S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., O. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Buston, are our Agents for the HERAI hase cities, and are authorized to take Advertis its and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.



Hood Defeated with Immense Loss Official Dispatch from Gen. Scho-

The following official dispatch has been received confirming our victory in

FRANKLIN, TENN., Nov. 30. To Major General Thomas:

Sin: The enemy made a heavy and persistent attack, with about two corps, commencing about 4 P. M., and lasting till after dark. He was repulsed with a heavy loss, probably 5,000 to 6,000 men. Our loss is probably not more than one-tenth that number. We captured 1,000 men, including a Brigadier General.

[Signed] MAJ. GEN. SCHOFFELD.

We publish in another column the Tribune's account of the attempt to destroy New York city by fire. Nearly all the principal hotels, Barnum's Museum, Tamany Hall, and a number of other buildings were fired simultaneously. Fortunately these fires were all discovered before they became unmanageable, and the city was thus saved the horrors of a general conflagration The flendishness of this act is truly appall ing. For deliberate and diabolical wickedness, it has scarcely a parallel in the history of crime. It was doubtless the work of rebel emissaries, who acted under the direction of the traitors at Richmond. The Southern papers have for some time, threatened us with this cowardly revenge, and this occurrence entirely idle. Governor Seymour's friends who ridiculed the precautions taken by the Government a month ago, to protect them against this very plot, should now have decency enough to confess that its actions in the matter, displayed at least some wisdom

New We devote considerable space to-day to extracts from Southern papers concerning the military movements in the State of Georgia. Gen. Sherman is now in the very heart of that State and we can acceive no intelligence from him except through Southern sources. He is marching with a large and powerful army from Atlanta to some point on the Atlantic coast-certainly either Savannahor Charleston. He is making very rapid progress as he meets with but little resistance. He has doubtless captured Macon and Millegeville, and probably Augusta .-When we next hear of him it will be from Savannah or Charleston, and when he reaches either of these points the existence of the rebellion will be practically ended .-Let all patriots unite their prayers for the success of Sherman and his gallant army in this their most daring and important cam-

In many States the vote is close and it is doubtful whether the republican majority on the popular vote of all the States entitled to participate in the election is more titled to participate in the election is mor 200,000 if it is that much—Volunteer.

Wedon't think it very doubtful that our mapreponderance-more than a number of Dem ocratic Presidents have had. We are sorry that our Democratic friends don't think the licking they have just received is severe enough. They did carry we believe some three little States and we suppose we might have saved them that trouble had we chosen to do so. We are sorry that they are discontented but it is too late now to help the matter. By the way, don't they ever imagine that we are about tired whipping the Democracy. They amount to so little politically that it is scarcely worth while giving them much attention. Do give us next time agight worth, naming or else give us a new party that can make something of a show.

THE REBELS AND THEIR FRIENDS AT TTE NORTH,-In a spicy debate which took place in the rebel Congress, on the 19th, Mr. Foote was, gracious enough to proclaim the indebtedness of the Confederacy to its friends at the North. Foote, moreover, is as candid as he is gracious. He says: "We have vancement and extension, should cease faithfully applied.

than in all the rest of the world." We presume Foote spoke thus with some knowledge of the facts. It will be interesting to know how his gushing friendship is reciprocated them, remember that the people have at again, and his face is left without a scar, as

The Washington Republican of Wednesday says: General Grant has been exceedingly busy during the day, in consultation with the President, Secretary of War, General Halleck, and Assistant Secretary Fox, and at 3 o'clock left with his staff, on his special. dispatch boat, down the river, en route to the front. Ho expressed himself highly pleased with his flying visit to the North, and goes back to the field much refreshed in mind and body. He was accompanied to the front, by Colonel Wilson, of this city, and other guests:"

THERE never was a better game of euchre. than that which Sherman is now is playing. The first hand he made a point by taking 75,000. Many States have done well, but Atlanta; the second, he cuchred Hood in the Illinois has axceeded them all chase through Alabama; now he has got both bowers and the ace is playing a lone

hand, will make a march, and go out. The second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress will open on Monday next. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, is Speaker, and Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk the House of Representatives.

The state of the s

The desire of the property of the property of

THE DUTY OF THE OPPOSI-

The Democratic party has always their cardinal principles of political duty has always been submission to the exresult has not perhaps been as gratifying as they could wish, still it has been so hose to whom they have delegated their ower. They have declared that the others, and shall not be cast aside for a has shown the absurdity of continuing furthnoment. They have sanctioned con- er a hopeless opposition and it therefore anscription, taxation, arbitrary arrests, and nounces its intention to cooperate with the continued destruction of life and treasure, The following extract from a leading article not because they delighted in any of them, in the Journal shows how fully it commits but because they were all necessary in itself to a course of loyalty. order that traitors might be overcome, and our country rescued from their desdetermined that they will carry on this struggle until the supremacy of the Government is acknowledged, and until those

system of oppression and bondage, whose existence is incompatible with the and not be again aroused. The nation has decided that it was not expedient to "swap spirit of our institutions, and whose tenlency is necessarily to their destruction. we must, therefore, trust our safety to the old In view of the mighty task the nation is pledged by her own free will to accombised during the entire war for the preservation of the old Union, and the old flag, complish, the duty of those who have vation of the hitherto opposed this policy, but have still claimed to be true to their country's Government, is too plain to be mistaken. Before the election there might have peace and security of the Union, and we must been room for honest opposition to the policy of the Administration; now there chariot of the nation in its proud sweep tocan be none. It might then have been urged that the people had never, been called upon to sit in judgment on the deeds of the party in power. Now they have given their verdict of approval to every measure to which it has committed itself. There is no chance that this deadministration of the Government. cision will be reversed. For the next four years; the policy of the Government is fixed and beyond revocation. By this policy it must stand or fall. Its success should convince us that these threats are not or failure depends not now upon the

measures of an Administration or upon the men who compose it, but upon the ville Hospital: support it receives from the people .-The time for discussions and differences of opinion upon Government al measures to strengthen the hands of those to whom | died gloriously on the field of battle. is entrusted the Nation's life, is at hand. Our danger is not past, nor is our day of efforts and sacrifices over Every day sue more doubtful, and every dissension that exists amongst us has a tendency to prolong it. Our prejudices must be laid aside; the enmities produced by an exciting political canvass, must be forgotten; party lines must be obliterated

and all must lend their aid to carry into effect the will of the people as they have expressed it by their votes. There is no longer any excuse for the ourse pursued by the party that has just 1861: been so signally vanquished. Their fur- "We deem it due to Messrs. J. C. Ayer been so signally vanquished. Their fur
We deem it due to Messrs. J. C. Aver mands, if immunity from punishment could ther opposition to the policy of the Ad
& Co., at d the public, to make known our be accorded to them. He promised to lay ministration, can admit of no justification.

submitting in sullen silence to the de- its effects. courage the filling up of our armies by covered his face. enlistment or conscription; should now

Glorious Illinois.

and ruthless persecutors.

The official returns of every county in Ilinols show a total vote of 845,786, with a total vote was 849,693, and a Lincoln majority of 11,946. The Chicago Tribune, in giving the magnificent result, says: "Illinois enemy, who were not permitted to vote. If they had been allowed the freeman's priviloge, the aggregate vote of the State would majority would have hardly been less than States.

LAWRENCE COUNTY .- The official vote of Lawrence county is as follows: Lincoln, home vote Soldiers vote McClellan, home vote Soldiers' vote 246-3,898

C6-1,809

RIGHT AT LAST.

The Louisville Journal has since the commencement of the rebellion pursued a course heretofore been extravagant in its pro- but little short of actual disloyalty. It defessions of fidelity to the best interests nounced the Government for calling out the of the country. Its leaders have de- first seventy-five thousand men and since clared their undying devotion to the then has opposed every vigorous movement Union and the Constitution, and one of to crush the rebellion. But for its course Kentucky would be to-day as free from slavery and treason as is Maryland. Its influence is unequalled by any newspaper in pressed will of the people. They have the West or South and we have always rejust had an opportunity to present their gretted that it has not until now, been exertcause to the arbitrament of the loyal ed on the side of loyalty and freedom. The citizens of the country and although the State of Kentucky gave a majority of 25,000 for McClellan and the Chicago platform and this result is due to the efforts of the Journal. Without its support the Democracy decided as to forbid entirely any doubts would have been in a minority and Kentucky of its significance. The people have, by | would have been saved the disgrace of being an overwhelming majority, decided the the last to cast aside its connection with the course they intend shall be pursued by party of the rebellion. But mistaken as has been the course of the Journal heretofore it now gives indications that it discerns the signs of the times and intends to profit by one great question of the preservation of them. The overwhleming majority cast the Government, is paramount to all by the people in support of the administration

"Mr. Lincoln is now a majority candidate in all essentials and most heartily do we be seech the high and mighty Ruler of the uni perate efforts to destroy it. They have verse to direct and prosper all his consultaof the people, and the establishment of peace and happiness upon the best and surest foundations. It was from no factious opposition to the President that we opposed his re-clecwho have made war upon it have re- tion. The unparalled majority which he has ceived the full punishment due to their treason. They have also as fully determined that they will no longer tolerate liberties, and we shall look to the future of mined that they will no longer tolerate his career with hope. The bitter rancor which has been excited, will, we trust, be allayed, horses" while crossing a raging stream, and mag, in the hope that he will be able to bear us over the torrent of civil strife. We are without a single star dimmed ... "We have now to co-operate with the President, as we have done in the past, to crush

President until rebellion is overthrown .-

out the rebellion, and to braise the head of the serpent which has struck its fange at the do this in the most effective manner, without putting on any drags to impede the warward victory. We shall wait with anxiety the reassembling of Congress, and the developments of future policy, which will be given in the annual Message of the President. We hope that they will be of such a character that loyal Kentucky can cheerfully endorse We have been earnest in our support of the Government, and we shall be glad t have it in our power to show oursely sequally earnest in the advocacy of Mr. Lincoln's

President's Letter to a Widow. Mrs. Bixby, the recipient of the following letter from President Lincoln, is a poor wid ow living in the Eleventh ward, Boston .-Her sixth son, who was severely wounded in a recent battle, is now lying in the Read

EXECUTIVE MANSION. Wishington, Nov. 21, 1°64.)

Pear madam:—I have been shown on the file of the War Department, a statement of s past ; the time for carnest, united effort | the Adjutant General of Massachusetts, that word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so over-whelming; but I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be the struggle is prolonged renders its is found in the thanks of the Republic they died

I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavements, and leave only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours, to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours, very sincerely and respectfully, To Mrs Bixby, Boston, Mass.

HARVY SICKLER, Esq., the able editor o the Tunkhannock [Pa.] Democrat, publishes the following in his issue of 30th October,

Nor is their duty fully discharged by circumstances under which it was taken and

cision of the people. They have a work When our only child, now in his third Washington Chronicle. of reparation to perform. The policy of year, was about eight months old, a sore jority is nearly twice 200,000 but we don't care much about figuring majorities at this date.

We think 200,000 a reasonably handsome on the country, and the man who opposes the head over his nose. These rapidly increased and uniting formed a louthsome, virulent heretofore tried to range themselves closed. We called a skilful physician, who

of loyal men and traitors. Those who have labored to destroy confidence in the covered his entire face turned jet black. The covered his entire face turned jet black. The Government, should now exert them- sore again and again burst through the and indeed if he only knew the peculiar selves to restore it. The attempts to discorded and artificial skin formed by this minish the credit and power of the Nasolution. Meanwhile many remedies were applicable to the solution. The attempts to discorded and artificial skin formed by this considerable to the solution. Meanwhile many remedies were applicable to the solution. The attempts to discorded and artificial skin formed by this considerable to the solution. Meanwhile many remedies were applicable to the solution. The attempts to discorded and artificial skin formed by this considerable to the solution. The attempts to discorded and artificial skin formed by this considerable to the solution. The attempts to discorded and artificial skin formed by this considerable to the solution. The attempts to discorded and artificial skin formed by this considerable to the solution. The attempts to discorded and artificial skin formed by this considerable to the solution. The attempts to discorded and artificial skin formed by this considerable to the solution. The attempts to discorded and artificial skin formed by this considerable to the solution. The attempts to discorded and artificial skin formed by this considerable to the solution. minish the credit and power of the Nation should at once cease, and those who have striven to depreciate our currency;

Solution. Idealwhite many resource.

Would, in the apprehensions of the future, pay that personage more money to go away than all his capital would amount to. The Brazilian province of Santa Fe is the luck-less there fixed upon by these release of currency. embarrass our financial operations; dis- open with his hands the corrupt mass which

Everything having failed, we were induced both their actual and moral aid to their imperilled country. The apologists for slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and those who have spent years of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash slavery and Iodide of Potash I

enough to express their abhorrence of dicted. His eyelushes which came out grew demagogues who have been their eager me to state in how high esteem we hold Aver's Sarsaparilla.

Prior to the election the Democracy claimed that New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Maryland Calimajority for Lincols of 31,083. In 1860, the The election returns have settled all doubts The election returns have settled all doubts on that question, except possibly one that may arise in the future, as to the existence of a Democrat in them. New York has given the President 7,500 majority; Pomisylvania about 25,000; Connecticut 2,500; Illinois, 80,000; Missouri, 20,000; Galifornia, 20,000; Total, Oregon, 2,000, and Maryland, 7,500—Total, ing. as part of her work, for the extrem of material and business prosperty, now one. has at least 50,000 voters in the front of the the President 7,500 majority; Pennsylvania Oregon, 2,000, and Maryland, 7,500 .- Total, have approximated 400,000, and the Union 114,500. Quite good enough for doubtful

> gen. M'Clellan's resignation renders Gen. Halleck the senior Major General of the Regular army. It is a significant fact, that the late Presidential canvass has been the means of depriving the army of its two has been settled up and leaves \$14,500 for ranking, Major, Generals-M'Olellan and the widow and two children. Fremont.

The Next Congress.

Of the 25 States which voted at the recen Presidential election, there are 14 in which the copperheads will not have in the next Congress, a single Representative: and there 8 other States, Delaware, Missouri, and Michigan, in each of which they will have one This is a singular announcement, and yet it is absolutely so.

As the case now stands, the friends of the Union will have in the U.S. Senate, at the opening of the next Congress, 89 members, and in the U.S. House of Representasives 143 members, being a majority of threefourths of each House.

Should the States now in rebellion be re constructed and send their Representatives o Washington, we shall still have the requi site majority of two-thirds, in each House, and thus secure the Amendment to the Con titution abolishing Slavery in all the States Who says we are not a progressive people with a popular majority of more than four hundred thousand in favor of freedom?

Vote of Vermont for President-

Official.			
	Counties.	Lincoln.	Mc Clellan
	Addison	3567	~844
	Bennington	2333	1021
	Caledonia		1115
	Chittenden	3227	921
	Essex		385
	Franklirt		1156
	Grand Isle	370	168
	Lamoille		531
	Orange	3365	1701
	Orleans		626
	Rutland		1246
	Washington		1552
	Windham		1232
	Windsor		1320

....42.419 The above does not include the vote of th soldiers in the field, which will carry up Lincoln's majority to 30,000. The Union majority in Vermont is more

than double the entire Democratic vote. 1880 A:ND 1884

There are but few counties in Pennsylvania that did better in 1864 than in 1860, and Allegheny is one of them. The vote in 1860 was as follows : Lincoln

Douglas Breckinridge 7,818 Lincoln's majority \$,907 The vote in 1864, soldiers' foots p thus:

19,428 2,092—21,520 11,589 Soldier's vote McClellan, home vote Soldiers' vote 826 - 12,415Lincoln's majority in 1864 9,105 Lincoln's majority in 1860

This is a small gain, we admit; but the majority in 186) was a hard one to gain on. Our majority of that year placed us in the front rank, then; and Philadelphia is the only county in the Union that beats us, now

men. Philadelphia. - The soldiers' vote in Philadelphia was-Lincoln, 4,240; McClellan, 1,986. The total vote of the city, including the soldiers' vote, is as follows: McClellan

Lincoln's majority

Condition of Deserters in Canada. peaches by the way of pills, and sherry, claret the city to have twelve or fifteen pails of wacounted by thousands, is no new story. By the arrival of a gentleman of this city, who hy? brought the constitution of the invalidation of the inv the arrival of a gentleman of this city, who has recently been among them, we learn by brought the constitution of the invalids they are in a very poor condition; in fact, up to Convention mark, and fitted them to About midnight a fire ing where the laws allow them, tendering their services to any person who will hire them for their board. They are in a ragged, miserable state, many of them being baremiserable state, many of them being bare-footed. The day our is formant left Queen soft-shell crabs and their hard-shell con-Victoria's territory, he saw one hundred and fifty of these poor wretches engaged by the Great Western Railroad Company. They were going to work some distance up the road.

and their pay was to be simply their scanty In moving among some four hundred of In moving among some rour numered of them, who were hovering around in the vi-cinity of the Suspension Bridge, many of them, knowing his position, urged him to intercede in their helialf with the proper authorities, stating not only their willingness, But their anxiety to return to their com experience with the use of their Extract their cases before "the powers that be," bu Sarsaparilla in our family, by stating the learning in advance that the government had been advised of the state of things in Canada, and is determined not to interfere in any way, he has not presented their cases .-

South Carolina on the Wing.

that solitary gentleman from South Carolina represented a migratory host of the peosomewhere between the opposing hosts dies. A solution of nitrate of silver was apless I lace fixed upon by these rebels of ours for their residence. If it does not become a thorn in the side of the Emperor, then either the emigration must be a deception, or the urge those of their own number to give by the high recommendations of Ayer's lesson we have taught them has entered their both their actual and moral aid to their by the high recommendations of Ayer's couls. The misfortune of the movement is that there are so very few gentlemen left in

MISSOURI: The St. Louis Democrat, in friends, good, true, valiant friends in the their abuse of those whose action on this given the sore had lost much of its virulence given the sore had lost much of its virulence given the sore had lost much of its virulence given the sore had lost much of its virulence mazes of ice and breakers, but at length hailtheir abuse of those whose action on this question the people have so decidedly and commenced to heal. Another bottle of and commenced to heal. Another bottle of and commenced to heal are entire cure, and the general presentation of the people have so decidedly and commenced to heal. Another bottle of the fair prospect of an open sea and clear sailing, Missouri now welcomes the litionists, and who have no words harsh diction that the child must die was contra- period when the last doubt of her status as a member of the Union, and as a free laber commonwealth, shall be swept away. Once more she is allowed to contemplate the glohere, among those for whom he certified aflast visited with their displeasure, the smooth as anybody's. It is unnecessary for rious future depicted in her youthful dreams, but which had been almost dashed from sight by the rude hand of war. It may be, and we doubt not it will be, that she shall rise the purer and happier for her trials, and enjoy richer prosperity as the fruit of her calami-ties. Out of much tribulation she comes sylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Maryland California and Oregon were doubtful, with the chances decidedly in favor of M'Clellan.

The election returns have settled all doubts to the principles of Christian freedom; and

material and business prosperity now open ing before her." -Clement L. Vallandigham advertise that he has resumed the practice of law in Dayton, Ohio.

-The estate of the late Senator Douglas

LADIES FURS .- The largest assortment MA Secretary Stanton has been seriously at Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Ho-2,008 Ill, but is getting better, tcl. Philadelphia.3m

Death of Prof. Benj. Silliman, Sr. Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Sr., widely

known in Europe and in America as a phy sician of eminent learning and genius, died resterday at New Haven, at the ripe age of ighty-four. Mr. Silliman was the son of General Gold Sellick Silliman, who rendered his country important service during the Revolutionary War. He graduated at Yale in 1798, afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He afterward accepted the chair of chemistry in Yale Colunknown in America. He returned after an absence of fourteen months, and publish-

ed an interesting account of his travels.

In 1807 he made a chemical analysis of a

urst in the town of Western Connecticut. He afterward assisted Dr. Wade in his experiments with the oxhydrogen blowpipe, to ican Journal of Science and Art," better itor till 1846. He was one of the earliest An ericans to give popular lectures on sciensecond time. He resigned his Professorship

1252 but continued to give lectures for in 1853, but continued to give lectures for two years longer. He was a man of simple tastes and active habits, and his old age was remarkably free from mental or bodily infirmity, and to the very last he took a deep interest in the progress of science, humanity and freecom all over the world.

A Nice "Little Bill!"

The New Orleans Times has exhumed a a most extraordinary bill of expenses of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana .-The items of the bill occupies two columns of the Times. The following is the

BECAPITHIATION. Liquors and Cigars......9,421 55 Sundry articles, such as Goblets, Wine glasses, Dec nters, spoons, wash-bowls, pitchers, towels, water buckets. &c. One Pen Case for General 150 00 Banks. Daily Papers.. Stationary.....

Bills of Sergeant-at-Arms for labor, carriage hire, Sundry items of contingent ly charged to "contin-

vouchers can be obtained, 608 70

The Times is quite jocular in its comments rus; solution so strong that when the valise pon the items of this bill. It says—" that was taken to police headquarters, opened, on the items of this bill. It says-"that frozen; hence, we have \$9,421 55 for liquors - Fe to thaw them out and restore warmth, and 55,791 came necessary. Dr. Galpin was sought .-Rome soup, shrimp, green peas, and soft person was a man, at present unknown, who shell crabs, a dose of sweet-meats, steaks and was arrested at the Metropolitan. 11,764 potatoes, poked down with a stick of celery; ; sciences, the green peas on which the people were sonr grapes to tax-payers, and the be in room No. 108.

munity." A New Army Corps to be Raised. WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28, 1864

champagne which was real grief to the com-

The following order has just been issued: WAR DEP'T, ADJ.-GEN'S, OFFICE, 1 WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 287,-Order aising and organizing a new Volunteer Ar-

my Corps.

First: That an Army Corps, to consist of not less than twenty thousand infantry, and enlisted for not less than one year, to be designated the "First Corps," shall be organized in the District of Columbia, commencing the organization on the first day of Decem A recent number of the English Brazilian paper gives currency to a statement that some wealthy planters from our rebel States one acts in opposition to the interests of the other. There can be now no middle ground for those to occupy, who have

portation to Washington, and will be credit-ed to the district in which they or their families are domiciled, and will be paid a special bounty of three hundred dollars from the substitute fund, upon being mustered into the rervice. Each recruit who preserves his arms to the end of his term, may retain them as his own upon being honorably discharged. Third: Details of organization will be proscribed by the Adjutant-General. heads of bureaus will detail competent officers for the prompt examination and organization, arming, equipping and supplying the corps.

Fourth: Major-Gen. Hancock is assigned to the command of this corps, with his head-

quarters at Washington. By order of the Secretary of War E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Proposed Currency Loan. A special dispatch to the New York Even ing Post, dated Washington, Nov. 25th, says: There is an unusual amount of speculation in reference to the financial po Mr. Fessenden is about to recommend to Congress. I am informed, on excellent authority, that the first thing, (if not the last.) which he will commend to the thoughtful consideration of the House and Senate, will be to increase the taxes. This was Mr. Chase's recommendation last June, and he was informed by the Committee of Ways glonams,
and Means and the Committee of Ways
and Means and the Committee of Finance
that the country would bear no more taxation. The new Secretary agrees with Mr.
Chase, that the credit of the Government requires still heavier tuxes. The details are not settled.

Mr. Fessenden has been urged by prominent financiers to have recourse to the old agency system as a means of negotiating a new loan of five hundred millions during the year 1865. It will be remembered that the agents sold five hundred millions of the five-twenty bonds without trouble. They are of the opinion that currency bonds can be sold at the rate of two millions per day, to say the least.

It has been suggested that a new currency

lt has been suggested that a new currency loan, extending for three years, and paying an interest of ten per cent. (in currency (be put upon the market. The gold-bonds cost the government more than thirteen per cent... Mr. Fessenden is averse to paying over seven-thirty per cent., and it is the opinion of some of the ablest financial men whose advice he occasionally seeks, that if it is announced that no more gold-bonds will be issued under any circumstances, currency bonds will be sold sufficient to meet the demands of the government, especially if the taxes be so in-creased as to give an internal revenue of four hundred millions per annum.

REMARKABLE INCENDIARISM SEVERAL HOTELS SET ON FIRE.

A concentrated and skillful attempt was made last night by secessionist thieves, con-spirators and incendiaries to set on fire our principal hotels, though, fortunately—at this time of writing. 12; 15 a.m.—without success in any instance; the efforts of the con spirators being in each case foiled by the oar discovery of the fires and, before the flame had gathered any dangerous strength. far as our present information goes, the plan of operations seems to have been for the inloge, and visited Europe to prosecute his stud-cendiary to pile together in some one of the upper rooms of a hotel, bed clothes and other combustible materials and having soaked them with turpentine or sprinkled them with phosphorus to set them on fire; then having locked the door, to disappear taking the key with him. That the community has been this is the direction of his main column, one with him. That the community has been saved from the terrible loss of property and netorite of great size and brilliancy which had life which might have been expected to at-

periments with the oxhydrogen blowpipe, to which he gave the name of "compound blowpipe," by which it is commonly known. In 1818 Professor Silliman founded the "Amer-last Register of the St. James Hotel, Twenty-sixth st. and Register of the St. James Hotel, Twenty Broadway. The room in which it was dis- but with what result we have been unable to covered was locked, and on the door being known in Europe and America sa "Silliman's forced, the bed was found sprinkled with Journal," of which he remained senior ediin the room piled together on the floor, with a number of lucifer matches alight. Happily the fire was soon extinguished, the dam

the third floor. This was, after a little trouble, extinguished. At 8:35 p. m. news comes across the city that rooms Nos. 129 and 140 of the St. Nicholas Hotel are on fire. The same difficulty with the doors is here experienced, and o forcing an entrance, when the flames are extinguished similar traces of an attempted ar-son are found to exist. Both the rooms were badly burnt, the damage done amounting to nearly \$2,500. The fire was extinguished by the fire-brigade of the establishment, un

ler the directions of the proprietor. At 9:20 fire was discovered in one of the cooms of the Lafarge House; a fire evidently planned in exactly the same manner, and attempted through the same agencies of phosphorus and turpentine, but being early discovered was put out with a trifling damage. At 10.13 the Metropolitan Hotel was found 65 60 on fire; the fire again being on one of the branch railroad runs through Milledgeville upper floors, but being early discovered was

of Lovejoy's Hotel, with door locked, was found in flames, to the great consternation of the guests, many of whom had retired to ject being Milledgeville, the capital of the rest; but by the energetic, courageous, and persistent efforts of the domestics and Mr. ..1,901 00 Huggins, the proprietor, the fire was got un-...8,111 55 der before it had spread to any other of the and thence struck to Gordon, avoiding Ma-

At 12 o'clock an alarm of fire was a second on the fourth floor was found on fire, flames issuing form the bed. Alarm was given at once, and by the efforts of the people of the ouse, assisted by such of the guests as were on the spot, the fire was subdued. At the Metropolitan Hotel a valise was liscovered in the room, which had been on - tire; in it some old clothes and a mar of old gaiters soaked in some solution of

and the guiters' thrown on the floor, they Two arrests were made last night by the solice. One was that of a woman who was seen to leave the St. Nicholas shortly before to thaw them out and restore warmth, and the fire was discovered, and was next seen to for cigars to steady their nerves. Some few leave the Lafrago House, when almost imwere more delicate than others, and when mediately after her departure a fire was dispartially restored, a little nourishment be-covered there also. The woman is known, but we are requested not to give any particulars respecting her at present. The other

During the evening Chief-Engineer Dock- true hour of her trial is come. Sherman i-That deserters from the forces of the and champagne to restore the palate, with an ter on each floor ready for any emergency, United States are in Canada, and can be olive or two to give the wine piquancy, and advice which was in most instances followed. The damage at the Metropolitan Hotel him off, as far as possible, from the will amount to more than \$1,50. The fire point to which he could reasonably look for

that they are for the most part beggars, roam- continue running up this invaluable account room No. 28 of the Belmont Hotel. Fultonwere done brown, the sweet-meats which Hotel. On entering, the fire was found to

tering were found to proceed from the bed as in the other cases, the means of ignition Although this is not confirmed by any offi-

ing last night, the doors of most of them being kept locked and guarded, so as to prevent the admission of any persons not he longing to the house, while many of the ter him, and were he forced to retreat. guests preferred to sit up all night in preference to taking the chance of being caught asleep should an alarm be given during the tions. While keeping the Atlantic coast in

The detective force under Chief John S. through their instrumentality that the two upon a line which will give him plenty of Sherman occupies Griffin and will rapidly arrests before referred to were made. The room in case of difficulty in movin; direct demonstrate upon this city, and perhaps prisoners were detained during last night at Police Hendquarters, preparatory to their examination this morning. - Tribune.

. ----- --Another Centenarian Voter.

Mr. Win. McFarland, of Cowanshannock township, in this county, is, we are informed, 104 years of age and, for one of his years, is still quite vigorous. He voted for General Washington and at every Presidential election since. Like Deacon Phillips, and numerous other patriarchs, he voted, on the 8th inst., for Abraham Lincoln. He abominates rebels and their sympathizers as he did the tories in his youth. The pristine fires of patrictism still glow in the breasts of the venerable men who passed through the flery ordeal of the Revolution. May they all live to see our present terrible orde I safely passed and permanent union and peace restored. Southern Wit.

While the train was stopping at a small place near Weldon, a robust Georgia troop-er hailed one of the many loungers about the election with: 'Say, you tur-heel, got any tar for sale? The native so addressed answered rather shortly to his 'gallant defend-or,' No, sir-ee.' 'W-a-l-i, you've got some pitch here, haven't you?'' 'Nary pitch,' an-swered the sand hiller. 'Well, then, what

have you done with 'em; for you know you live on sich stuff ?" About this time the long, lean specimen of a tar-maker brightened un replied, 'Well, we sold all we had Jeff Davis,' The Georgian, thrown off his guard, could not resist asking, 'Why, what did old Davis want with all that tar? Quoth the man of pitch, 'Why, you Georgians run so, that he had to buy something to make you stick.'-N. Y. Evening Post.

OFFICIAL VOTE .- The following is the official vote for President and Vice President in Cumberland county;

McClellan, Lincoln Army vote. 345 4,858 751 Majority,

PERSONS LIVING in cities bogin to wear glasses earlier than country people, from the want of opportunities of looking at things at a distance; Those who wish to put off the evil day of spectacles, should accustom themselves to long views. The eye is always while, we direct the sight to some far-distant object, even for a minute. Great travelers and hunters are seldom near-sighted. Humbolt at eighty-seven could read unaided. Sailors discorn objects at a great distance with considerable distinctness when

a common eye sees nothing at all.

NEWS FROM SOUTPERN

THAT ABOUTSHERMAN? - INDICATIONS AND

From Richmond papers of the 23d inst., e gather the following items: FROM GEORGIA From the Dispatch, Nov. 23.

We have no official information from Geor ia. From such intelligence as reaches us through what we deem trustworthy sources we conclude that Sherman's main army is operating in the country embraced be ween the railroads running from Atlanta to Au-gusta, from Atlanta to Macon, and the Georgia and Central Railroad. He is in the very heart and center of the State, his infantry body of his cavalry has advanced to within a short distance of Augusta, and the other tend such a plot, by its fortunate and early has struck the Georgia Central road, leading discovery, is a matter for profound thankwithin a few miles of Macon, and at Gordon

ascertain. Sherman is everywhere laying waste the country with fire at d sword, showing clearly that it is his determination to take no step ckward. His force, cavalry included, is not believed to exceed thirty thousand men; and it seems certain that, if vigorous measures are taken by our generals, he must be checked and destroyed. It is impossible he should be able to support his army on the country—a fact which alone must very soon embarrass him sorely.

Most people seem to have very little idea of the situation of the railroads in the country in which Sherman is now operating. We Il endeavor to make it as clear as we can. Two railroads, beside the Chattanooga, which runs north, have their rise in Atlanta. The Georgia Railroad runs nearly due east trikes the South Carolina boundary at Hamourg: becomes thence the South Carolina oad, and terminates in Charleston. The Macon Railroad runs from Atlanta due south to Barneville; thence st right angles to its former course in an easterly direction to Macon. Thence to Savannah, pursuing a nearsouth-eastern course, runs the Central Railroad. At Gordon, on the Central Railroad, about fifteen miles east of Macon, a asily put out, the damage in this case being bout small.

At 10.30 p. m., a room on the fifth floor

Sharman's Assurance and that a portion of Sharman's Assurance and that a portion of on the Georgia Pailroad, and leaving it ject being Milledgeville, the capital of the State. It is believed that Sherman himself pursued the Macon Railroad until he came to Griffin, several miles above Barneville con altogether, and by this movement plac-ing his whole force in the rear of it. The time raised ir Lovejoy's Hotel, when a room | Georgia Railroad terminates at Augusta.-Hamburg, the South Carolina town, is on the

opposite side of the river.

THE NEWS From the Richmond Enguner, Nov. 23, The rains having put ardetermined stop to all immediate military operations in Virginon herself. Until the present year, people of that State knew nothing of the horrors of invasion, and not until the fall of Atlanta were they fully alive to the realities which war had introduced in their midst As nothing, however, has occurred in the post history of the State, save the weak uterances of a few childish men, to indicate that she will not bear up proudly, as other States have done, under the heel of the invader, we can but expect that she will emp late her long-suffering sisters, now that the tance, a fact which may be explained by the necessity the situation demands drawing

We give these positions merely that the

reader may be emailed to indre between the

interior towns, as he captured others, in the only the exigencies of the occasion.—

St., but was soon extinguished. The dam, northern part of the State, during the Sumage will not exceed \$50. The usual bottle of the campaign. It is not at all improbable the phosphorus was discovered in between the state of the control o Oh! how these jolly dogs must have relished phosphorus was discovered in between the that he may take the capital of the State, their quiet little dinner at Galpin's—their two beds when the flames had been put out. At 12.30 a. m. the firemen, returning from the Belmont House, discovered flames in one It was rumored yesterday that he had moved of the rooms on the fourth floor of Tammany | in a single column from Forsyth to Milledge ville; that his cavalry had made a descent upon the Macon and Milledgeville Railroad The door was locked, and the flames on enbeing again a bottle of phosphorus. The cial information, it is by no means unlikely; damage will perhaps equal \$100 from fire for, althouh Forsyth is nearer to Macon than and water.

Strict watch was kept at all the hotels dur-latter point would be a very strategic move.

The probability of being pursued by any view, as the object of his expedition, with Young were of course on the alert, and it was caste to his performance, he appears to move It is probable, at the from his abandoned base, and hazarding everything in case of a repulse. In case of the either. That combinations are in progress, nowever, to foil the purposes of the enemy there can be no coubt; and we may expect o hear in a few days some definite account of them. A decisive move cannot long be

delayed. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

From the Enquirer, Nov. 23. It is among the many novel and curious features of the present war, that for a week and more the two beligerent parties have been kept in equal ignorance of the plans, and even the position, of two powerful arnies. This is all the more remarkable, as the Northern Press, though shackeled, is still full of energy and enterprise, and our own journals are restrained only by considerations of discretion and public policy. But the vast territory over which the operations of this war extend, the sparse population of the South-West, and the effectually broken lines of communication, explain the perplexing obscurity, in which the maneuvers of Hood and Sherman are shrouded. We know, in our midst, tolerably well what the intentions of our own General are. Brave and thirds of the best dwelling and business housbold in execution, experienced, and guided by the master mind of Beauregard, in his general plans, his westward move may puzzle us, but cannot cause any apprehension. What he has concealed from his wily adversary, we he has concealed from his wily adversary, we shall, of course, not make known through Brown, the public buildings, and the houses our columns, especially as nothing but a change in the weather, with the honed for mprovement in the roads, is wanting to develop his plans, and, we trust, bring them to happy issue.
It is different "ith Sherman's purpose in

marching out of Atlanta, which seems to be unknown to the North, and is probably in unknown to the North, and is probaby in its general outlines alone dictated by Grant and the powers above him. Its general character, however, is not difficult to guess, from a military point of war; for, after all, war is not a mere game of contingencies, but a science, and as such, subjected to fixed rules, which no good General—will violate, as he have the too wall how surely the negative knows but too well how surely the penalty follows the neglect of certain first principles. Thus it is evident enough that Sherman has tried for the last months, and tried under most aggravating difficulties, to hold by the railroad, which forms his main line of communication with his base at Nashville. In doing this, he had to contend with the dash-ing attacks of Forrest, the steady pressure of Hood, and the hostility of the inhabitants all around him; his own army was exhaust relieved, and sees better, if, after reading a- ed by incessant marches and counter-marches decimated by continued fighting and wasting disasse, and finally reduced to one-half the political exigencies of the Presidential election. Still he has held on to the last extremity, without resuming the offensive at one point, but waiting patiently to take advantage of any errors which the young, zealous General on his flank might commit in to carry all they cat. With this train he Gentlemen's Hats.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen's Hats.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen's Hats.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen's Hats.—All the latest styles around it. He has either been disappointed in this expectation, or he has been unable, from want of men or of skill, to take advantage of the control of the strength of the control of the strength of the control of the

tage of them. This only, he has gained, and it is no small gain to him, with his plans for the Winter, that Hood is far off to the West, THAT ABOUT SHERMAN?—INDICATIONS AND only feebly threatening his rear and his flank, and with the 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 that his pursuit has been but a series of feints, and that the door to West Tennessee was purposely left open to allure the eager looks of our gallant men in that direction.

In the meantime, Sherman has found out

vhat was long ago predicted on our side, that Atlanta could no longer be considered as the pivot of an army, which is unable to find subsistence in that exhausted country. It can never be made a strong place, because it is commanded by surrounding hights; it could easily have been taken during the three days when our troops we before it, if they had been in stronger force. Besides, to make it a valuable make it. make it a valuable point d'appui, it would require to be re-stored with ammunition and provisions, which it is now impossible to introluce. Nor could it be any longer considerduce. Nor could it be any longer considered as a great depot, for the railroad being destroyed, or seriously threatened with constant attacks, it becomes valueless as such. Having, therefore, recruited and reorganized his army, and having drawn ample supplies from his base of operations as well as from the scanty remnants of the country around him, he resumes his march Southward.— What may be the ultimate end of this haz rdous but brilliant enterprise, is, of course, not known to the public; it is most likely, we think, not finally determined upon by Sherman himself.

This much only is certain, that he will try to possess himself first to Macon. Success in the maneuver would bring him to valuable advantages, besides the mere prestige of occupying the town and destroying whatever may be valuable there to our Government. He could thus obtain command of the rail-roads, which lead from Macon eastward to Augusta and the seat of Government, and Augusta and the seat of Government, and westward to the Mississippi, thus effectually destroying our communications with the Trans Mississippi Department. He would, moreover cut off Hood and his army from moreover cut off Hood and his army from his base of operations, his supplies and his means of conferring with the seat of Government. In these aspects the move is a form-idable one, and it is no use to shut our eyes willfully to the danger; far better look it in the face and prepare for resistance with vig-or and dispatch. It is not unlikely that Sherman may hope even more from the moral effect of such a success on the minds of the people of Georgia. In this, we are assured he will be bitterly disappointed, and anon discover how far he has been misled by well meant but incautious expre certain high officials. We are equally sure that as soon as Sher-

man's true intentions become sufficiently

Governor to the

known to prepare for counter-movement

Georgia will rise, from the numblest citizen, in self-defence and manly resistance. She will show the same incom parable energy and vigor, with which the people of Virginia have risen in arms: the same concord which here prevails between the authorites and the people and the same disinterestedness with which separate interests have been sacrificed to the one great and sacred purpose. Sherman may do great harm. He may emulate the destruction of Sher dan in our Valley, he may imitate Napoleon's inhuman order in carrying of all ttle, to burn the woods and destroy the fruit trees, for such is war and its horrors Georgia will have to taste the bitter cup, that has so long been at our lips. Her coun try may be ravaged, her fields may be wastd, the tears of the fatherless and the widow i her midst may mourn over cold-blooded massacres; but her revenge is at hand, and opportunity to show her loyalty, her gallantry, and all her highest virtues, is at hand. For Sherman will place himself in the most perilous position that can well be pushing forward and making war sustain war to the utmost. He has cut himself off irrevocably from his line of communications a very few weeks' warfare must exhaust al his resources, and the very magnitude of his forces will paralyze them from the failure of the muniments of war. The further his army, a movable column of unusual size, removes from his base, the greater the difficulty of support, even if supplies are still in the country. The necessity of providing for their own wants, it is well military discipline and subordination; it loads to individual pillage, and demoraliza-tion. The simplest arms put into to the hands of reserves, militiamen and boys will nable the people of Georgia to cut off the enemy's foraging parties, to intercept his communications with the different parts of is column, to harrass him on the flank and the rear, and thus do him more injury than he would receive in a pitch battle.

THE MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN. The latest reliable intelligence from the front, in Georgia says The Macon Intilligenc-cr of the 18th inst., we have received from gentleman who left Griffin last night Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock. Gen. Wheeler fought the enemy—who was advancing with a force estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 in two columns, one on the McDonough and the other on the Jonesboro' Road-at Bear Creek, ten miles above Griffin, until late in the evening, when he fell back to Griffin, and was passing through that city on its right when our informant left. Our infansome convenient interior towns to give a try forces were falling back to Barnesville demonstrate upon this city, and perhaps Milledgeville. It is reported that Sherman has applied the torch to a large portion of occupation of Milledgeville, therefore, Sav-annah, and Charleston will be evidently the Donough. It is also reported that he has annah, and Charleston will be evidently the objective points of the expedition, both or destroyed the Railroad from Atlanta to the Chattahooche and burnt the bridge at the river on the road. The foregoing we deem to be reliable information, and it is all we deem to be reliable information, and it is all we have at the time we write. It is evident that Sherman has inagurated a winter campaign and that Georgia is the field which he esigns to desolate.

A BONFIRE TO GOV. BROWN-HIS HOUSE BUREED.

The same paper learns that Gov. Brown's sidence, in Canton, Cherokee County, embracing his commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, outhouses, &c., together with his office building, were all burned to the ground by the vandal foe, a few days ago. The of-ficer in command of the vandals who were sent to execute the work they so ruthlessly performed, allowed the family who were living on the premises at the time, only fif-teen minutes to remove the furniture from the house, and all that was not removed within that time was devoured by the flames .--The same party burned the courthouse, jail, academy and both the hotels, and about twoes in Canton. A force of some three or four thousand of the yandals was within a mile puzzle or two of the town, while some seventy of . What the band were sent into the town, under an of all who have been prominent Southern nien.

"WHAT OF THE NIGHT." The Agusta Constitutionalist of the 18th, under the above caption says:

"Our city on yesterday was full of rumors, and as evening came on, a general buzz went through the whole community. The truth is, the rumor comes so direct and positive that Sherman is marching from Atlanta on Macon, and probably on this city, in two columns, and with four or five corps, that by 9 o'clock last night it was very generally be-lieved. Our office was full of our staid and sturdy citizens, discussing the pros and cons. The general belief is that Sherman was yesterday with part of his army at Jonesboro' and McDonough, and part near Covington, that he had burned Rome, Marietta, Atlanta, the bridge over the Chattahoochee, and was tearing up the railroad behind him.
Our careful and thoughtful opinion of this
whole matter is that if General Sherman is advancing with even 30,000 men, his ammunition and provision train, to put it at the lowest calculation, will so encumber him that a force of ten thousand determined men can before the army advances one hundred miles, make it a retreating and disorganized one. He cannot have in his train, for am-