

To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Writers are intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer...

To Our Correspondents. THE TRIBUNE has now a larger Exchange list than it can afford—embracing at least half the Newspaper Press of the loyal States.

NEWS OF THE DAY. THE WAR. Acting Rear-Admiral Stribling commanding the East Gulf Squadron, communicates from Key West, the following captures: The schooner Lucy, under English colors, on the 19th inst., by the schooner Sea Bird, a tender to the Hendrick Hudson, and the schooner No. 1, on the 24th, by the U. S. steamer Neia.

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A Union cavalry expedition in the Shenandoah Valley, developed into a battle on the 23d inst., at Rood's Hill, the Union cavalry, under Custer and Towell, engaging the enemy, and making several gallant charges. The battle lasted for six hours, and the object of the expedition—the discovery of Early's position and strength—having been accomplished, our forces retired.

The mail boat from City Point to Washington yesterday, brings nothing of special importance from the front, except the report that a part of Early's force has arrived in Butler's front. It seems probable from concurrent rumors that Lee has dispatched some of his troops to Georgia.

There is a reaffirmation, on the part of The Louisville Journal, that the 1st Regt. of Gen. Hood occupied Waynesboro, Tenn., through threatening both Nashville and Paducah. Our army, confronting him, is reported at Paducah.

Admiral Porter communicates to the Navy Department the arrival at Fortress Monroe of the U. S. steamer Isaco. She captured in the Gulf Stream the schooner Sybil, of Nassau, which had a cargo of 307 bales of cotton.

Charles Williams, a colored United States soldier was executed at the Old Capital Prison, at Washington, yesterday, for the murder of a colored woman near Casey, a short time ago.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Asia, from Liverpool Nov. 19, via Queenstown Nov. 23, arrived at Halifax yesterday, bringing two days later news from Europe.

The report that the steamer Laurel, from Liverpool, has transferred a crew to a large Rebel privateer named the Sea King, of Madeira, is confirmed. Captain Sommes explained to the men what they were expected to do in the Rebel service. Out of about one hundred men, thirty six died.

The English Home Secretary has refused to receive Miller, and he was to be executed on Nov. 11.

The official correspondence between the American Consul at Bahia and the President of the Province is published. It is reported that Brazil has broken off friendly communications with the United States, and that England has called upon the great Powers to protest collectively against the seizure of the 20rdia.

Garibaldi, who had falsely been represented as having uttered pro-Southern views, has written another letter, expressive of his sympathy with our cause.

Both Houses of the Danish Rigsraad have now adopted the treaty of peace, and the King would sign it on the 12th of November.

New insurrectionary movements are reported from Venice, and troops were sent in pursuit of the armed bands.

GENERAL NEWS.

Monticello, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, in Albemarle County, Virginia, was sold at auction at Richmond on Thursday, under the acquiescence of, for eighty thousand five hundred dollars. Benjamin F. Pickin, purchaser. A negro woman and her seven children all of the latter being under seven years of age, brought twenty-three thousand dollars. A negro man was sold for upward of seven thousand dollars.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday, and the returns of the disputed First District of the Twenty-first Ward, having been found in the office of the County Clerk, they were canvassed and approved. The canvass is now completed, and to-day, at noon, the result will be officially declared.

The case of Mrs. Sarah Hutchins, who has been convicted by a military commission of sending arms to Harry Gilmore, and sentenced to five years imprisonment, attracts much attention at Washington, and a strong effort is being made to procure a mitigation of her punishment.

The U. S. transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from Fort Royal, S. C., at 7 p. m., Tuesday, Nov. 22, and Fortress Monroe 24th inst., was ordered to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster, U. S. A., arrived here at 7:30 last night.

The steamship Suwa Nada, Capt. Jayne, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, with dates to the 13th inst. We are indebted to Purser Lewis P. Thomas for his kind attention, and the prompt delivery of our files.

The agent having in charge the numerous assigned peace petition from England has arrived at Washington, with the intention of presenting it to the President of the United States.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British troops was celebrated by a display of flags from the City Hall and many of our principal hotels.

cessionists may be a question, although the latter are more generally suspected. By early discovery and prompt action, the buildings were saved without serious damage in any case. We believe a few arrests were made of parties suspected of having set the fires. There was much excitement, of course, and it would at the time have been difficult to have rescued any fairly suspected person from the summary punishment of lynch law.

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GEN. SHERMAN.

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Sifting the confused and somewhat contradictory reports which we print this morning from Rebel sources, we collect a clear general notion of the movements of Sherman's army since it left Atlanta. It has traversed and completely swept the territory lying between the Georgia and the Central Railroads, and moving in separate columns, with cavalry making wide detours on its flanks, and reaching far in advance of the infantry, has seemed to move, equally toward Augusta and toward Macon, and has even created a doubt whether a third distinct column be not moving upon Milledgeville by a road lying midway between the other two.

From such news as is furnished by the Georgia papers, the previous statement of the Richmond press, that Sherman, on the 19th, was within eighteen miles of Macon, is inferentially confirmed. It is now more circumstantially reported that on Wednesday, the 16th, the Rebel Gen. Wheeler met the advance of Gen. Sherman ten miles north of Griffin, and "fought the enemy" until late in the evening.

Gen. Wheeler commands an irregular force of cavalry, and all the fighting he could have done was to skirmish, and fall back as the heads of Sherman's columns showed themselves on the two roads—the McDonough and Jonesboro' roads—by which they were pressing forward. At that same date, the Rebel "infantry forces"—which means Howell Cobb's Georgia ragamuffins—were retreating upon Barnesville, fifteen miles beyond Griffin; and there was, of course, no thought of resisting, or even of delaying, Gen. Sherman's march.

It is further stated that on the 18th, at 14 o'clock, the "Yankee cavalry" were only eight miles north of Forsyth, which is itself but twenty-two miles north-west of Macon. At that place they would cut off Cobb from Macon unless he had made remarkably good time that it is not only probable but next to certain they would be within eighteen miles, as before reported, on the following day. We speak of cavalry only, but the Richmond papers have previously given us to understand that Macon was thus approached by an infantry force. If this later and more detailed story is true, it may be doubted whether any portion of Sherman's infantry was at that date quite so near the city. Yet we do not suppose Sherman is sending his cavalry on mere raids in advance of its supporting infantry columns, and there had been time enough for infantry to get within one day's march as near to Macon as the cavalry is known to have been.

Therefore, following the movements of the right wing of this grand expedition, we may fairly infer that the accounts received via Savannah of the capture and burning of Macon are probable. That news is two days later than the latest received by way of Richmond, and reports that Milledgeville had shared the fate of Macon. We express no positive opinion as to either town, but we consider the statement entitled to consideration. Beside the column which we have traced from the 12th to the 19th, following the line of the Macon and Western Railroad, which is the road from Atlanta, a second and central column is heard of at McDonough, at Indian Springs, at Monticello and at Hillsboro; and though these places are not all on the direct road to Milledgeville, they are so near to it that expeditions of cavalry may easily have radiated to either point as far from the direct line of march. At all events, if troops of our line have been at Monticello, which is half way between the two railroads, and more than half way from Atlanta to Milledgeville, it is certain that there was a distinct column moving by that road to Milledgeville, at which place it is no doubtless to be joined by the troops which formed the right wing of the cooperating armies.

The extreme left of Gen. Sherman has moved meanwhile nearly due east along the Georgia Railroad, and up the roads which lie parallel to it. Infantry was at Sheffield on the 16th, which is thirty miles east of Atlanta and eight north of the railroad. This column, therefore, if it left Atlanta, as reported, on the 14th, had made its prescribed fifteen miles a day. Cavalry was at Social Circle, a railway station eleven miles south-east of Sheffield on the following day; and here as in the case of the center and left, the cavalry is apparently but the due advance guard of the main infantry force, and not an independent command bent upon raids. We learn further that on the following day, the 18th, Rebel trains on the Georgia Road ran no farther west than Union Point, which is forty miles east of Social Circle. The inference is compulsory that the railroad between those stations was abandoned without the slightest effort at defense; and that in fact there were no means of defense. Union Point is about due north from Milledgeville, but could not probably be reached quite so soon as the latter place. And it seems to be the Rebel opinion that the column moving toward Augusta is to effect a junction south of that point with the forces which shall have passed through Macon and Milledgeville, instead of those forces moving finally up to Augusta. Thus, once more, the evidence points to a general and final advance of the combined columns under Gen. Sherman to some point in the neighborhood of Savannah. We cannot expect to be accurately informed of what happens on the intermediate routes, but

the spirit of universal freedom, they become aware of their anomalous position in the nineteenth century, and in order to secure a hearing at all, they have been compelled from the beginning of the war to disavow the distinctive doctrine of their Society, and to appeal to public sympathy by representing their struggle as one, not for the maintenance of Slavery, but solely for the establishment of their independence. But even this dishonest disguise of their plans has hardly deceived a single public man in Europe. All the leaders of the Liberal parties have emphatically declared their sympathy with the emancipation policy of our Government and their hope for the suppression of the Rebellion.

Recently a statement went the rounds of the English press to the effect that Garibaldi had expressed pro-Southern views, and the Rebel organ in London, The Index, hastened to print it under the title of "A Recantation." The friends of Garibaldi supposed that this statement, so utterly inconsistent with his former and even recent declarations, was based on a misconception of some remarks made by Garibaldi in the English language in which he does not express himself fluently. Karl Blind, one of the most prominent men of German Democracy, and one of the warmest friends of our cause in Europe, asked the Liberator of Italy for an explanation, and received the following reply:

These, then, are the last days of the republic, and it is now to be seen what good will come from its fall. I am firm in the belief that such a form of government is best, and that it is not the fault of the form that the government was unstable, but of the men. In order that a republic may stand, it needs a strong central government, that the parts may be well bound together, and this is not at all adverse to freedom. It was well if this sentence were written conspicuously over every fireside, and daily read by every American. Their verity is illustrated on every page of the history of ancient Greece, wherein the rarest genius, the most transcendent abilities, the intensest patriotism, were neutralized and overborne by the fatal influences of local jealousies and the rivalry of the petty republics, which divided her soil, paralyzed her strength, and finally insured her subjugation and ruin. "State Sovereignty" dug the grave of Greek liberty and greatness, as the corresponding infatuation had for centuries rendered Italy impotent and parasitical until confronted and vanquished by the genius of labor. The history of Poland, of Germany—even the earlier history of Great Britain—impressively enforce the same warning against that spirit of anarchy and discord which has too often enabled the unprincipled and selfish to achieve their own base ends through the inflammation of local jealousies and the paralysis and destruction of central (that is, National) authority and power.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

The World has a letter from the City of Mexico, which, after setting forth the nearly complete disintegration and overthrow of the republican government, thus moralizes:

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Our fathers meant to guard against this peril in the formation, or as Washington more correctly phrased it, "the consolidation of our Union." In making the Federal Constitution in express terms "the supreme law of the land," and prescribing that "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; coin money, emit bills of credit," "lay any imposts or duties," "keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power," &c., &c., they reasonably supposed that they had provided against any possibility of such an outbreak as the Slaveholders' Rebellion being justified as only a legitimate assertion of "State Rights." It is not their fault that the present troubles are upon us: it will be ours if they revisit our country during the lifetime of our children's children even to the third or fourth generation.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

The Berlin correspondent of The London Star gives in a recent number of that paper an interesting review of the opinions of the leading daily papers of Germany respecting our war. He divides the German papers into two classes. He divides the German papers into two classes, official and reactionary on the one hand, and independent on the other. The papers of the first class, almost all belonging to one of the other section of the Liberal party, are nearly unanimous in their sympathy with the policy of the Government of the United States. The only notable exception is the Rohnische Zeitung, the leading paper in north-western Germany, which on all non-German questions follows the lead of The London Times. In Berlin, The National Zeitung, the chief organ of the Progressive party of Germany, and the Volkszeitung, a cheap Democratic paper which has the largest circulation of any German daily, issuing a daily edition of over 42,000, are champions of our cause; so are six other papers which are enumerated. Among the numerous other daily papers which are on our side, we only mention the Allgemeine Zeitung, of Augsburg, of all German papers the best known outside of Germany, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, of Leipzig, the ablest paper of Central Germany, published by Mr. Brookhaus, the greatest German publisher; the leading papers of Wurtemberg, Baden, Hanover, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, Weimar, etc. The Schlesische Zeitung, an able organ of the two duchies which have become so famous by the Dano-German war, is likewise among the number. All the papers above referred to are daily, and most of them issue both morning and evening editions.

The Rebels in Europe are deeply sensible of the unanimous opposition of all the leaders and organs of the Liberal parties of Europe to their schemes. At home, where they have to some extent succeeded in establishing a pro-Slavery Society, they can well afford to laugh at and denounce public opinion and liberalism; but in an atmosphere where public opinion enforces respect and homage to the spirit of progress and

the spirit of universal freedom, they become aware of their anomalous position in the nineteenth century, and in order to secure a hearing at all, they have been compelled from the beginning of the war to disavow the distinctive doctrine of their Society, and to appeal to public sympathy by representing their struggle as one, not for the maintenance of Slavery, but solely for the establishment of their independence. But even this dishonest disguise of their plans has hardly deceived a single public man in Europe. All the leaders of the Liberal parties have emphatically declared their sympathy with the emancipation policy of our Government and their hope for the suppression of the Rebellion.

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ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMSHIP SUWA NADA.

The New-York mail steamship Suwa Nada, Capt. Clement P. Jayne, left New-Orleans Nov. 2, 1864, at 9 a. m. and arrived yesterday.

Was detained at Fort Philip 30 minutes to take dispatches from Gen. Canby. Passed inside the bar brig Edwin L. Filer, also bark Niswagh of Thomaston. Outside the bar passed ship Confidence, 5 p. m. the ship Galena sailed from S. W. Pass for New-York, Nov. 20, last, 24.46, ton 86, signaled steamer Merrimac, Sampson, Nov. 21, 9.40 a. m., 25 miles west Sand Key, exchanged signals with the steamer Oriental. From Carrsfort Reef to lat. 34, to lon. 33, experienced heavy north-west gales with very heavy sea.

FIFTH DISTRICT UNION ALDERMANIC CONVENTION.—This Convention met at the appointed hour, at No. 165 Spring-st., last evening, but failed to make any nomination, adjourning to meet at 7 o'clock next Tuesday evening.

SEVENTH DISTRICT UNION ALDERMANIC CONVENTION.—The Aldermanic Convention of the Seventh District convened last evening at Bloeker Building, Mr. John Taylor of the Fifteenth Ward in the chair, and nominated Mr. Wm. H. Godney for Alderman.

ALDERMANIC NOMINATION.—John Battersberry was nominated for Alderman by the Union Convention in the First Aldermanic District last evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

REMARKABLE INCENDIARISM.

SEVERAL HOTELS SET ON FIRE.

A concentrated and skillful attempt was made last night by economist thieves, conspirators and incendiaries to set on fire our principal hotels, though, fortunately—at this time of writing, 15:15 a. m.—without success in any instance, the efforts of the conspirators being in each case foiled by the early discovery of the fire and before the flames had gathered any dangerous strength. So far as our present information goes, the plan of operations seems to have been for the incendiaries 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 looked the door, to disappear taking the key with him. That the community has been saved from the terrible loss of property and life which might have been expected to attend such a plot, by its fortunate and early discovery, is a matter for profound thankfulness.

At 8:43 last evening the news was telegraphed to the different police stations that a fire had been discovered on the third floor of the St. James Hotel, Twenty-sixth-st. and Broadway. The room in which it was discovered was locked, and on the door being forced, the bed was found sprinkled with phosphorus, the bedclothes and other articles in the room piled together on the floor, with a number of lucifer matches alight. Happily the fire was soon extinguished, the damage done being trifling.

At 8:45 p. m. Barnum's Museum was found to be on fire on the stairs leading to the third floor. That was, after a little trouble, extinguished.

At 9:30 p. m. news came across the city that rooms Nos. 123 and 140 of the St. Nicholas Hotel are on fire. The same difficulty with the doors is here experienced, and on forcing an entrance, when the flames are extinguished similar traces of an attempted arson 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 under the directions of the proprietor.

At 9:30 fire was discovered in one of the rooms 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 on fire, the fire again being on one of the upper floors, but being early discovered was easily put out, the damage in this case being but small.

At 10:30 p. m., a room on the fifth floor of Lovejoy's Hotel, with door locked, was found in flames, to the great consternation of the guests, many of whom had retired to rest, but by the energetic, courageous, and persistent efforts of the domestics and Mr. Higgins, the proprietor, the fire was got under before it had spread to any other of the rooms.

At 12 o'clock an alarm of fire was a second time raised in Lovejoy's Hotel when a room on the fourth floor was found on fire, flames issuing from the bed. Alarm was given at once, and by the efforts of the people of the house, assisted by such of the guests as were on the spot, the fire was subdued.

At the Metropolitan Hotel a valise was discovered in the room which had been on fire, in it some old clothes and a pair of old gaiters soaked in some solution of phosphorus, a solution so strong that when the valise was taken to police headquarters, opened, and the gaiters thrown on the floor, they burst into a flame.

Two arrests were made last night by the police. One was that of a woman who was seen to leave the St. Nicholas shortly before the fire was discovered, and was next seen to leave the Lafarge House, when almost immediately after her departure a fire was discovered there also. The woman is known, but we are requested not to give any particulars respecting her at present. The other person was a man, at present unknown, who was arrested at the Metropolitan.

During the evening Chief Engineer Decker telegraphed to all the principal hotels in the city to have twelve or fifteen pails of water on each floor ready for any emergency, advice which was in most instances followed.

The damage at the Metropolitan Hotel will amount to more than \$1,000. The fire was in room No. 302.

About midnight a fire was discovered in room No. 29 of the Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., but was soon extinguished. The damage will not exceed \$50. The usual bottle of phosphorus was discovered in between the two beds when the flames had been put out.

At 12:30 a. m. the fireman, returning from the Belmont House, discovered flames in one of the rooms on the fourth floor of Tammany Hall. On entering, the fire was found to be in room No. 106.

The door was locked, and the flames on entering were found to proceed from the bed as in the other cases, the means of ignition being again a bottle of phosphorus. The damage will perhaps equal \$100 from fire and water.

Strict watch was kept at all the hotels during last night, the doors of most of them being kept locked and guarded, so as to prevent the admission of any persons not belonging to the house, while many of the guests preferred to sit up all night in preference to taking the chance of being caught asleep should an alarm be given during the night.

The detective Fred under Chief John S. Young went of course on the alert, and it was through their instrumentality that the two arrests before referred to were made. The prisoners were detained during last night at Police Headquarters, preparatory to their examination this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARIOS SOCIETY.—The first concert of the season by this Society will be given to-night, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Mr. William Haysman will conduct, and Messrs C. Bergmann, W. Lott, H. Moltenhauer and C. Demuth contribute their assistance.

FRENCH THEATRE.—Two comedies—"The Poudre aux Yeux," one of the most complete successes of the Gymnase, and "L'Image," by Scribe—will be represented this evening, for the first time, by Mr. Jougnot's company.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. Edwin Booth's engagement opens to-night at this theater, with "Hamlet," which will be produced in a style of unusual completeness and brilliancy.

MATINEE TO-DAY.—At the "Salle Diabolique," by Robert Heller, at the Hippodrome, by the excellent equestrian company, at the Menagerie, No. 53 Broadway, and at Hope Chapel, where the Stereoscopic will be exhibited.

TREASURER OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—For the first time in over twenty years the representatives of the Fire Department are called upon to elect a new Treasurer. Mr. Giles having declined a re-nomination. The candidates before the representatives are George F. Nesbitt and James L. Miller. Mr. Nesbitt is one of the oldest printers in our city and is at the head of the largest Job Printing establishment in New-York. He is a man of unblemished integrity, and has been relieved from the necessity of attending personally to business as to enable him to devote the necessary time to the duties of the office; and we risk nothing in saying that the Fire Department funds would be as safe with him as with any other man in the city. Besides which, he is particularly fitted to pay the pensions of the unfortunate widows and orphans who are entitled to receive assistance from the funds. Mr. James L. Miller is a Corporation officer attached to the Street Department of the City Government. We are not personally acquainted with him, and know nothing about his ability to fill this very important office; but as the Firemen of our city are the principal parties interested, we presume that they will be careful to select the candidate best calculated to perform the duties of the office.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

The steamer Perry, from Memphis, 23d, has passed, with 226 bales of cotton for St. Louis. Gen. Washburne has issued an order defining the lines of the District of West Tennessee, and prohibiting the passing of supplies beyond the lines, or the passage of individuals in or out, except refugees and deserters. Licenses for cotton-trading boats are revoked, and all boats are prohibited from landing supplies between Cairo and Memphis, and no crossing over allowed between Tennessee and Arkansas.

The steamer Katy collided with the Des Moines at Diamond Island, Cairo River, on Tuesday night. The Katy sank, and two or three of her crew were drowned, and the cargo of Government cattle and private freight lost. The value of the Katy was not ascertained.

THE CASE OF MRS. HUTCHINS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 25, 1864. The case of Mrs. Sarah Hutchins, who has been convicted by a military commission of sending arms to Harry Gilmore, and sentenced to five years imprisonment, attracts much attention here, and a strong effort is being made to procure a mitigation of her punishment.

Several steamers have arrived at Annapolis with released prisoners from Savannah. Many of the most earnest portion of the loyal citizens of Baltimore earnestly protest against any leniency being shown to Mrs. Hutchins, considering that the social position of the lady should not shield her from the full measure of responsibility, considering that her offense was extending encouragement to such a public enemy, free-laborer and high-wayman as Harry Gilmore. It is a double offense—an offense not only against the State of Maryland, but a high crime against the nation—meriting the most rigorous and condign punishment, such as will deter many others of her sex in this city and State from like offenses, who seem to regard expressions of sympathy with a public enemy as an inalienable pastime.