R. W. JONES.
JAS. S. JENNINGS, Editors.

"One Country, One Constitution,"One Destiny."



## WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1864.

#### MONEY! MONEY!!

The current expenses of a newspaper office in these war times are enormous, and can only be met by prompt payments on the part of patrons. We are now paying over THREE TIMES as much for paper as we did three years ago, and corresponding advances have been made in the price of other printing materials. In addition to all this, the wages of labor are higher than ever before since the establishment of the paper, while the necessaries of life command equally extravagant rates. Under these circumstances, we must insist on our subscribers remembering us in a substantial way, by making prompt payments. Will every patron who knows himself to be in arrears on our books immediately call and settle his account? It will relieve us from embarrassment and give us some heart for our work, which at best pays but a trifle and nothing like as well as any other business pur

Friends, lose no time in SETTLING UP.

#### matter's New Ocieans Plunder.

Judging from the account given in another column, we think it probable that the re movable property for plunder which is found to exist among the supporters of the administration, is likely, in the case of Gen. Butler, to find a healthful correction in the courts of New York. The civil troubles to which we have been unfortunately subject, for the lest three or four years, have given occasion for many shameless attempts to plunder and rob the government, as well as individuals. The case of Butler has scarcely a parallel in history, except in the instance of Lora Clive. Butler at Orleans and Clive in India, will be equally conspicuous in the future history of such transactions.

Butler, before the war, was the most extreme of among Northern politicians in his support of southern men and suthern measure, including slavery. We do not recollect how many times he voted, alone, in the Charleston Convention, in favour of Jeff. Davis. He afterwards supported Breckenridge against Douglas. After the war commenced, he became a convert to Abolitionism and has since gone the extreme lengths in support of the administration.

He was convicted by a congressional committee of plunder in raising his first regiment for the war. But this was so common an agair at the time, as almost to escape notice. But this last of the pleasant things which followed the possition of patronage and power, was amply gratified by the much wider and richer field for plunder opened by Farragut's conquest of Orleans, to which Butler was assigned as a sort of pro-consular ruler. In consequence of the distance of the central government and the money questions which necessarily absorbed its attention, Butler had almost unlimited sway. The immense wealth which had accomulated in that city, over which he was placed as Military Governor, with scarcely a ahadow of superior control of the government at Washington, was too tempting to Butler's cupidity, not to draw him from the path of rectitude.

Complaints soon began to assail the ears of the Government which become so permistent as to compel attention. Reverdy Johnson was at length commissioned to visit Orleans and examine Butler's doings, npon a report of which he was removed, and

remained some time without employment. The account contained in another column. is a fair specimen of the mode in which the subordinates of this administration exercises power, and may afford a significant illustration of the reasons for the conversion of Gen. Butler, from the extreme views formerly entertained, to those to which he seems now to be so devoted an adherent.

Gen. Sherman's movements are still somewhat in mystery. We hear from him only through Rebel sources. He seems to have captured and then abandoned Milledgeville the seat of Government of Georgia.-He did not go to Macon, as it now appears. nor vet to Augusta, but would seem to be drifting towards Savannah, or some other point on the Southern coast where he could probably have the co-operation of the Navy.

The Philadelphia Age, whose military criticisms are usually very accurate, thus speaks of the military "situation:"

explained much more clearly than hereto-fore. Gen. Slocum's column, which was marching on Macon, turned eastward, joined Kilpatrick, crossed the Oconee River, and, on Nov. 22d, was marching to join Howard, who was forty miles west of Augusta. On Nov. 20th a confederate reconnoissance was sent from Macon northwest towards Atlanta. It went to Griffin, thirty miles south of Atlanta, and reported that no Federal troops were to be seen anywhere. Gen. Slocum's army had all marched east of the railroad. On Nov. 22d Slocum's rear gnard had crossed the Oconee river and was reported thirty miles east of Macon. The expedition against Macon had been given up. Milledgevill was abandoned by its Federal captors and was again in Confederate possession. General Beaureguard, with the Confederate advance, arrived at Macon on Nov. 22d and at once marched in pursuit of Slocum. Gen. Forrest led his advance. On that day General Howard was encamped forty miles west of Augusta. A large torce of Confederates had been collected to oppose his progress and for some he had been intrenching .-Gen. Bragg was in command of the department. but Gen. Ewell, who had brought a considerable force from Virginia, was reported to be in immediate command of the army opposing Howard. Slocum was fortyfive miles southwest of Howard. Sherman's principal aim appeared to be to join his two columns. They were pressed in both front and rear and a junction was a necessity."

#### Delayed Ballots from Soldiers.

The evidence is accumulating in all parts of the state that the administration, which pretended to such honest indignation at the stool-pigeons in Baltimore, in reality was engaging in a wide-spread system of such rands itself.

The Seneca Observer says that 200 solliers' ballots, four-fitths of them from Democrats have been received in that county cheated out of their votes. In Seneca Falls, haps we did do injustice, and were too se-120 of the same sort were received too late. Other counties and towns, torough the pubic journals, are making the same complaint. We ourselves received scors of letters from Democratic soldiers informing us that they had mailed their ballots to our care to more and no less, have reached us from

that time to this. This is Mr. Lincoln's "gum-game," as he trick; but there is an old proverb which says: "The game is never out till it is played out;" and there is another which says "Cheating is not thriving."

#### Veterans Called For.

The order of the War Department, empowering General Hancock to enlist twenty thousand recruits who have already served two years in the field, is a curious movement. It shows several things:

1. That the administration has urgent need of more trained soldiers, and that it alty." There is absolutely nothing to be cannot await the slow operation of a draft, done by a people or a party in sustaining an which would only supply them with the raw administration which we have not shared in recruits at the end of fifty days.

2. That the volunteering of two-years veterans will be going on simultaneously with have so much as asked for. Finally we have the operations of the forthcoming draft, which will be rendered the more severe by the control of the federal and about all the the abstraction of legal substitutes.

it is a tearful waste of money to call out one our duty. Attend to your own. We are value when pitted against southern soldiers of several years' standing.

As it is now patent to the most sanguine Republican that Mr. Lincoln's re-election secures us several years more of war, we may expect that the next call will be for three-year conscripts. It is not economy to call men into the field for any shorter term. We hope our supervisors will take advantage of this last call to help fill our quota. It will be a heavy drain on our population when it comes, and we cannot have too many recruits ahead of our credit.

## Hood's Movements in the West.

The news that the rebel army, under Hood, is in the immediate neighborhood of Nashville, pressing General Thomas back, will probably convince the most sanguine supporter of the administration that the rebellion in the West is not quite over. It must be a very formidable army, in all respects, that can march so far north and menace such formidable positions as Nashville and Chattanooga. It was probably this unexpected exhibition of strength on the part of the confederates that put up gold yesterday, and it is barely possible that there might be some bad news in town known to operators supposed to be conversant with government secrets.

There can be no reasonable doubt but that Hood's movements are in some way related to those of Breckinridge in East Tennessee, It would seem as if an effort was making to bring the two armies together with a view to permanently interrupting communications between Knoxville. Nashville and Chattanooga.

But we do not see how the rebels can possible succeed. This is a very different and far more hazardous movement than that of Sherman through Georgia. Hood's and Breckinridge's operations against fortified strongholds, with a movable army of veteraus, under General Thomas, to oppose them; while Sherman's path is through an unfortified country, with only militia and and an improvised army to contend against. Despite the unexpected nature of the news, therefore, we incline to the belief that Hood's operations will have no military result, and that Sherman will reach the sea-coast in

# Mind Your Own Business.

The Times is trying hard to lay down the "true functions of an opposition party." It had best bestir itself till it discovers what are the functions of an administration party. It is ludicrously ignorant of both; but its duty lies with the latter, and it will presently discover that the discharge of its own function is more than it is competent to, without prescribing the functions of others.

Ever since the election the readers of these government organs have been treated canse from this court does not appear. to essays on other people's duties. It is and we can imagine but two motiveshigh time they began to attend to their own delay or maturity. So Gen. Butler has

inculcations fruitless because each hearer applies them to his neighbor. But a sermon to one congregation on the duties of another congregation will hardly be heard till the Times writer puts on canoncals. Whenever he ceases to meddle politics, and takes to muddling theology, his congregation will be entertained of a Sunday morning with a sermon proving that there are no Christians except in his sect, and dealing Jameation around the land to the sinners of every other persuasion. In the afternoon he will preach a sermon on the duties of Christians of other communions.

The late campaign was conducted with utter and reckless mendacity by the abolition organs. They falsified history and law, the objects of their own party, the purposes of ours. They falsified the condition of affairs, and the prospects before us, and no career was too honorable, no name too spotless, for them to slander and besmirk with their vile calumnies. If their hold on power could be tightened by it, they would open the sluices and let loose these filthy torrents again to-morrow. But it is of their interest to contain themselves just now, and so the opposition hears nothing but honeyed words, from the President-elect down to his last dinner-table deifier at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr Lincoln who sent Butler to New-York, suppressed the Democratic papers of Maryland, and managed in 'my way' concocted frauds on soldiers' ballots of its in Tennessee before election, now takes no pleasure in triumphing over anybody. Mr. Seward, who at Auburn had the effrontery to impeach the loyalty and the intelligence of more than three-eighths of his fellow-citizens, at Washington insults nine-tenths of them with assumption that the contest was since election day. It gives the names and in all minds what it was in his own-a mere regiment of the soldiers who were thus examble for the front seats; and says, "per

One Lincoln organ, the Herald, proposes an era of good feeling in the interest of the sharks of abolition and the jackdaws of shoddy, another Lincoln organ, the Tribune, invites the Democratic press to advocate be deposited at the polls. Two ballots, no forcible abolition by federal authority because slavery is dead; and the third Lincoln organ, the Times, lays down a scheme by which the Democratic party can at once fulfacetiously terms it. He has taken the fill all the duties of a constitutional opposition and at the same time entirely please the administration!

No, gentlemen of the administration, we 'traitors" and copperheads propose to stand aloof. Prove your own capacity as engineers and omit your lectures on engineering. You discharged us of responsibility by defeating and defaming us. Our schemes for saving the nation, you, with the power and authority of the government at your back to the liberal doing of. We have helped you with all the men and all the money you "assisted" at an election which gives you state governments. That empties our ca-3. That the administration has discovered pacity to help you. Don't potter now about ear recruits, as they are of no military at war. Bring peace. The Union is lost

# Gen. Butler's Gold Case.

Interesting Developments in Court-The New Orleans Gold not in the United States Treasury-The Argument in the

[From the N. Y. News.]

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-Nov. 30.-Before Judge Cordozo.-Samuel Smith, et. al , against Benjamin F. Butler. The argument on the order to show cause, granted in this case, why the action should not be removed which has been adjourned from time to time, came on to-day. The application was based on the act of 1789, providing for the removal of action to the United States courts, which have been brought resident of another State of the Union. John K. Hackett, in behalf of the defendant, now applied for an order under the act of 1789, to remove the case to the Federal courts. This act proliberty to move the cause into the United States Courts. Counsel read the affidavit of Gen. Butler, in which he set forth that he was a resident of the State of Massachusetts, and plaintiffs resident of this State; that the suit was for more than five hundred dollars, and came within the language of the statute. Ex-Judge Pierepont opposed the ap-

plication. He said: As there is no law upon which this motion can rest, and as it was directed by the defendant himself, I infer that it is made not for justice but for notoriety. I proposed to Gen Butler in writing, that he should select his own court and his own counsel, and that I would bring an amiaciable suit in any tribunal of his own choice, to determine the rights of this case. He declined any offer.

The action was thus commenced in this court, where I venture to predict it will be tried before twelve good and lawful men, whose verdict will be satis-

factory to all who respect justice. The action is to recover damages, laid at one hundred and fifty dollars, for a trespass committed by Gen. Butler, in the spring of 1862, by entering the banking house of the plaintiffs and taking away by force some sixty thousand dollars in gold coin, belonging to the plaintiffs; and in appropriating fifty thousand dollars of that coin to his own use, which he has kept to this hour; and for breaking up and destroying the business of the plaintiffs, by thus forci bly depriving them of their large capital. The action was commenced in the usual way, and the Sheriff has attached the funds of Gen. Butler in this city. Why the defendant seeks to remove the

"Gen. Sherman's movements can now be duties. Pastors sometimes and their pious had our money ever since May, 1862; prison and threatened to confine him in Fort of the United States Mint," they will New York Incendiaries at we object to delay: if maturity is the motive, we will throw no obstacle in his way, simply remarking, that we have known in our time, instances where imaturity had some little offsets to the ntoxicating charms.

Notwithstanding that our capable and ever-discreet fellow-cltizen, Gen. Dix. was in command of this department, it will be remembered that just before election, Gen. Butler made his grand entry into this city, and succeeded to admiration in keeping seventy thousand Democrats from cutting each other's throats, while they gave a majority of 38,000 votes for McCllan! In this magnificent achievement the General was entertained with ovations, flattering speeches and untold adulations.-The food was so spicy that it excited States Mint at New Orleans," is in every the appetites, and if you will look at syllable basely false. the newspapers you will see that this suit was paraded with impudent effrontery and more falsehood. The General departed for Washington on Sunday, Nov. 15, and on Thursday morning, under the head of telegraphic news from that false telegram sent, knew or ought to Washington, appeared the following:

BENJ. BUTLER'S GOLD. The Copperhead attachment for Gen. Butler's New Orleans gold will have to penetrate the vaults of the United States Treasury before it will be forthcoming-every dollar being in the keeping of that department.

[From the Times.]

THAT GOLD. Concerning the attachment applied for against Gen. Butler in New York, on behalf of the parties in New Orleans, to recover \$60 000, in gold, seized by Gen. Butler in that city, it is proper to say that the gold referred to is in the Treasury of the United States, and that the plaintiffs must seek redress, if they feel aggrieved, against the Government and not against General But-

#### [From the Herald.]

THE ATTACHMENT AGAINST GEN. BUTLER. The parties who have brought the suit in New York against General Butler, for gold seized in New Orleans, will find that it is the Government, and not the individual, they have a claim against. The gold in question was condemned by a military commission as the proceeds of the robbery of the United States Mint in New Orleans, and was accounted for in the War Department, in whose custody it has since been. General Butler has at all times been ready to pay over the money claimed, whenever an order of the War Department should be present-

How many other telegrams were sent to other journals, I am not advised, but ler pretty closely on his visit to Washlngton, and arrived there on the very evening of the day when the above nowould "have to penetrate the vaults of word non for now, and wrote "a now" resi the United States Treasury before it dent instead of "non" resident. will be forthcoming-every dollar bemake it safe, hooted as "treason;" new go | ing in the keeping of that department;" on and see what you can do with your "loy- and I found that the statement was gold had been paid in to the Treasury, sonally served General Butler within and that not a dollar of it was then or ever had been in possession of the War Department. That the other statements in the telegrams are equally false, will appear from the affidavits which I now read: Court of Common Pleas, for the City and

County of New York: Samuel Smith and Andrew W. Smith agt. Benjamin F Butler.

City and County of New-York. 18. el Hmith one named, being duly sworn, on solemn oath, denoses and says:

That some twenty years ago he left the County of Saratoga, in this State, where he was born, and where his aged mother still resides, and went to New Orleans, without any means but youth and hope, to seek for botter tortune.

By severe economy, constant toil and the unremitting industry of long years, he and his brother Andrew together, succeeded in acquiring a considerable property, and they became extensively engaged in private banking; the very nature of their business compelled them to make constant advances ot money on Southern credits, when the war broke out they were extended, and it was to the United States Circuit Court, and not possible for them to collect in their claims without much delay. The State of Louisiana seceded-deponent opposed the secession, and quietly remained to liquidate his affairs, and save what he could. It is easy for those who were safe in the North to talk bravely of their patriotism, and to hoast by the resident of one State against the of what they would have done; but had such been where we were, they might have thought differently.

On the 24th of April, 1862, news came that Admiral Farragut had passed the lower Forts. The great consternation prevailed All who had any money wished to conceal vides where a suit is brought by a citi- it. The fear was of the wild mob and the zen of one State against the citizen of soldiery in case the city should be given up another State, the latter should be at to pillage. Deponent had about sixty thousand dollars in gold com in his safe, which he had been collecting together, and which he had hoped to save. In this frightful consternation, deponent took \$54 000 of his gold coin, and secreted it in the air cells around his safe, besides a small amount be- are ugly questions which our inquisitive longing to some of his customers. Admiral Farragut's success left New Orleans at his mercy, and General Butler entered the city on the first of May, and the rebel soldiery led, and there was no pillage of the town. Forthwith General Butler issued his proclamation, dated May 1, 1862, and directed every man to return to his business, and promising the fullest protection, and exsessed himself in these words: "All the rights of property, of whatever kind, will be neld inviolate subject only to the laws of the United States. All the inhabitants are enoined to pursue their usual avocations. All shops and places of amusements are to be kept open in the accustomed manner, and services are to be held in the churches and religious houses, as in times of profound

Deponent did not suppose that this solemn proclamation by a general of the United States was intended as a delusion and a snare, and opened his banking house in the fullest confidence that the General would not violate his plighted faith.

The secreted coin could not be reached without tearing down a wall of solid masonary, and deponent being unwilling to excite notice by tearing down a heavy brick wall and withdrawing coin, when the city was in such a fearful state, let it remain for a few days to await events.

General Butler soon began to examine into the affair, of bank, bankers, and men supposed to have money, for what public end no one could understand, for what private end many were made to know. On the 10th of May, General Butler or-

dered deponent to open his safe, which he did; but the General finding but six thousand dollars in hand, demanded the concealed coin, which deponent refused to give up; telling General Butler that it was concealed. and the object of the concealment, but declining to reveal the place where it was se-

The General then ordered deponent to

cealment. Deponent was powerless; without the protection of law and at the mercy of despotic force, after being imprisoned in the manner above described, deponent revealed he place where his gold was concealed .-Gen. Butler tore down the masonary and carried off the \$45,000 in gold, beside the money in the safe, and after a few days he returned to deponent the six thousand left in the safe, and four thousand dollars of the concealed coin, keeping fitty thousand dollars in gold, which he has retained from deponent to this hour; the General then let deponent go, despoiled of his hard-earned property, and with his business broken up and destroyed, and now when deponen seeks in a lawful way to obtain redress he is met with these false telegrams from Wash ington. The statement that "this gold was condemned by the Military Commission as the proceeds of the robbery of the United

Every dollar of it belonged to the plaintiffs; it was the proceeds of long and patient toil; not a penny of it ever belonged to the Mint or to any Confederate State officer or department thereof, and the military commission so found and the one who ordered have known it. Deponent makes this affidavit with a true copy of that commission and report before him. That commission was composed of three able and upright men -Governor Shipley, the Hon. Tho. J. Durant, and Dr. Mercer-and their report was made in June, 1862, and proves the shameless falsity of these slanderous telegrams.

Deponent took the oath of allegiance, the a man as he who by military force has taken

away deponent's property.

Deponent respectfully submits that this false charge about copperhead attachment, and these false and slauderous charges that deponent's gold "is the proceeds of a robbery of the United States Mint" published in the newspapers through telegrams from Washington while Gen. Butler was there, and for the purpose of deceiving the public and of prejudicing their minds before the trial of the cause, (which cause had been legitimately commenced under the order of the court) deserved the rebuke and severest condemnation of every Judge and right thinking man in this community.

Deponent is not a citizen of the State of New York, nor is his brother, the coplaintiff such citizen, nor have either of them been citizens, or residents; or votes in this State for more than ten years last Oct. Deponent has been here and in Washington not for the purpose of prosecuting this claim against General Butler, and has temporary sojourn both here and in Washington for that purpose; but he has not been at any time a resident in any other sense, or in any other sense known to the law, but is now and always has been a non-resident. And when his affidavit for this attachment was it so happened that I foilowed Gen. Buti drawn, deponent expressly stated to his attorney that he was a non-resident, and had the affidavit drawn explicitly stating that deponent was a non-resident, as will appear from the original paper, now here in Court. tices appeared. The next day, I thought Deponent is informed by his attorney that I would ascertain whether Mr. Smith the clerk, in making a copy, mistook the

The plaintiffs being both non-residents of the State, having given security and commenced their action, and seized property of the defendant within this State and under wholly false, that not a dollar of this the jurisdiction of this Court, and have percity, and they have a right, as they are informed, to try the cause before the tribunal which issued the attachment, and they submit that the defendant has no power to deprive them of that right, nor to oust this court of its jurisdiction.

SAM SMITH Sworn to this 29th of November, 1864 before me, Fred Smith, Notary Public, New

Judge Pierrepoint resumed.

If the false telegrams about Copper-Butler was in Washington, or if he had ural that it should do so, having been his movements than those in progress not have been made. I venture to sug- now urge upon the Times and Tribune 17. gest that this cry of "robbery" to divert that course which we urged before an not be successful, and that in a community where the laws are administered. it will not be very safe to repeat it.

Fifty thousand dollars in gold is comfortable thing to have, and General Butler has kept it so long that he does not like to give it up. There is nothing which he is enlisted, may be well new in this reluctance to part with gold long kept. Clive and Hastings had the Princes in India.

I would suggest to General Butler that he hasten the trial of this cause before the Court and jury, and consent no more to try it by telegrams sent to the newspapers. We will keep him to an early trial, and until that trial comes off there will be a suspicion that all is not right; our people have a very direct, common sense way of looking at things, and our government is puzzled to know why General Butler has kept this gold for two years and a halt. If it belongs to the Mint or to the Treasury? These people will ask, and which our government has always asked.

Gen. Rutler has \$50,000 of Smith's gold, which Smith earned by the honest toil of years. Smith was a poor boy, who, many years ago, went down to New Orleans to seek his fortune, and when the war broke out he was caught there with his earnings, and could not his loyalty. Butler can't keep this gold, Justice is often slow, but she is always sure! I think the newspapers not a proper tribunal in which to try a cause pending in court, but if the General insists on that mode of trial, he shall be gratified.

As Mr. Smith's counsel, I have prepared this cause, and I have all the documents; they are in writing. Our people are, in the main, a just people, and they get a right view of things in the long run-they admire smartness, and give full credit to ability in public men, but they will want to know why Butler keeps that Gold; why he does not pay it over to the Mint or Treasuav -why he took it all-why he has suffered these lying telegrams, which were sent from Washington the other day when he was there to remain uncontradicted. Gen. Butler shall have a fair trial before the court and a jury of his

be properly met and the courts will dispose of the like

This motion, as a matter of law, must be denied—the authorities are all clear Destructive Fire---Loss \$100.000. upon this point. Counsel cited author-

or Congress did not apply. and at the proper time and place, Gen. | Second Disparen.—The Mahogany Butler would be prepared to meet the lumber yard of Ogden & Co., which statements of counsel put in the affida- was almost totally destroyed by fire this

erved his decision.

# Our Prisoners.

The Times, we are happy to see, is printing articles and testimony as to the ville. Too much cannot be said on this subject. We have frequently alamnesty eath also, and is as true and loyal luded to it, and would have pressed its consideration upon the public more our advocacy did more harm than good. The Republican press having established as a rule, that no doubt or deny any material was through position of the administration was evrebels, the interest we felt in the prisour authorities, we perferred to be si-

> slave taken by our forces, and used by was saved. them as a soldier, shall not be restored to his original status when recaptured.

on of consulting precedents before tification. forming an opinion, and, as we found in the decisions of the Sepreme Court of the United States that an interest acquired in war by possession is divested by the loss of possession," we could not regard the claim of our authorities! as sustainable.

But the doctrine being accepted by federate authorities would, in the inter-est of humanity, yield the point of pride. The Post's Washington special says

is merely the minister of the law, and his way triumphantly to the sea coast.

gold was the proceeds of a robbery of itary necessity." We think its action a Sherman is the ablest officer in our army. the Mint had not appeared until Gen'l. military blunder. It was perfectly nat- and that the South has more to fear from denied their truth on his knowledge of brought into power for the purpose of elsewhere. their authorship, (to do which he has attacking slavery, which we thought As to the Southern refugees in this had ample time,) this exposition would and still think a political blunder. We city he said they had acted disgraceful attention, proves the real robbery will exchange of prisoners, man for man, re- the Chamber of Commerce, from the serving as hostrges a sufficient number merchants of Bahia, against paving the to offset the slave soldiers captured. It \$500,000 reward for the capture of the is not only bad faith to our soldiers, but | Florida. bad calculation, to do otherwise. Whether a foreigner's obligation to the service extends beyond the term for doubted; but between a prison at An-mail steamer from City Point reports getty would not have balanced on it a the vicinity of Dutch Gap. The gunmoment. In the name of common jus- boats were also supposed to be at work. tice, common sense, and common hu- Firing had nearly ceased at 11 o'clock. manity, let all Democrats and Repub- No particulars have been received. licans alike recognize no duty more New York, Nov. 30.—The Herald's lant soldiers to liberty and ther homes, says: More firing than usual was in-

# State Archives Removed.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 27-The steamer Herman Livingston, Captain Baker, arrived here last evening from Port Royal Harbor. with seven hundred and fifty released Union prisoners (since arrived at ing on Dutch Gap canal was uncommon-Annapolis.) The Livingston is the ly heavy and peristent, but no damage last steamer of the flag of truce fleet, was done, and for an hour in the afterunder Col. Mulford, that has arrived, noon they delivered a severe fire upon and was detained at port Royal, in Fort Brady. No damage was done get away He is not a rebel: he is a consequence of having been run there. true Northern man, and has suffered for a shore on an oyster bank, where she remained tast for several days, but Major D. B. White, of the 81st New

The Savannah News, of the 22d, in Sherman, and with proclamations from generals of high rank and eminent men, calling upon the citizens of Georgia to levy en masse, and to sacrifice all interests in one desperate effort to crush and annihlate

was filled with rumors last night that schooner at Marble Island. country, and he shall have a fair trial Grant's forces, in conjunction with the before the public if he courts it; and if navy, were moving on Richmond; that any more false telegrams come from the fleet had passed up the Dutch Gap Butler was up before Judge Cordogo. Washington, stating "that this gold Canal, and that an important movement on motion to transfer the case from the has been paid into the treasury; that was making in the Shenandoah Valley. State to the Federal Court. but the this is a copperhead attachment, and Nothing has been received confirmatory motion was opposed by Judge Pierpont that the gold is the proceeds of rebbery of these reports this morning.

# Work.

ites to show that where an attaching New YORK, Nov 30. - A fire broke paintiff was a non-resident, and the outthis morning about 4½ o'clock, which, defendant was also a non-resident, the it is said, was clearly the work of incencause could not be removed, and the act diaries, in the lumber yard of Ogden & Co., in Hubert street. Oue third of the Mr. Hackett said he was surprised at block was destroyed. Among the sufcounsel's course. It was totally out of ferers were a number of families who ocorder and without the rules of practice, cupied the dwellings adjoining. Loss They are not here to try the cause on estimated at \$100,000. Phosphorus its merits, but simply to make an appli- was used, and it is stated that the incation which the law, in his opinion, tention was to destroy the Government gave the defendant asla matter of course; warehouse adjoining, wherein immense When the merits of the case came up, quantities of army clothing are stored.

vit of clients, and answer all this tirade morning, below Hubert and Beach, and of false telegrams. There was nothing extended through to West street, occuin the case except a pure naked question pying the above block, on Hubert between Washington and West street. The Judge took the papers and rese The yard was filled with an immense stock of mahogany and valuable timber, valued at \$150,000. The fire was discovered in the center of the vard, by Sergt Marrell, who at once gave the alarm. The origin of the fire is still encondition of our prisoners at Anderson investigation made, there is no doubt but that it was incendiary, and but another act in the recent diabolical plot to

lay the city in ashes. There are no lights used in the yard, strongly but for the conviction that which is strictly watched and guarded It is supposed that some combustible material was thrown by the incendiary

In the vicinity of the lumber vard. idence of disloyalty and attorneyship for within half a block, is an immense govoners absolutely injured their condition; and as we could not lament their fate the object of the incendiary was to deernment warehouse, one of the largest without pointing out that the exchange stroy this, but no access could be gained to it, there being an armed. guard constantly on duty.

By setting fire to the lumber yard, This misery is mainly due to the fact the whole block, including the warehat the administration has undertaken house, was jeopardized, and it was apto compel the C. S. A. to admit that a proaching a miracle that any portion

Strenuous efforts are being made to discover the incendiary, but no clue has We confess to the (perhaps) bad fash- been obtained that may lead to his iden-

## GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.

#### The Pirate Florida Case,

New York, November 30.—The Commercial Advertiser's Washington special says that Pryor's report of the capture of Macon is not believed, as Gen. our Republican neighbors, that after the Sherman has cut the connection at that United States had taken a position they place, and the rebels at Richmond could could not without loss of dignity aban have no information of the matter. don it, we could see no further use in Sherman probably avoided Macon and discussion. We contented ourselves Augusta, and is thought to be marching with expressing the wish that the conto to the sea coast. The Rebels are doing

There is a radical difference between that the Richmond papers of Monday us and the Republicans upon the man- are silent respecting Sherman's movener of conducting this war, which those ments, but they show the rebels to be in gentlemen, with their usual urbanity, great trepidation. There is every reasstyle disloyalty. To our view, the army on to believe that Sherman is making function is to overcome opposition, not Roger A. Pryor arrived here this to propagate ideas. So the function of morning, and was taken to Fort, Lafavthe administration is to establish the ette. He contradicted the report that authority of the law, and nothing more, he had said that Macon and Milledge-The administration has chosen to at- ville had been captured, but said that head attachment and statements that this tack the institution of slavery as "a mil- Augusta probably had fallen. He save

A remonstrance has been received by

## From the Army of the James .- The

Gunboats Supposed to be Engaged. Washington, November 30.—The dersonville, and service under PAT CLE- that heavy artillery and musket firing same feeling when the robbed the BURNE, the ordinary mind will not be was heard early on vesterday morning apt to hesitate very long. Dugald Dal- on the north side of the James River, in

> sacred than the restoration of our gal-army of the Potomac correspondent dulged in on the 27th. In the evening the rebels fired from the advanced point Milledgeville Evacuated on the of their new line just beyond the famous Approach of Sherman The Bermuda Hundred tower. Our gunboats replied and the affair was terminated On the morning of the 28th firing was quite brisk, the musketry participating, but no battle ensued. Rebel deserters report that Gen.

> > Throughout all the 27th the rebel fir-

Ewell's corps has gone South.

Gen. Butler has issued an order that finaly got off with very slight dam- York volunters, cannot have the place of sutler in his army. He says field officers leaving the service voluntarily an editorial mentions that Milledge- eannot take the place of boot blacks ville was evacuated, and the archives, here. If they have no more respect for and all valuable government and per- the service they have left, they will find sonal property has been removed. the officers have. White was sent out The columns are filled with anathe of the department. Although in some mas against the invading force under instances the turkeys, &c., did not reach the soldiers in time for dinner on Thursday, they did the next day and the soldiers ate them with full as much relish and thankfulness.

Capt. Hall's Arctic expedition has been heard from. In August Capt. Sherman in his so far unresisted ad-Hall was at Rowe's Welcome, bound up. The vessels from Hudson Bay are all in for this year. No further tidings Grant Reported Moving on Richmond. is expected until September. The Monticello will water at Two Brothers Bay, NEW YORK, December 1.—The city north of the Chesterfield Inlet, and the

> To-day the attachment against Gen. for the New Orleans plaintiffs.