SHERMAN'S MARCH.

The Rebels Outwitted—Macon, Georgia, the First Point—En-Route for the Atlantic Coast—Rebel Press on the Situation—Fight at Jonesboro' Georgia—Sherman's Movement Regretted.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS—STATEMENT OF HIS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.

Brigadier General Barry, Sherman's Chief of Artillery, arrived here yesterday seriously ill. He left Gen. Sherman at Kingston, Ga., at 9 A. M. on the 12th. Gen. B. says that Sherman has all the infantry, cavalry, and artillery he wants. The men had received eight months' pay, and outfit especially adapted to a hard and rapid winter's campaign, and the *morale* of the troops was unequalled, giving promise of efficiency and vigor. Gen. Sherman, he says, will carry his army triumphantly through the work before it.

On Monday night last Hood's entire forces, including Forrest's cavalry, were in the immediate neighborhood of Tuscumbia and Florence, Alabama, watched by the troops under Gen. Thomas, of such strength as will render the invasion of Tennessee impossible, and ever the withdrawal of the enemy, for service elsewhere, an operation of extreme difficulty.

HOOD AND BEAUREGARD—CAPTURE OF 900 REBELS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—The *Gazette's* Memphis dispatch says that military affairs are unchanged and comparatively quiet.—The rain continues and the roads are in bad condition. Hood and Beauregard are still in the vicinity of Florence. Nine hundred rebel prisoners arrived at Nashville on Saturday morning from Atlanta. It appears that, thinking the place evacuated, they rushed in to pillage and plunder, and were captured.

The rebel sympathizers at Nashville are gloomy and disconsolate in consequence of the anticipated result of Sherman's movements. Accessions to the National arms are arriving daily from the North.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY—WHAT SHERMAN CAN DO.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, writes on Sunday:

It is not contraband now to state that it is known Gen. Sherman will touch at Macon. He has five corps of veteran infantry—the 14th and 20th of the army of the Cumberland, and the 15th, 16th and 17th of the Army of the Tennessee, consisting in all of over 50,000 men. He has 9,000 picked cavalry, under Kilpatrick, and has thirty days' rations for man and beast. He goes finely equipped in every particular. His scout system and courier line is so complete as to guard against the possibility even of a failure. The country through which he goes is abundantly supplied with meat and bread, and is a sandy country, traversed by but few streams. If it rains a week on a stretch, it dries up or soaks down into the clay in a few hours. After arriving at Macon he will probably go to Milledgeville, where he will divide his army, sending a part of it to Savannah, and a part to Augusta. He will fortify the latter place, and 50 or 60 days' supplies up the Savannah river will be available to move on Columbia or Charleston. The programme, if carried out successful v, completely demolishes the railroad system of the State of Georgia. The Western and Atlantic, running from Chattanooga to Atlanta, 138 miles, is almost totally destroyed. It will take a year to rebuild it, with so much vexatious delay in obtaining iron. The Macon Railroad, (a State institution, as is also the Western and Atlantic,) and to which the Confederacy is indebted many millions of dollars,) running from Atlanta to Augusta, 171 miles, is destroyed from Atlanta to Covington, 18 miles. The occupation of Atlanta will add to its destruction. The Macon and Western railroad, running from Atlanta to Macon, 102 miles, is entirely destroyed. The Georgia Central railroad, running from Macon to Savanna, is 190 miles, and this will no doubt, receive Sherman's attention in a few days. From Augusta to Graham is 137 miles. From Augusta to Columbia, S. C., it is 131 miles by rail. Mostly all the manufactories for shot, shell, fixed ammunition and cannon are at Macon, Augusta and Columbia. Half the powder the rebels use is made near Augusta.

If Beauregard attempts to intercept Sherman or follow him, he must send his entire army, with all its paraphernalia, by rail from Corinth to Meridian. It must then march from Meridian to Montgomery, a distance of about 200 miles, with only a short piece of railroad, with no means of transportation, running from Uniontown to Selma. By the time Beauregard reaches Macon, Sherman would be out of his reach. Thomas is watching Beauregard, and is being heavily reinforced with new troops. In a week from now Thomas' army will have 5[illegible] men, besides A. J. Smith, who is expecting to join with an army of observation.

TWO MILLIONS OF RATIONS—MACON THE POINT.

A correspondent writing from Nashville, on the 16th inst., gives the following details of the starting of the expedition:

The first information I received concerning the movements about to be developed, confused me. I learned one day that orders had been issued to the 20th corps, which had been left at Atlanta, to cease work upon the fortifications. The lady who has the permit for shipping all sutlers' goods required in the army, was advised that her stores must be removed by the 10th inst., as Atlanta was to be evacuated and destroyed. Upon the same day I learned that orders had been issued to the Chief Commissary of the army to send to Atlanta with all possible haste 30 days' rations, for 60,000 men. These item s of information put me in a quandary. The idea of sending 2,000,000 of rations to a city that was to be destroyed, nonplussed me, and I immediately sought to solve the enigmatical reports, and found that their character was not so antipidotal as they seemed. I ascertained what I have kept quiet until the "cat jumped," and now purpose to tell you that the expedition, composed of the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 20th Corps, and Kilpatrick's cavalry, is on its way.

The expedition commenced its march on the evening of the 12th inst., with a division of Kilpatrick's cavalry, under Gen. McCook, and the 20th Corps, Gen. Slocum, in advance. This advance was to proceed slowly in the direction of Macon, and to be followed by the 14th corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis. The Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Howard, composed of the 15th corps Gen. Logan; 16th Gen. Smith; 17th, Gen. Frank Blair, left Kingston three days before for Atlanta, tearing up the railroad as it went along. On the 14th, the Etowah bridge was destroyed, and from thence to the Chattahoochee river, the work of destruction was complete. Almost the entire railroad track was removed and the rails twisted up and otherwise injured; all the important storehouses and depots were burned, and the culverts and masonry blown up. The immense structure which spans the Chattahoochee was burned and the foundations blown up. Everything was in readiness at Atlanta to make good the destruction of that town on the arrival of the Army of the Tennessee, and the Gate City, so long the fountain head of the South for the production of munitions of war, was sent reeling to ruin on the 14th inst. The torch was to be applied to all public buildings, manufactories and storehouses, and everything liable to be transferred to rebel use, which would not burn, was to be blown up, including the railroad buildings and other railway accompaniments in the centre of the city. The Army of the Tennessee was then to resume its march, and will, no doubt make a junction with the advance in a few days. While this work of destruction was being performed a detachment of men acted in like manner toward Chattanooga, and will, no doubt, burn the bridge over the Oostanaula at Resaca, and fall back and fortify near the junction of the Knoxville branch, south of Dalton. I do not know the entire programme to be carried out by Gen. Sherman, neither do I know positively his destination. The latter may depend somewhat on circumstances. After touching at Macon, I think he will go northeast. Andersonville is only a short distance south of Macon, but if the rebels succeed in removing our prisoners from that point, as they probably will, a visit in that direction would be of no earthly account.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

From Richmond papers of Friday last we extract the following items of interest:

Beauregard's Military Division.

From Tennessee we have no further tidings to report from Beauregard from our own sources, but that itself is tidings. The United States papers report him as having crossed the Tennessee river. We suppose he has, and that he is now in Middle Tennessee.

Sherman's Plans.

The plan of operation on Sherman's part, as we learn from the same source, and we suppose correctly, is to leave Thomas with such reinforcements as have been sent him to oppose Beauregard, while Sherman, with his own column, shall move south from Atlanta.

This is so confidently asserted, and is supported by so much of circumstance, that we accept the programme as a true one. The first point marked for capture by Sherman, is Macon, distant from Atlanta one hundred and three miles. Macon gained, we are informed that he is next to move upon Savannah, *one hundred and ninety miles from Macon*, and upon Charleston, one hundred and four miles further. Perhaps Augusta, one hundred and sixty-four miles from Macon by rail, is to form a point in the grand tour. Having resolved upon such a march, Sherman *has committed himself to it* by tearing up the railroad behind him as far back as to Atlanta, and by destroying the bridge over the Chattahoochee, a singular manœuvre to be sure. Since his people at home have heard nothing from him, we trust they never will again. It is the speculation of some that instead of marching upon Savannah and Charleston, General Sherman will move for Montgomery and Mobile. Go which way he will he has a long road before him, and it will be our fault if it prove not a rough one. Will Beauregard turn and pursue Sherman, or will he prosecute his own campaign? Our's is moving North, the other South, his purposes are necessarily secret. Nor are we in possession of information for an opinion as the best policy. It is to be hoped that the people of the States through which Sherman proposes to march will flag themselves upon him with a courage that shall do them honor. There is a capital difference between his situation and that of Hood. He is in an enemy's country, while Hood is among friends.

No sacrifice of property, no activity of opposition must be counted now or considered excessive. Tear down bridges, block roads, remove or destroy supplies, cut off foragers, fight at every pass. If Sherman should be able to accomplish such a journey as that he proposes, foraging as he goes, it will be a proof that he was not becomingly resisted. On the whole the situation of affairs East and South is extremely interesting, and important events hasten to their accomplishment.

[From the Richmond Despatch of Friday.]

Sherman "Difficult to Understand."

The only official information received at the War Department yesterday was that Sherman had destroyed the Northwestern and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta to Altoona that that tunnelled hill is included. This movement is difficult to understand, except as explained by unofficial reports that were in circulation during yesterday. If they be true the destruction of the railroad can be undone in ten days, and will appear a superfluous labor.

Sherman Moving Macon.

Report is in that Sherman, having terminated Atlanta on the 14th, left Tunnel Hill on the road to Macon with the corps, amounting in all to 60,000 men, and has sent back all sick and wounded, and long-worn, away to the north of Atlanta.

Where he is now is known for.

If this be so, and all these accounts, as we believe they do, agree, much is clear. He leaves Hood to follow his own devices, and Hood is now free to do his movements. Only one thing is reported this morning, viz: that he is now building boards Bridgeport. Now it is useless to speculate on his movements towards Macon as above stated. We are at least sure that the latter place is over located by such evidence.

What Shall Be Done with Sherman.

Sherman will, we think, meet with opposition he does not calculate upon from his rear. He has given certificates of Macon. The works, should he ever reach them, have all failed to make a defensible place in and was troops that he knew that we will be collected in his rear. He may have a vast deal more of trouble than he evidently counts upon. If Georgians will battle for their firesides as the Peninsulars, and as the Valley men, or the Richmond men, and as at Sharpsburg, River Rapidan, he may be in the center. Macon will be safe.

What Shall Sherman's Next Be?

In and [illegible] Sherman [illegible] to Congress the [illegible] Sherman [illegible] Atlanta [illegible] Macon [illegible] Sherman would be out of his reach. Thomas is watching Beauregard, and is being heavily reinforced with new troops. In a week from now Thomas' army will have 5[illegible] men, besides A. J. Smith, who is expecting to join with an army of observation.

TWO MILLIONS OF RATIONS—MACON THE POINT.

We are disposed for several reasons, to believe that Pensacola is the selected point.—The ties act because of its greater proximity than any other point to his present field of operations, but because it is ascertained that for more than a month very large supplies have been accumulated there. If he makes Macon at the first dash he will probably run for Pensacola, and make it the new base of operations. It is not to be presumed that he carries with him supplies sufficient to enable him to enter upon a siege which occupy any considerable length of time.

We have ventured the opinion that Sherman had Pensacola in view as a new base of supplies, but it is proper to say there are reasons why he might select some point on the Atlantic as being nearer at hand. Savannah, for instance, offers advantages did it approach not involve the certainty of a great deal of heavy fighting. We look with intense interest to full and authentic news from Georgia.

[From the Sentinel of Friday.]

Further About Sherman.

Official information was received yesterday that Sherman had destroyed the Atlanta and Northwestern Railroad from Atlanta towards Chattanooga for a considerable distance, and the report was in circulation during the day that he had burned Atlanta, and as marching toward Macon with thirty-five thousand men.

The Arsenals of the Confederacy which lie in Reach of Sherman.

In an article on the Ordnance Department of the Rebel Confederacy the Richmond *Enquirer* of November 14, inadvertently alludes to several rich prizes in the way of arsenals which may control or change General Sherman's march into the bowels of the confederacy. It says:

The organization of the Nitre and Mining Corps was an imperious necessity, and its successful operations have supplied the material required for the immense issues of this department. It has since swelled to a separate bureau, and is managed with consummate skill and talent. It was the Ordnance Department which organized and directed the foreign importations of the Government, which, under the fostering care and able management of this department, has also risen to a separate "Bureau of Foreign Supplies."

The magnificent powder mill at Augusta, the arsenal there, the National armory and Central laboratory at Macon, Georgia, the arsenals at Savannah, Columbus, Athens, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Salisbury and Richmond—all attest the ability, skill, zeal and energy of the Chief of Ordnance and his subordinate officers. The combinations of private workshops, backed by the immense resources of Tredegar, has made Richmond the great depot that supplied the Army of Northern Virginia; and throughout all the difficulties that have beset the Ordnance Department, in all the campaigns of this war, no disaster has ever befallen our army from want of ordnance stores.

Affairs at Atlanta.

The Augusta *Chronicle*, giving an account of how affairs stand at Atlanta, says that on the 6th the Twentieth Army Corps relieved the Twenty-third, which gave rise to a rumor that Sherman was being *reinforced*. Our cavalry captured a drove of five hundred mules near the Chattahoochee river *recently*."

The Second Battle of Jonesboro'.

The *Chronicle* says; "Scouts who left Jonesboro' on Wednesday morning report that Gen. Howell Cobb, with from six to eight thousand militia and three brigades of cavalry, attacked the enemy and was steadily driving them in."

IMPORTANT FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

The Rebels Rapidly Falling Back—Another Cavalry Fight—Early's Army from 25,000 to 30,000—During Guerrilla Operations—The Losses in Friday's Fights.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

The *Herald* says, important intelligence comes to us from the Shenandoah, that the rebel army has again fallen rapidly back, towards Staunton.

Deserters who have come into the Union lines say that Early's force in the vicinity of Fisher's Hill broke camp last Sunday morning and commenced its retrogade movement and on Sunday evening his pickets along Cedar Creek were also withdrawn, leaving, apparently only small detachments of cavalry in Sheridan's front.

The report which was circulated in the city yesterday, that Sheridan had inflicted another severe defeat on the enemy probably grew out of another skirmish which Powell had with the enemy's cavalry on Tuesday last, near Luray, in which the latter were driven towards Mount Jackson, with a loss of several in wounded and captured, while on the Union side there was no loss whatever.

Early's entire army in the valley is now estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000, several thousand being ununiformed conscripts he has recently gobbled up, and whom he expects to supply with weapons by capturing them from Sheridan's men.

Mosby's guerrillas are growing bolder than ever on the route between Martinsburg and the front. On Tuesday last a party of them, disguised in National uniform, were met by some of the 2d Regular Cavalry, whom they familiarly rode along with in conversation for some distance, when suddenly, at a preconcerted signal, the scoundrels drew their weapons, shot ten of the Union soldiers, put spurs to their horses, and escaped. On the following day about one hundred and fifty of Mosby's men attacked some fifteen or twenty of the 27th cavalry, killing two and wounding two, and making prisoners of the remainder.

The rebels are said to have been recently gathering supplies for their Shenandoah army in West Virginia.

Included among the prisoners captured by our cavalry in the fights of last Saturday, were about thirty of Early's officers. The entire rebel losses were about 350, of which over 200 were prisoners captured by our men. The Union casualties amount to about 107.

The Great Military Mystery-Where is Sherman Going?

As everything that can throw the least light on the great problem, "Where is Sherman going?" is just now of interest, we quote the following extract of a letter of an Ohio officer in the Army of the Tennessee, written at Atlanta about to a days ago:

"I am in the 2d Corps, of which our Corps is a part, and occupies the city. The balance of the army is supposed to be somewhere near the Alabama line, and looking after Hood, whose headquarters are reported to be at Decatur, Alabama. It is my opinion that General Sherman is now doing the right thing, and part in order that Hood may, at time of winter, develop a fixed position for us to attack him in a fair field in the spring.

We are under orders to prepare for a sixty days' campaign, so you see that does not look much like pushing the army in Atlanta, as many had predicted. It is supposed that any move on a major general's part, which is not the programme, nor do they, but it is generally supposed that a force for one point to fall for Savannah, via Augusta and Milledgeville.

General Thomas will have force with which we will leave him. Sherman, to do the work he intends, will have to take every man he expected to leave Old Sherman with, or wherever he may be at the time. You may expect that some fighting may turn up before the army will be down. The winter. The people are [illegible] rebellious, but fortunately there are not many of the fighting men left. Since Hood cut Sherman's communications, and stopped the running of supplies from our base, we have done pretty well by living upon the country. Four days ago we were [illegible] for two days, twenty four thousand bushels of corn, with fodder, chickens, sweet potatoes, &c., in abundance. If Hood can get no much with Sherman's rear, he can afford to [illegible] the army, and I hear the citizens [illegible] have been not long [illegible] and I don't afraid [illegible]

VERY IMPORTANT FROM THE CAPE FEAR.

We have received the following from Wilmington:

WILMINGTON, Fifth Army Corps, Nov. 19.—By express to the Commander of the Fifth Army Corps, the following has been received from the headquarters of the Army of the Cape Fear:

Wilmington, Nov. 19, 1864.

Major General Schofield, Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

Fort Fisher was captured at 3 P. M. yesterday. We lost only about 100 killed and wounded. The enemy left a good many dead and wounded in the work. We have taken about 1,500 prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded will be about 1,000. We have taken Kinston, Dover Bridge, Core Creek, and are now in possession of the Neuse River Bridge. We have taken a good deal of stores, and have driven the enemy before us. We have taken a good deal of stores, and have driven the enemy before us. We have taken a good deal of stores, and have driven the enemy before us