The Daily Post.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York city, and No. 10 State street, Boston; and L. P. FONTAINE & CO., No. 83 Nassau street, New York city, are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

We will furnish the DAILY POST to Agents at the rate of $2.50 per hundred copies.

Missing Papers.—Any of our readers having copies of the *Daily Post* of the following dates would confer a favor by leaving or sending them to this office, as they are necessary to complete our files:

April 29, '61.
April 30, '61.

The Saloons.—It is rumored around town that there is a movement now on foot to abolish all the drinking saloons now situated on Fifth street and replace them with other business houses more comportable with the dignity of the principal street in the city. The Philadelphia saloon has been already closed, and the proprietor sold out the establishment on Friday evening last for four thousand dollars; all the other saloons will soon be compelled to sell out, so that by the first day of April, 1865, there will not be a drinking house on the whole line of Fifth street. Without a license these men cannot carry on their business, and by refusing to renew their licenses they will be effectually ousted from that part of the city. The neighboring saloons will certainly profit largely by this measure, though we cannot say as much of the other party.

It is certain that they made enormous profits by selling liquor in the principal thoroughfare of the city, and some of them were enabled to realize considerable fortunes in a short time. If such be their desire they can now turn themselves to some other pursuit, as most of them must already have money enough to start in any business. Notwithstanding the fact that there is a large number of drinking saloons on the principal streets of all other cities both east and west, the citizens cannot but approve of this movement. The less drinking saloons in any city the better for the citizens themselves, who become less exposed to temptation in this line in proportion as the means of temptation diminishes. Besides this the general appearance of the street will be vastly improved and the good order of the city will be more easily preserved, as it is the universal opinion of those who are conversant with such matters that drinking houses do not tend to enforce good order in a city.

The School of Design.—The School of Design for women will soon be put into active operation. Those who are engaged in the work are already making the necessary preparations for that purpose. The young ladies will no doubt willingly patronize the establishment, as the art of design is reputed a necessary accomplishment for women in America. A meeting of the contributors to the scool was held on Friday afternoon at the office of Thomas M. Howe for the purpose of organization. C. G. Hussey was called to the chair and Thomas J. Bigham, esq., appointed Secretary. A permanent organization of the school was had by the election of the following Board of Directors:

President, C. G. Hussey; Vice President, Major William Wade; Treasurer, F. Sellers; Secretary, G. W. Hallman. James Park, jr., James Laughlin, J. B. Lyon, George A. Berry, J. M. Cooper, B. H. Painter, William Thaw, J. H. Shoenberger, Thomas S. Clarke, William M. Lyon, M. Holmes, Thomas M. Howe, S. M. Kier, Andrew Carnegie, D. McCandless, William Q. Davis, Joseph Dilworth, M. Jones and Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

The following gentlemen comprise the Executive Committee: President Hussey and Vice President Wade, ex officio, James Park, jr., G. W. Hallman, J. B. Lyon, William Thaw and James Laughlin.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted and arrangements were made for opening the school within a short time.

Recruiting.—In the Eastern cities the people are busily engaged in raising volunteers for the army in anticipation of the draft. In Philadelphia the number of recruits obtained for the army amount to about sixty per day. In that city many of the wards are active in getting men credited to them, so as to have the credit in case another draft should be ordered. Here recruiting is nearly at a stand still. There are a few recruiting offices for the regular army, it is true, but we doubt whether they are very successful in raising men, although they offer considerable bounties. Whether the Eastern cities or we are doing right in this matter time alone will tell, but certain it is that they act more prudently than we do, as they are already preparing for a wet day. A surplus to commence on in case of another draft is something not to be sneezed at, and whether large or small, it certainly has the effect of encouraging those to whom it is credited to further endeavors.

The Allegheny Wharf.—The Allegheny wharf presents quite a business appearance, and although the recent cold weather rendered out door business transactions rather uncomfortable, still we noticed that there was always something going on there. Nearly the entire length and breadth of the wharf is covered with barrels, which we judge are to be conveyed to Oil City, and will return after a short time filled with their only treasure. The general appearance of the wharf itself is, to say the least, not very engaging. When the snow was hard things proceeded comparatively well, but now that the snow has melted the drayman and his horse have a hard time of it. If this wharf were placed in better condition than it is at present it would pay better, as the amount of work now done there could be easily doubled.

The November Election.—The complete official returns of the November election in this county are now published. The following is a comparative summary:

	Rep.	Dem.	Total.	Maj'y.
OCTOBER.				
Home	16,983	9,645	26,728	7,439
Soldiers'	1,094	224	1,218	970
Total	17,177	9,769	26,946	8,808
NOVEMBER.				
Home	19,427	11,588	31,015	7,839
Soldiers'	2,092	830	2,918	1,256
Total	21,519	12,414	33,933	9,105
INCREASE.				
Home	2,444	1,943	5,287	1,401
Soldiers'	998	702	1,700	286
Total	3,342	2,665	6,987	1,687

Postal Currency.—We understand that all the necessary preparations have been made for introducing postal currency. The fact that the present currency is in a very bad condition would render this improvement very desirable. Every means will be resorted to in order to render counterfeiting next to impossible, which would be another great improvement, as counterfeits on the present currency are nearly as numerous as the genuine bills. It is likewise stated that the bills will differ in size according to their value and denomination, which will render them recognizable at a glance.

The Enrollment.—The military authorities in the different districts are making every arrangement for a strict enrollment of all the citizens. This, it seems, is for the purpose of having the names of all the citizens preparatory to a draft about December for three years for State service. All males between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five are liable to draft. They are likewise making the assessment of the real and personal taxes.

Theatre.—The lovers of the wonderful will find a splendid entertainment at the theatre this evening. A thrilling drama entitled, the Dream Spectre will be presented, in which the Ghost will be produced in an entirely new form. The afterpiece is also very inviting, and both pieces, presented as they are with a wonderful power of cast, cannot possibly fail to attract a large audience.

Information Wanted.—An old man named George H. Schroie has been missing since Friday night. Any person bearing anything of his whereabouts will confer a great favor by leaving word with his wife, No. 80 Mulberry alley, three doors from Walnut street.

Tennyson Club Lecture.—Under the auspices of the Tennyson Club, Dr. J. G. Holland, better known as Timothy Titcomb, will deliver a lecture this evening in Lafayette Hall, subject—Cost and Compensation.

DR. LIGHTHILL ON CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, THE AUTHOR OF "Letters on Catarrh," "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," &c., &c.

Can be Consulted at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, PITTSBURGH,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8th,

Until FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23d, 1864.

ON CATARRH-DEAFNESS,

AND ALL THE VARIOUS DISEASES OF THE

EAR, THROAT, AND AIR PASSAGES.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

The first sensation is usually a feeling of dryness and heat in the nose, and a frequent inclination to sneezing. There is an inability to breathe freely, as the nose becomes stopped up, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other.

Soon a clear, watery, acrid discharge makes its appearance, excoriating the nostrils and edges of the lips, which become red and somewhat swollen. After a few days the discharge becomes thick, yellowish, extremely frequent, and continues to be a marked feature of the disease, and a source of much danger and the greatest annoyance. After more or less time it becomes purulent, highly offensive, and assumes an extremely fetid odor. It is usually so profuse as to require, when confined to the nose the frequent application of the handkerchief, or if it drops into the throat, which is more particularly the case, while the body is in a horizontal position, constant expectoration and sometimes both.

Sleep is frequently disturbed by a sensation of choking, caused by the presence of the discharge in the throat. Owing to the heat in the head, the watery portion of the secretion often evaporates, and assuming a condition of solidity is deposited upon the membrane of the nose and upper part of the throat, in the shape of crusts or hardened lumps. The accumulation of these incrustations produces a feeling of discomfort, and narrows the nasal passages so as to embarrass respiration. Therefore, frequent efforts have to be made to remove them, either by forcibly blowing the nose, or by persistent hawking—a practice as disagreeable to the one affected as it is to those around him. After the removal, that side of the incrustation which adhered to the mucous membrane will sometimes be found bloody, a fact which explains the force required for its dislodgement. During sleep these incrustations accumulate more rapidly, and the feeling is therefore most uncomfortable in the morning; som times all efforts to clear the throat are futile until after breakfast, or something warm is swallowed.

Some patients state that they are not successful until they have swallowed some whisky or brandy. The discharge, which is at first without smell, assumes in the progress of the complaint an excessively fetid odor; the breath participates in this, and becomes occasionally an revoltingly offensive as to render the patient an object of disgust to himself as well as to others. Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose takes place frequently, sometimes even attacking the bones, when small particles of that substance will occasionally be found mixed with the discharge. The accumulation of the discharge, together with the thickened condition of the mucous membrane, renders respiration through the nasal passages very difficult, and oftentimes impossible, necessitating respiration principally through the mouth—a method very deleterious to the general health, but more particularly so to the lungs, as will be shown hereafter. The unpleasant noise produced during the sleep known as snoring, originates from the same cause. The voice loses its musical quality, and assumes a discordant, harsh and nasal character; the sense of smell becomes much impaired or entirely lost, and the same effect, though less frequent, is produced on the sense of taste. Occasionally, while blowing the nose, a crackling or bubbling sound will be heard in the ear, and hearing will be found quite thick and stopped up, but return suddenly with something like a snapping sound. This phenomena is usually repeated until, at one time, hearing does not return, and remains permanently injured. Noises in the head of every conceivable description will make their appearance, and add to the distress of the sufferer, and hearing may be lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. The eyes are apt to become weak, irritable and disposed to water on exposure to cold or wind, or after the slightest exertion. A pain, more or less acute, or a distressing feeling of pressure is experienced over the eyes, and sometimes on the top or back of the head, and also pain in the face, resembling neuralgia, for which it is often mistaken. The distress in the head weakens the memory, and produces irritability and moroseness of disposition. The stomach generally suffers more or less, is weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning. In severe cases the system becomes feeble and prostrated, and there is an aversion or inability to either physical or mental exertion. Not unfrequently catarrh proves fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by traveling downwards and producing throat affections, bronchitis, and finally consumption. It may be safely asserted that after hereditary predisposition, catarrh is the most frequent and important cause of this fatal complaint.

novl:tf thss

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PETITION was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on the first day of November, A. D., 1864, signed by twelve freeholders of the Borough of Manchester, praying the Court to grant a rule to show cause why so much of Nixon street, in said Borough, as lies between the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where said Company's tracks cross said Nixon street and Sedgwick street, should not be vacated and vacated; and also, why so much of an alley in said Borough, (parallel with said Nixon street, and between said Nixon street and Adams street, and running to and at right angles with said Sedgwick street,) should not be vacated and closed up from the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the tracks of said Company cross said alley to Sedgwick; and also, why so much of Adams street in said Borough as lies between the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where said Company's tracks cross said Adams street and Sedgwick street, should not be vacated and closed up; and also, why so much of an alley in said Borough, (running parallel with Adams street and situate between said Adams street and Washington street,) should not be vacated and closed up from the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the track of said Company cross said alley to Sedgwick street; and also, why so much of Fulton street as lies between the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the tracks of said Company cross said Fulton street and Nixon street, should not be closed up and vacated.

That the Court ordered said petition to be filed on record, and granted the rule prayed for, and directed notice of the same to be given according to law. WILLIAM F. DILL,

For himself and the other Petitioners.

nov2-4w21aw

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

E. T. MATHEWS & CO.

E. T. MATHEWS, late of Treas. Dept., Washington, D. C. } C. G. VANHORN.

ATTORNEYS,

FOR THE ADJUSTMENT AND Collection of Claims against the United States or any State Government.

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M'MASTER & GAZZAM, Attorneys-at-Law,

PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK-PAY, PRIZE MONEY COLLECTED, &c., &c., &c.

Applications by mail to either office attended to as if made in person.

No charge made until the claim is adjusted. PERSONAL ATTENTION given to claims before the Departments in Washington, D. C. nov8-tf

SPLENDID PIANOS JUST RECEIVED BY CHARLOTTE BLUME, 65 Fifth Street. One splendid Full Grand "ENABE CONCERT PIANO," elaborately carved. One superior 7-octave Piano, finished back and front, with rosewood mouldings and carved legs. One 7-octave Parlor or Cottage Piano, four round corner, carved legs and lyre. One large 7-octave plain Piano, front to front. One 6½-octave, same as above. Also, four 6½ and 7-octave Pianos, made by Haines Bros., New York. Call before purchasing elsewhere. no21

SECOND STREET HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 67 Second street, below Market, in a central location, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to S. S. BEYAN, Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth street, Burke's Building. no19

$10 A MONTH.—I WANT AGENTS EVERYWHERE at $10 a month, expenses paid, to FIFTEEN ARTICLES, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine. nov18-m3t

DRY GOODS, FLANNELS, &c., &c., Cheap, at McClelland's, 55 5th st. oct18

TELEGRAPHIC.

Affairs in Louisiana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says on the 18th inst., a Union expedition into the Lafourche District of Louisiana attacked and defeated a rebel force, and destroyed their camp and baggage and a number of boats. It is said that Allen, who assumes to be the rebel Governor of Louisiana, has organized at Shreveport, in that State, ten regiments of negroes, who are to be armed and equipped from the proceeds of cotton sales at Matamoras. There is a report that rebel Gen. Buckner has 10,000 troops at Alexandria, La., where there are said to be abundant supplies of beef and cotton.

One of our New Orleans correspondents says: A gentleman has arrived in this city with permission from President Lincoln to bring 20,000 bales of cotton into the Union lines. A large supply of cotton recently stopped by the rebel authorities on its way across Texas to Brownsville has been released.

The House of Representatives of the Louisiana Legislature has authorized the issuing of bonds to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars for the purpose of carrying on the State Government.

General Canby is rapidly recovering.

In the rebel House of Representatives, last Monday, Mr. Foote made another display of his bellicose qualities, and called upon any member who objected to anything he had previously said to send him a note, to which he would not fail to give attention. Mr. Foote was subsequently arrested and required to give bail to keep the peace, on a charge of being engaged to fight a duel with John Mitchell.

The house in another fit of desperate patriotism revoked its previous resolution to fight out the war to its better end.

Late rebel papers say that eight transports loaded with Union troops and two batteries of Parrott guns have left Morganville, La., for White River Arkansas. An account is given of an attempt and the failure to escape from prison, at Columbia, S. C., of eighty-eight Union prisoners.

A committee of the Georgia Legislature have reported that Mr. Alleid, a member of that body, has been engaged in recruiting in Northern Georgia, and several companies of men have been raised for the army of Sherman.

The garrison of Mobile is said to be suffering much for want of necessary clothing. A negro was recently hung in Carroll county, Miss., for attempting to raise a company of men of his own color, to fight in the Union cause.

Sherman's Great Campaign.

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

It was rumored yesterday that he had Milledgeville already, and though not officially confirmed, it is not unlikely. In case of the occupation of Milledgeville, Savannah and Charleston will be evidently the objective points of the expedition. Combinations being in progress to foil his purpose, we may expect to hear in a few days some definite account of them.

The *Dispatch*, of the 3d, says a body of cavalry under Wheeler attacked Sherman's cavalry at Gordon, on Sunday, with what result it does not know.

Arrival of Paroled Men.

BALTIMORE, November 26.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, under date of Annapolis, last evening, says: Two of the first vessels composing Col. Mulford's fleet of transports arrived here to-day with the paroled men from Savannah—the steamers Atlantic and Blackstone—the former had on board 649 living skeletons and eight dead bodies; nine others were buried on the passage.

Such was the wretched state of these poor men that our surgeons were themselves appalled at the awful sight. There was not a man among the number but who had to be sent to the hospitals, to leave them only for the grave. The five hundred and fifty on the Blackstone were in a better condition, and made the welkin ring when they landed.

Fires in New York.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The fires last night at the five different hotels were made with phosphorus, and it is thought for the purpose of robbery. In Barnum's Museum, which was also set on fire, the panic-struck audience was robbed most thoroughly in the great smoke and confusion that ensued. At the hotels the robbers did not succeed so well. A woman hailing from Baltimore was arrested at the Metropolitan Hotel under circumstances that involve her in serious suspicion. She strongly protests her innocence. Several other arrests were also made.

The Case of the St. Albans Raiders.

TORONTO, November 26.—The application of the St. Albans raiders to the Government, to dispatch a messenger to Richmond to attain evidence, has been rejected. It has transpired that cannon and war material were transhipped at Sarnea on a tug bound for Lexington, Michigan. It is thought probable the Georgian took them aboard when she proceeded in the direction of Collingwood.

The Steamboat Skiddy Sunk.

ALBANY, November 26.—The break on the Erie canal, about sixteen miles from Rochester, will not be repaired this season. The steamboat Skiddy, on her way to New York last evening, ran on to a rock about six miles below this city, and sunk. The freight and passengers were uninjured.

Damaged by Fire.

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

AN EXAMINATION OF MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,

Will convince any one of the superiority of this make over all others. Several of the improvements in these instruments are patented and owned by Mason & Hamlin.

Large assortment now on hand at the warerooms of the subscriber.

Call and examine them before PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood Street.

Sole Agent for the Cabinet Organ. nov8

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of S. G. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm by N. P. SAWYER.

September 1st, 1864. octtf

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A DIABOLICAL PLOT.

Organized Conspiracy to Burn New York City.

THE ATTEMPT FRUSTRATED.

Arrest of Suspected Parties.

How the Incendiaries Did Their Work.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Gold stronger than yesterday. Dealers are largely sold short, and have struggled hard to keep down the price, which tends strongly upward in spite of their efforts. The price opened at 219½, and went up to 223¾, and then went down again to 222¼.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: There is considerable speculation whether the President will take a republican for successor to Mr. Bates. Mr. Caleb Cushing, is spoken of, but it is not probable the President will select so decided a Democrat.

It appears the woman arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the incendiaries last night, arrived in the city but a few days since, from Baltimore, and took a room at the St. Nicholas last night, just before the fire broke out. Then she went to the La Farge house, and stayed but a short time, and left just before the fire broke out there. She then went to the Metropolitan, and engaged a room, the fire breaking out there very soon afterwards. Although closely questioned she refused to disclose the nature of her business.

Certain papers were found in her room, pointed so strongly to a man stopping at the La Farge, who was recently discharged from Fort Lafayette, on the grounds that he was a British subject, as an accomplice he was arrested. He was very nervous and excited when taken, and disclaimed any connection with the affair.

The manner in which the fires were produced, showed a pre-concerned plan. In the hotels, the beds, clothing, trunks, &c., were covered with phosphorus. Matches were also scattered in the beds, the fires were then set and the rooms locked, as in the July riots. The thieves swarmed about the hotel doors ready to rush in and plunder, when the fire was under way, but the appearance of the police prevented the programme from being carried out.

The panic at the Museum was great, but fortunately the fire was quickly subdued. The bottle containing the phosphorus was found, and is like those used by the incendiaries elsewhere.

At Winter Garden, a terrible panic was created by some person simply crying out "fire." The entire fire Department was aroused, and together with the police, measures were adopted for the safety of life and property, for the remainder of the night.

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

This morning, an examination of the Astor House, took place to learn of any attempt had been made to fire that building, when on opening that room No. 204, an immense volume of smoke poured out into the hall. The fire had been smouldering through the night, the floor was burned to a cinder, and the bedding saturated with turpentine, the chairs placed on the bed and the bed clothes thrown over them. The room had been occupied by one person since the 20th, and his arrest it is believed will soon be made. The damage will amount to about $600.

A person in a Lieutenants uniform named Allison, who occupied one of the rooms fired, was arrested this morning. Arrangements have been made to-day, for protection against repretition of the incendiarism. General Dix's order, requiring all Southerners to register their names, and which has proved almost a dead letter, will be strictly enforced.

The *World's* Washington special says: Richmond papers of the 24th announce that Sherman has captured Milledgeville.

The Augusta *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* prints the following extract from a letter dated MACON, Georgia, November 17.—If Governor Brown, tells the truth in his message, we live under a worse tyranny than was possible in the Old Union. "If by the blessings of Providence, you can once get on the track and the train started for peace, all the powers in Richmond or Washington cannot throw it off. Show us how to negotiate? Point out some leader, and let him be open, frank and fearless, and the people will follow as sure as the sun shines! Let him be a man who can inspire confidence and equal to the lack of stopping the madness of these days."

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

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.—A train which left Baltimore last evening, was thrown from the track, near Elkton, by cross-ties being placed in a cow-hole by some scoundrels, so as to cause an accident to any train coming either way. No injury happened to the passengers. The engineer, fireman, and baggageman, were slightly injured.—The engine and three cars were left on the track in a damaged state.

PORTLAND, Maine, November 26.—The steamer called Mahoning, seized a vessel yesterday, under suspicious circumstances, and sent to New York. The case was referred to Washington.

From the Army of the James

Sociability Between the Pickets.

NEWS FROM REBEL PAPERS

LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The *Tribune's* army of the James, dispatch 23d says: A heavy explosion was heard this morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in the direction of Richmond.

The *World's* dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, says: The sociability that existed between the pickets previously to issuing Grant and Lee's amnesty proclamation to deserters. Some on the oppisite side has never since been resumed, they now maintain sullen silence, both sides closely watched by their respective officers, and desertrons less frequent.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Advices from the vicinity of Charleston the 22d, represent the rebels along the coast and in Savannah and Charleston, dreadfully excited about Sherman's advance, and everybody ordered to the front.

It is rumored the carrying out of the system of exchange, which begun at Savannah, will be stopped while the excitement last.

Richmond dispatches of the 23d says: One body of Sherman's army, has advanced within a short distance of Augusta and others have struck the Georgia Central railroad, leading from Macon to Savannah, at two points within a few miles of Macon, and at Gordon Junction, Georgia railroad, and Gordon and Milledgeville railroad.

Sherman is everywhere laying waste to the country with fire and sword, showing clearly it is his determination to take no step backward.

The *Enquirer* of the 23d says of Sherman: This only has he gained, and it is no small gain to him, with his plans for winter, that Hood is far off to the West, only feebly threatening his rear and flank, and with hostile army under Thomas, between him and Atlanta. It may be that this is the position which Sherman had in view when he boasted that he would soon have Hood where he wanted him. It is certain his pursuit has been but series of feints, and that the door to West Tennessee, was purposely left open to Atlanta. Sherman will try to possess himself first of Macon, he could thus obtained command of the railroad which lead from Macon eastward to Augusta and the seat of Government, and westward to Mississipi, thus effectually destroying due communications with the trans-Mississipi. He would moreover, cut off Hood and his army from his base of operations, supplies, and means conferring with the Seat of Government. In these aspects the move is formidable, and it is no use to shut our eyes willfully to danger, it is far better to look it in the face, prepare for resistance with vigor and dispatch. Georgia will have lost the bitter cup that has so long been at our lips, but her revenge is at hand, and the opportunity to show her loyalty, gallantry, all highest virtues at hand for Sherman will place himself in the most of perilous situation that can and will be concerned. He has cut himself from all communications, very few weeks of warfare must exhaust his resources.

It is announced that recent floods, have seriously damaged Montgomery and Mobile railroad, below Pallard, as to render resumption or travel over it impossible for some time.

Important from Hilton Head

Arrival of Exchange Prisoners.

They are in a Horrible Condition

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The *Herald's* Hilton Head letter reports the arrival of another small batch of escaped prisoners from Columbia, viz: Captain J. Lounsbury, 95th Ohio; Capt. Parmlee, 7th Indiana cavalry, and Capt. King, 113th Illinois infantry.

The *Times'* correspondence says in reference to our prisoners now being exchanged at Savannah: For months they have been deprived of sufficient palatable food, and the little they received was rarely cooked because in a country abounding with fuel their jailors forbade them adequate fires at the prison pen, near Milton, Georgia. For some weeks there has been no meal or flour given to the prisoners, and sweet potatoes in lieu thereof have been eaten raw. The exchanged prisoners are described as follows: Men reduced to living skeletons, almost naked, shoeless, hatless and shirtless; men with no other garment than an overcoat; men whose skins are blackened by dirt, and hang on their protruding bones as loosely as bark on a tree; men whose very presence is simply disgusting, and exhaling an odor so fetid that it almost stops the breath of throats unaccustomed to it.

The reports of rebel surgeons show that for the period of months through which these reports extend there has been a constant monotonous complaint against the treatment to which the sick have been subjected. Men in the last stages of emaciation from chronic diarrhea received no nourishment, and starved to death of coarse rations which the stomachs of strong men would reject. Others suffering from gangrene and ulcers were compelled to fester in their putridity without even sufficient water to cleanse their loathsome sores. Week after week the diseased and dying were kept without shelter, and many without clothing, on the bare ground, exposed to the torrid sun by day and rains at all times, in total disregard of the earnest ane almost despairing appeals of the kind-hearted physicians for their relief. Before the change from Andersonville more than 11,000 victims had been buried unconfined in the shallow trenches near the prison.

It is reported that one of the chief conspirators to burn the city has been arrested.

Further About the Attempt to Burn New York City.

Latest News from the Front.

Thanksgiving Dinner in the Army

Further About the Pirate Florida

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—It is ascertained that most of the persons who were engaged in the attempt to burn this city came from Canada, most of them from Toronto and vicinity. Most of the conspirators were officers in the rebel army and had served as guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri. The movements of the incendiaries were arranged very uniformly. At each of the hotels they appeared in the character of travelers, leasing rooms for a few days. They carried small black leather valises, with a facetious name on the hotel books and carried their own baggage to the hotel rooms.

So far as discovered the fire at the Astor, Belmont, Howard, Lovejoy's, Tammany, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue, United States, New England, Lafarge and St. James Hotels originated simultaneously. They fired the hotels in the upper and lower parts of the city, and while the fire department and police had their attention attracted to these portions of the city they were to fire the hotels and other public buildings in the more central points. The next step would have been to fire the shipping beginning with the hay barges along side of the ships and steamers. During this three of the gang were to attempt the destruction of the ironclads now in the harbor. They had provided themselves with numerous appliances, among which was a large quantity of Greek fire. As nearly as possible these plots were to be taken together or so close upon each other as to render detection by the police almost impossible.

The failure in nearly all the cases is attributed to the incendiaries neglecting to open the windows in every hotel. The windows and transoms were tightly closed, thus giving no air to the flames. The detectives say that the whole force detained for the work had not arrived. The time was fixed for December 4th, but fears of discovery and frustration led to a premature attempt.

Orders have been issued for revising the enrollment during the present week. Volunteering is quite active at the Supervisors' office.

The *Times'* Army of the Potomac special says of the late storm: Our entrenchments have suffered greatly, whole lines of pits being flooded. The bomb-proofs have been completely saturated, and in many cases absolutely ruined. The forts have sunk to a fearful degree; in some instances the moist earth has forced in the supporting and inner walls of logs. The roads, in some places, are considerably flooded, but no great damage has been done them, except the occasional carrying away of bridges.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special says: The supplies for the soldiers' Thanksgiving dinner arrived promptly and were generally distributed. The supply was ample and very acceptable to the soldiers.

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

The *Times* Washington special says: Eleven officers of the pirate Florida, who were taken from the Old Capitol prison several days ago and sent to Point Lookout, have been forwarded to Admiral Porter, who directed that they be turned over to Captain Collins, of the steamer Wachusett, lying at Hampton Roads. It is thought by some that this transfer indicates that the Florida and her officers and crew are to be returned to the jurisdiction of Brazil.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The attention of the State Department has been occupied during the week by interviews with the diplomatic corps concerning the seizure of the Florida. Lord Lyons seems to be the only European representative interested in the matter. He spent the greater portion of the day with Secretary Seward. The result of the conference has not yet transpired, but the impression prevails in official circles that the matter will eventually be set at rest by a simple apology to the Brazilian Government.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: It is not certain that Sherman intended to occupy Macon, as his advance on that city may only have been a feint. It is probable he has passed east of Macon, and seized the railroad at Gordon, and by this course he will be enabled to pass eastward more rapidly.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Information the Army of the Potomac, is to the effect that Thanksgiving day was truly a festive occasion among the soldiers.

Since the news of President Lincoln's re-election has been circulated in the rebel army, deserters to our lines have increased largely. It is said by deserters, that the number of rebel soldiers known to be watching for an opportunity to escape, is astonishing, and the demoralization is so general that the officers fear to trust any of their troops on picket.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Governor Seymour has been in consultation with Mr. Blunt and other members of the county committee, relative to the Enrollment. General Hays was present at the interview, which resulted satisfactorily to all parties. Governor Seymour expressed great satisfaction, by the steps taken by the committee to secure a correction of the Enrollment, and hopes that in case of a new call, the demand will not be so exhorbitant as the last.

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