by some of the viands which lay within the pan, and which, although long since decomposed, had left their impress on the now consolidated ashes. Acting upon this happy thought, he applied in this instance the same ingenious process which was so successfully adopted in reproducing that painfully life-like group of human figures, described with such terrible fidelity in one of your former numbers; and the result has fully justified his anticipations, being an exact fac simile in bronze of a young pig, which was being stewed for the family dinner at the very moment when they were surprised by the stroke of

DIAMONDS IN AUSTRALIA.—The Technologist says: "If any doubt existed on the subject of Australia being a diamond-producing country, it is now removed. A successful digger named Williams, from the Yackandsadah district, submitted to Mr. from the Yackandandah district, submitted to Mr. Crisp, jeweller, Queen street, a collection of small stones which he had picked-up while washing out gold. Amongst these was a diamond, the largest yet found in the colony, so far as is known, and of purest water. Its natural facets are perfect. Its color is a pale green, but approaching much more nearly to the pure water of the East Indian diamond than the stone which was the subject of a conversation, not long ago, in the Legislative Assembly. It weighs 2½ 1-32 carats, or nearly three carats, and was found at Wooragdy, near the Magpie, Yackandandah, in surferous earth taken, about four feet deep, from a hill-side." 'Carlyle, the lawyer's" wife. As we have s

carats. and was found at Wooragdy, near the Mingpie, Yackandandah, in surferous earth taken,
about four feet deep, from a hill-side."

OUTEAGE AND ROBBERY.—The residents of Sinking Valley, in Blair county, were thrown into a considerable state of terror and excitement during the
week before last by a glaring outrage perpetrated
there. An individual came in the morning to the
residence of Mr. John Crawford, in the valley, and
desired to purchase some stock, but being told by
the housekeeper that Mr. C. was away, and that
she could not comply with his request, the man took
his departure, satisfied, no doubt, that he had
gleaned so much information. In the afternoon,
about three o'clock, the same person renewed
his visit, and it was believed, from the continual
barking of dogs upon the premises, that he had
loitered about the dwelling from the time of his
first appearance. This time, with bold effrontery,
he made known his object, and demanded of the
housekeeper a purse belonging to Mr. Crawford.
The woman, surprised at the impudence of the anadelous rascal, and thinking that by her own unadelous rascal, and thinking that by her own unadded power she could not eject him-from the house,
had recourse to strategy, and informed him she
would go and get the purse, but at the same time
intending to ring a bell upon the premises, and
thereby alarm the neighbors, and obtain their assistance in capturing the villain. She thereupon
started, but the wary rogue, suspecting treachery,
immediately chased and caughther. She endeavored
to her utmost to elude his grasp, and struggled
vigorously to prevent him from tying her with a
cord he had succeeded in obtaining. But all to no
purpose; the inhuman scoundrel effectually tied
her hands, and then cast her into a closet, the door
of which he closed and fastened upon her. He then
went in search of the purse, and other valuables in
the room of the dwelling, having free scope and
liberty to effect his nefarious intentions. He obtained the purse, which, fortunately, con Cathedral, in the course of the regular services the Mission now in progress there, a solemn High

bound her wrists that the marks were visible several days after the event.—Huntingdon Globe.

The convirtion of the roads at Oil City and vicinity is said to be very bad. The horses have a hard time of it drawing a few barrels of oil, as the wheels generally sink about axie-deap in mud. If the roads were in better condition the oil would be wheels generally sink about axie-deap in mud. If the roads were in better condition the oil would be conveyed with greater facility, and consequently a larger amount of transportation would be had. This would confer many pecuniary advantages upon those who have any interest in the oil markets, and to the entire community of Oil Oily, and consequently we do not perceive any reason why they should not have the roads repaired and placed in proper and serviceable condition.

Horse Thieves in Central Pennsylvania,—The Central Press, the county paper of Centre, says there seems to be an organized band of horse thieves intesting Central Pennsylvania at the present time, who do business on a new plan, and livery keepers are principally the victims of these scoundrois. The fellows are pretty gentelly dressed, and their whole course of conduct denotes them to be business men of an honest calling. They hire horses and buggles for a certain place in the country just far enough to give them a good start to get beyond the reach of pursuers. Instead of striking the course indicated they take an opposite direction, and that is the last of horse, buggy, and thief.

The Springfield (Mass). Republican calls attention to the fact that Capt. Collins, of the Wachusett, who selzed the Fforida, incurred the censure of the Government in 1862 for selzing the British schooner Mont Blane, and taking her into Key West. At the time of selzure the schooner was at anchor at Sand Cay, Bahama Banks, only one mile from shore.

In Richmond some cannon intended for General Early, in the Shenandosh Valley, were directed to "Major General Early." Some Union sympathizers there got a marking pot and wrote over the

to the indignation of the rebel authorities.

At Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, as aw-mill has been put in operation, and everything gives evidence of a people who have come to stay. Under the direction of the engineer corps all the damagedone these forts has been repaired, and they are to-day stronger than when the fleet passed them.

A LARGE telescope is being manufactured at Springfield, Mass., the tube of which, a splendid piece of mahogany, was formerly one of the pillars to the pulpit in the old church at Northampton, Mass.

Mass.

The Pekin Gazette publishes a report from the Chinese Government on the extinction of the rebellion, which ends with the following words: "It is, therefore, most needful that thanks be offered to the gods for their assistance. Wherefore the Board of Rites is directed to examine into the services rendered by the different gods, and to report to us." to us."

The ladies of Rochester have a new style of raising money for the soldiers. They intend on Christmas day to hold what they call an "encampment." This is nothing more than several tents witched on the floor. itched on the floor.

FOREIGN NOTES. "PUNCH! ON THE DEATH OF Function announces the ucata of John following terms:

"John Lerch-Obit Oct. Xxix.

Etat 46.—The simplest words are words are words are vain. Ten days ago a great moon of life, and with his glorious min full power, but with the shade of property darkening upon him, took his acc among friends who have this day. Some of them had been fellow-worke a quarter of a century, others for fe to know him well was to love him derections whose names these lines are written brother. His monument is in the vothis is one sad leaf, and in a hundred at this hour, few will not remember; those who have just left his grave, whose every phase he has illustrated grace, and a tenderness heretofore tirle att, gladly and proudly take fame, they, whose pride in the grassociate was equalled by their afteched friend, would leave on recorning the same that that of him who has called to his rest."

The Chancelloe of the Ence lowing terms: THE CHANGELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUES LATE DURE OF NEWGASTLE,—The Char the Excheques has intimated his intentisenting to the beautiful Church of St. Liu caks, Nottinghamshire, a stained gleen senting to the beautiful Church of St. caks, Nottinghamshire, a stained glamemory of his lamented friend and of Duke of Newcastle. The Duke built an church. The first stone was laid on St. October 18, 1861, by his Royal Highne of Wales; the church was opened Octand the first anniversary festival was 18, 1864, with great success. While thearty pleasure to the account of the Duke died, with appalling suddenness the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Foley and Dr. Kingsley, one medical attendants, who will present merial window to St. Luke's, attender.

Lord Foley and Dr. Kingsley, one of medical attendants, who will present; medical attendants, who will present; merial window to St. Luke's, attended vice at St. Luke's, Shirecaks, which was sufficeation. A most affecting sermon wy the incumbent, the Rev. Edward H. Job 1, 21: "The Lord gaze and the taken away; blessed be the name of Funeral sermons were preached also; Markham-Clinton, and other churches ber.—London Times, Nov. 3.

EMIGRATION FROM LUKERPRON. EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL The EMIGEATION FROM LIVERTOOL.—The emigration from the port of Liverpool for ending on the 31st of October show a co falling off compared with the numbers of month of 1863. The total of emigrans last was 7,589, against 12,083 in the sam last year. The number of ships sailing provisions of the passengers' shipping isst month was 25, conveying 6,816 passengers and 1820 was 1820 for the United State of School and 1820 was 1820 for the United State of 1820 were English, 221 were Scotch, 2,789 1,567 were English, 241 were Scotch, 2 and 833 were foreigners. To Canada despatched with 448 passengers—12 steerage. To Victoria two ships were foreigners—12 were specially were steerage. scerage. To Victoria two ships were s 664 passengers—647 steerage and 17 calol ships, or those which did not sail in visions of the passengers' shipping act, 20 ships, with 716 passengers. Of the sols conveyed 507 passengers for the Uni one sailed for Victoria with 36 passengers 14 passengers for the West Indies; for America with 85 passengers; to Africe with 43 passengers; to the East Indies with 11 passengers; and to Mexico one s passengers. with 11 passengers; and to mexicuone ship passengers.

NORTH LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT The Working Classes' Industrial Exhibition Agricultural Hall, Islington, which 732 opp Earl Russell, on the 17th uit., proved 30th a success that it was kept open until Nov. the closing ceremony was performed by the cellor of the Exchequer. The prized will licity distributed by the Earl of Shaftsshu mary.

SHAM ANTIQUITIES.—Mr. Chub's writes friend has just called in to show me three b keys of Roman manufacture which he pure from a navvy who had dug them out at the In embankment! On examination I found the e recent castings, with the moulding sand in storstices I understand that a number of

WALKUT-STREET THEATRE. -The popular WALNUTSTREET THEATHE.—Ine popular "East Lynne," surprising as it has been to m is perfectly natural. The drama has clain public favor of no ordinary character. As a like effort, indeed, it is surpassed by many plays we have a surprised to the surpassed by many plays we have a surprised to the s have not achieved a tithe of its success; still dialogue is easy and natural, sufficiently pie in the lighter scenes, and affecting in the path It is, however, too diffuse and discursive, and

drawn out. The greatest merit of "East Lynne" is that exactly what is claimed for it, a "moral emotion play. It gains an additional charm by being domestic character, for there is in the human h a home-bred love of home that delights to d upon fireside scenes and emotions. In the son of the heroine we recognize sufferings which we naturally have been endured by any high-towoman in similar circumstances, and we me over her fatal step as the error of a heart distrar with jealousy. It is a strong proof of the power the novelist (for it is to her that nearly all merit of the play is due), that notwithstand Lady Isabel, in deserting her husband; comm wrong the most unreservedly condemned clety, our sympathies, nay, our love, folio All the radii of this play point to one com centre, and that centre the wife of Archibald tyle. The under-plot excites but little attent and is only thought of in its bearings upon the m structure. We care not what becomes of Rich Hare. Lady Isabel is the "be all and the end-all of the play; as important to it as the Prince of Il mark is to "Hamlet." Although she sins fearing we pity her, and notwithstanding we are told Mr. Carlyle is perfection's self, we have little a pathy for him, for we accuse him of being the ar tect of his own calamity, by evincing a lack of a fidence in his wife, by his careless disregard of

Miss Western's rendition of Lady Isabel, a racter which she has made peculiarly her own, early acts of "East Lynne," although she many of the playful speeches in an effectively morous manner, her performance is full of a tation, which never, in fact, entirely deserts i she is continually flashing her eyes about a raises and lowers her eyebrows in a very agreeable manner. In truth, if she paid less tention to Miss-Western and more to Lady Isa she would be a better artist. Then, too, her e cution is mechanical, and she frequently clips ends of her sentences in a barbarous manner. merits. Her voice, though harsh in some of notes, is in general an instrument of consideral power and pathos. She acts, too, with much spand earnestness, and although we do not believe ever forgets Miss Western, to the audience

she possesses much pathos. The plaintive to her voice, as she mourns in exile that "The tender grace of a day that is dead Will never come back to her," filet the heart with a sorrowful tenderness. There are at least four episodes in the play will the house. They are the parting scenes with Low and with Earl Mount Severn, which are very we done; the grief of Lady Isabel at the death-bel her child, and her own death scene, which are a cuted with wonderful pathos. worth seeing, both as one of the milestones ensational stage and for its own interest. I probably be produced during a part of next week

gramme is for Saturday's rehearsal: Thanksgiving in the Catholic Church Thanksgiving Day was appropriately celebr ligh Mass was sung in a number of them. At

Mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock, in honor of t THEODORE TILTON AT CONCERT HALL. citizens on next Tuesday evening will have an oportunity of hearing one of the most cloque young men in the country, who will lecture upon the country of th an all absorbing and interesting subject. In he capacity as editor of The Independent Mr. This has had rare facilities to obtain such a practice knowledge of men and events as will materiall qualify and assist him in speaking upon "the Sta of the Country." This, coupled with the fact the much is due to him for the noble work he did promoting the success of the Union candidates the last election, will tend to make his first publisher appearance in this city as a lecturer an event great interest. Our citizens cannot fail to appel ciate talent and ability, whether it he that of the contract of the city of the contract of the city of th

prator or editor, and we can assure them the Mr. Tilton's case it will be of both. Tickets can ART Source.-This (Friday) evening, at Academy of the Fine Arts, a "private view" w be given of a very superior collection of painting and other works of art, from the gallery of ad time to the public. The "private view" will be made especially attractive, as ladies and gentlemen attending it are expected in evening dress, and excellent band of music will also be in attendant Tickets for the 'soirée, admitting a gentleman two ladies, at two dollars each, may be obtained,

we learn, at the secretary's office of the Un League. LARGE PREEMPTORY SALE OF 500 LOTS HOSIE Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers, &c., This Date The particular attention of dealers is requested the extensive and valuable assortment of 7,000 do gloves, gauntlets, shirts and drawers, susp noop skirts, twine, sewings, spool cotton, or notions, &c., &c., to be peremptorily sold by legue, on four menths, or ning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by

Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Mar THE CITY.

OPENING OF "THE OLD MAN'S HOME.

ment." This is nothing more than several tents pitched on the ficor.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—The following series of accidents occurred at Altoona last week: On Thursday a freight engine was left in charge of a young man to put into the upper round-house, and he being unacquainted with the mode of stopping its progress permitted it to run in under a full head of steam, and the consequence was that it ran against another engine which had been blocked up for repairs, driving one end clear through the wall terrible confusion, and battering up the engine considerably. The youth made good his escape by jumping from the engine.

A young man, named Dungool came near having his arm forn off in the fitting up shop in consequence of his shirt-sleeve being caught in one of the drilling machines. As it was, tiree shirts he had on, at the time, were torn almost entirely from his person, but by main strength he succeeded in escaping with but a few scratches.

A night conductor is the yard, named Dr. Brae, and ship train, that fears are entertained that he will not recover.

GUERILLAS are still rampant in Kentucky.

Murders are of daily occurrence, alternated with robberles of every kind. Missouri is being afflicted

This institution is situated on Friday in the story is briefly this: Some two or three years 200 are apply of the centure of the destitute old men. This seemed is likely of labor hithers on unwrought, and one which are the engine.

A young man, named Dungool came near having his arm torn off in the fitting up shop in the steady persisted its. The first contribution in the still be and on, at the time, were torn almost entirely from his person, but by main strength he succeeded in escaping with but a few scratches.

A night conductor is the yard, named Dr. Brae, and entertained no expectation of its will be an expectation of its will be an expectation of the resulting them given by those who half ridicated them given by those who half ridicated them given by those who half ridicated the mention of the resulting t On Wednesday afternoon, at three o'cl formal opening of "The Old Man's Home" brated. This institution is situated on street, above Market, West Philadelphis. tory is briefly this: Some two or three year party of three young ladies, whilst on a vi-widow's Asylum, of this city, adopted the in-present by one of the improve there of four