Richmond Dispatch.

BY J. A. COWARDIN & CO.

THE DISPATCH is published daily, (Sundays excepted,) at FIFTY DOLLARS for twelve months; TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; or FIVE DOLLARS for one month, in advance. All remittances by mail are at the risk of those who make them.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXVII. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864. NO. 125.

Richmond Dispatch.

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of TWO DOLLARS per square for each insertion—eight line (or less) constitute a square.
Larger advertisements in exact proportion.
Advertisements published till forbid will be charge $2 per square for every insertion.

LOST, STRAYED AND STOLEN.

LOST, on the 22d instant, between Richmond and Chaffin's farm, on Osborne or Mill roads, a PACKAGE OF CLOTHING ROLLS, which are valueless to any other person than the owner.—The finder will be rewarded and confer a favor on the Third regiment local troops by leaving them at the post-office immediately. no 24—1t*

LOST, on yesterday, on Broad street, between the Central depot and Trinity Church, a LIGHT BROWN VEIL. A suitable reward will be paid if left at the Dispatch office. no 24—1t

HORSE STOLEN.—On Wednesday night, the 16th instant, was stolen out of the stable, from the farm of the late Colonel D. B. Harris, in Goochland county, a flea-bitten GREY MARE, medium size, about eight years old; in addition to several saddle marks, she has scars made by some irruption on the back behind the saddle marks. Any information which would lead to her recovery would be gratefully received by

MRS. D. B. HARRIS.

Address, Thompson's Cross Roads, Louisa county, Virginia. no 23—6t

STRAYED, on the night of the 20th instant, a large SORREL HORSE, with a star in his forehead; a small sore on his withers, caused by the saddle; his mane worn short by the collar, and a short, bushy tail. A reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for his return to

W. W. McCLOY,
Company B, Twenty-fourth Virginia cavalry,
no 23—3t* Gary's brigade.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from my yard, below Fort Davis, a few days ago, one small BLACK MULE, with a hole in one of his ears. No other mark recollected. I will pay $50 for his delivery and one hundred for the thief. Any information respecting him will be received at John Hagan's, on the corner of Seventeenth and Venable streets.

no 23—3t* ALLEN FARMER.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, on the 16th of October, near Richmond, a small, compact-built IRON GRAY MARE, with reached mane. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the mare at Mrs. Cosby's, near Taylorsville, Hanover county.

no 23—6t* JOHN G. COOK.

ESTRAY.—Taken up at the Danville Depot, on Saturday last, a COLT, which the owner can get by describing and paying charges.

F. J. SAMPSON,
no 23—3t* Richmond and Danville railroad.

AN ESTRAY HOG was taken up in my wheat-field, at Broad Rock, on Friday, the 18th instant. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take her away.

no 23—2t* P. D. McDANIEL.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, for the delivery to G. W. BLUFORD of one BOX OF CANDLES (weight, eighty pounds), which was lost last evening at the Danville Depot.

no 23—2t*

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed from my residence, on Twentieth street, a small RED COW, with a collar on her neck, with my name on a brass plate. I will give the above reward for her return to me. She was last seen in Rocketts, making her way to Mr. J. M. Taylor's farm. [no 22—3t*] H. A. PEARCE.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from my farm, in Albemarle county, on the 8th instant, THREE HORSES, viz: A BLACK MARE, stout and long-bodied, in good order and barefooted; a BLACK HORSE, in good order, slightly capped on the right hip—both about eight years old; a DARK GREY MARE, four years old, small size. They were traced fifteen miles down the Richmond road. A reward of $100 will be paid for the recovery of each.

no 19—7t* TH. J. RANDOLPH, JR.

RUNAWAYS.

RAN AWAY, on Monday, the 21st of November, from my farm, one mile below Bottom's Bridge, in Henrico county, my woman, WINNIE, twenty years old, five feet six inches high, very black; has very thick lips and a whining voice. I will give a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS if taken in the county, or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS if out of it, and placed in Hill & Dickinson's jail, where I can get her.

no 24—6t* JAMES J. SUTHERLAND.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of BOUIS & SANDERSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled at No. 114 Main street.

STEPHEN BOUIS, JR.,
JOHN F. SANDERSON.
November 17th, 1864. no 22—eod10t*

NEW CONCERN.

BOUIS, SANDERSON & TABB,
AUCTION, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENCY.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS generally, under the style and firm of BOUIS, SANDERSON & TABB; and having taken that large and commodious house, William Ira Smith's old stand, No. 114 Main street, where they have full room for storage and advantageous display of Goods, Wares and Merchandise of every description, Furniture, &c., &c., &c., they solicit consignments. Pledging their strict attention to every matter entrusted to them, to be energetic and prompt, they hope to merit and receive the patronage of their friends and the public.

Sales of REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE will be attended to in the city and adjoining counties.

STEPHEN BOUIS, JR.,
JOHN F. SANDERSON,
THOMAS T. T. TABB.
November 17th, 1864. no 22—eod10t*

NOTICE.—The fact of our Mr. THOS. T. T. TABB having associated himself with Messrs. Bouis & Sanderson in the Auction and Commission business, may cause our patrons, non-residents especially, some uneasiness in regard to the matters in our hands. This, therefore, is to announce that their interest shall have even assistance and facilities *necessarily* so, that the present our business, which heretofore, and in the present state of public affairs, could not be obtained otherwise.

We would not pass out of our hands the vast amount of property we represent without authority of, or due notice to, our patrons; hence we shall continue our business with the better prospect for the strict attention it requires.

P. M. TABB & SON, General Agents,
no 22—eod5t Office under Exchange Building.

OFFICE OF THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Richmond, November 22, 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Stockholders of the RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY who have, or shall have, dividends due to them, and uncollected, are hereby notified that all dividends will be payable only in the treasury notes of the Confederate States (in which alone, during the existing war, those dividends have been earned) until the first day of February, 1865; and after that date, at the option of this company, in the said treasury notes or in the bonds of the Confederate States, valued and paid at the price (without interest) paid for such bonds by this company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

no 23—6t J. B. WINSTON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE, privately, at my stable, on Eighteenth, between Franklin and Grace streets, one BLACK HORSE; one FURNITURE WAGON and HARNESS; one BUGGY and HARNESS; one new one-horse SLEIGH and BELLS; a quantity of HARNESS, including one light double set; six new long-handled SHOVELS, SPADES and other fixtures of a stable. I will also rent out the STABLE, which has twelve stalls, gas, water and every convenience for a stable.

no 23—3t* J. W. SATTERWHITE.

NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the IRON MASTERS of the State of Virginia will be held in Richmond, at the office of the Old Dominion Nail Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All persons interested in the production of iron are respectfully invited to attend.

J. WARREN SLAUGHTER,
Chairman of meeting.
WILLIAM WARREN, JR., Secretary. no 15—10t

NOTICE.—WILLIAM J. GENTRY, of the firm of DARBY, READ & GENTRY, having disposed of his interest, NORRIS MONGOMERY, formerly of Baltimore, has purchased an interest in the business, and the style of the firm will be hereafter DARBY, READ & CO., Belvin's Block shoe Store. no 18—1m

FOR SALE, a complete set of MACHINERY FOR MAKING LOG PUMPS, with horse-power and the privilege of renting shop, with good run of work; the owner having to go into service. Apply to THOMAS F. HOUCHINS, opposite Camp Winder, plankroad. no 23—6t*

SUPERIOR BLACK FLAX THREAD, FOR MACHINE USE.—Just received, a large supply of superior BLACK FLAX THREAD, Nos. 40, 50, 60 and 70, manufactured and wound on spools containing two ounces each, expressly for sewing machine and family uses, at

no 19—6teod EZEKIEL'S, 41 Main street.

DAY BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can obtain DAY BOARDING, within a few minutes' walk of the capitol, in a private family that keep a very good table. Address "Box 1,677," post-office. no 23—3t*

MARRIED,

At Union Station Church, by the Rev. Mr. Ray, Lieutenant T. W. BELL, of Alabama, to Miss FANNIE R. CARTER, of Richmond.

Petersburg papers please copy.

On the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Sledd, THOMAS C. EPPS, JR., of Richmond, Virginia, to Miss OTTIE A., daughter of William M. Shoemaker, of Campbell county, Virginia.

Lynchburg, Wilmington (N. C.) and Montgomery (Ala.) papers please copy.

On the 15th instant, at the residence of T. W. Royston, by the Rev. James Duncan, the Rev. JAMES W. GRANT, of Richmond, to Miss LUCY A. ADAMS, of Petersburg, Virginia, youngest daughter of David Adams, Esq.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED,

On Tuesday, November 22d, 1864, of brain fever, WILLIAM JAMES, only child of William H. and Elizabeth J. Taylor, aged seventeen months.

Ah, can it be that we shall hear
The music of thy voice no more!
Shall thy sweet face no more appear
To greet us at the opening door!
Thou art gone to thy home above,
In thy dear Saviour's arms to rest,
Where thou shalt meet with those we love,
And be, with them, forever blest.
We would not call thee back again,
Earth's dark and dreary path to tread;
For thou art free from grief and pain,
Our fair, our loved, our WILLIE, dead.

His funeral will take place on THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at the residence of his grandmother (Mrs. Elizabeth Synco), on Union Hill, at 10 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

At his residence, in Henrico county, on the 23d instant, JAMES N. SHINE, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on THIS (Thursday) MORNING, November 24th, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

On the evening of the 15th November, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thompson C. Martin, Mrs. SARAH ANDERSON, consort of Henry Anderson, deceased, in the eightieth year of her age.

At Solitaire, his residence, in Henrico county, on Tuesday morning, November 15th, Captain N. L. PALESKE, in the seventieth year of his age.

His children and relatives at a distance, who could not reach his sick chamber, may draw consolation from the reflection that he was most tenderly nursed by kind friends, and that a large concourse attended his remains to the family burial-place. [*] D.

TO FARMERS, TO FARMERS.—FOR SALE, two excellent PORTABLE PLANTATION GRIST MILLS, each capable of grinding from fifty to seventy bushels of corn and cob together per day. Apply to C. R. HODGES, at William H. Fowle, Sons & Co.'s, opposite the Dispatch office. no 24—2t*

FOUND, on the 22d instant, a PLAIN GOLD RING, with a name in it, which the owner can obtain by calling on Colonel CUNNINGHAM, southeast corner of Grace and Foushee streets.

no 24—1t*

FOUND, on Church Hill, on the 19th instant, a BLACK HORSE. The owner can get him by calling at Mr. James Walsh's, proving property and paying expenses.

no 24—1t* JOHN WALSH.

MOUNTAIN BEEF, of superior quality; also, TURNIPS, &c., just received and for sale on very reasonable terms by

D. K. WEISIGER,
no 24—2t Odd Fellows' Hall.

SUPERIOR IMPERIAL TEA.—I have just received a few pounds of superior IMPERIAL TEA. Those in want would do well to call early.

W. T. TRUEMAN,
no 24—1t* No. 36 Main street.

LIME.—One hundred and twenty casks LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale by JAMES FISHER, JR.,
no 24—1t* Basin bank.

PIANO, STOOL AND COVER FOR SALE—6½-octave—in nice order. Apply to Mr. CRUMP, on Clay street, between Monroe and Gilmer, north of Brook avenue. no 23—3t*

FOR SALE, a fine DOUBLE-BARREL GUN. Apply to H. ELLMORE,
No. 57 Main street,
no 23—3t* opposite St. Charles Hotel.

ROSIN OIL.—30 barrels No. 1 ROSIN OIL, on consignment and for sale by

WILLIAM S. ROYSTER.
no 23—3t*

FOR SALE, a very fine pregnant GOAT, which will be sold at a moderate rate by applying soon at F. MILLER'S,
no 23—3t* opposite Fish Market.

FOR SALE, two HORSES, suitable for cavalry, and both work well in harness. Apply to Messrs. P. S. COLBY & CO.,
no 18—12t* No. 146 Main street.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT—
20 barrels APPLE BRANDY.
HUFFARD & CO.,
no 23—1w Thirteenth and Governor streets.

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING.....NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is furnished to NEWS DEALERS and CARRIERS at TWENTY DOLLARS per one HUNDRED copies.

SUBSCRIBERS sending to the office for their papers will be charged FIVE DOLLARS per month.

SINGLE COPIES of the Dispatch TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

NEWSMEN are authorized to charge ONE DOLLAR per week to their subscribers.

THE WAR NEWS.

Yesterday the skies were bright and the air cool and bracing; but still the same quiet pervaded the military lines in front of Petersburg and Richmond during the preceding wet weather. Should there now come a freeze, succeeded, as it surely would be, by a thaw, the campaign against Richmond, so far as any serious and extensive operations are concerned, may be fairly considered as ended; but even then it is likely that Grant will, with every temporary return of firm ground, attempt some minor enterprise.

The Yankees have, of late, had nothing to say about the Dutch Gap canal. At last accounts, Butler had only two hundred negroes at work upon it, and this small force of laborers was prevented by our batteries from doing full work. We feel pretty confident that this enterprise will not be completed in time for the canal to be used before next spring or summer. If we are right in this conclusion, the great Yankee fleet recently collected in Hampton Roads was not destined, as has been conjectured, to operate against Richmond, but was brought together either for an attack on Wilmington or to succor Sherman when he shall have marched across the State of Georgia. The Yankee papers say the navy has been, for a long time, ready to attack Wilmington, and only waited for the co-operation of the land forces; and the Louisville *Journal* has told us that Sherman, after devastating Georgia, will exchange signals with Commodore Porter on the Atlantic coast.

Before taking leave of Grant's army, we will state that soldiers, just from Colonel Mosby's command, assure us that the Eighth Yankee corps is still in the Valley, and that no organized force has left Sheridan's army to reinforce Grant.

FROM THE VALLEY.

Notwithstanding the diminution of force in the Valley, the Yankees still stir themselves occasionally, by way of variety, as will be seen from the following official dispatch:

"HEADQUATERS, ETC., November 22.

"*Hon. James A. Seddon:*

"General Early reports that the enemy's cavalry, in considerable force, drove in our cavalry pickets this morning, advanced to Mount Jackson, and crossed the river. It was met by some infantry and one brigade of Rosser's cavalry and driven back. General Rosser pursued, driving the enemy beyond Edinburg in confusion, and compelled him to abandon his killed and wounded. R. E. LEE."

Edinburg is on this side of Woodstock, about thirty-six miles from Winchester. Mount Jackson is twelve miles from Edinburg, on the Shenandoah river.

FROM GEORGIA.

We are still without official advices from Georgia. Some intelligence, considered good, is said to have been received at headquarters here on yesterday; but we are unable to form the remotest idea of what it is. It is the general opinion, and we have no doubt a correct one, in well-informed circles, that Sherman took possession of Milledgeville on yesterday. Whether he met with resistance, or was permitted to take quiet possession, we have no means of knowing. It will be seen from the extracts from Northern papers, published in another part of this paper, that the programme we chalked out for Sherman is now to capture Macon and Augusta, and then to march on Savannah. The thing is a world easier to do on paper than in fact.

A private telegram from Augusta, yesterday morning, announced that all seemed safe there at that time.

A BRILLIANT EXPLOIT BY MOSBY'S MEN—CAPTURE OF A GUERRILLA-HUNTER.

One Captain Blazer, a man remarkable for skill and courage, was, some time since, detailed from the infantry of the Yankee army to operate as a guerrilla-hunter in Northern Virginia. He was given a lieutenant and eighty picked mounted men, armed with Spencer carbines, and directed to devote himself especially to the capture of Mosby's men. In the course of several months, by indefatigable scouting, he has managed to pick up a number of detached squads and individual members of Colonel Mosby's command, and has made for himself a creditable reputation for energy and vigilance, both in the Valley and in Northern Virginia east of the Blue Ridge. But, hitherto, it has never been his fortune to encounter an enemy equal to himself in numbers. Of late, he has been expressing himself as panting to encounter some innumerable, unlimited numbers of guerrillas. The fulfillment of his wish, as will be seen, was not long delayed.

Last Friday, Captain P. A. Richards, commanding companies A and B, first squadron of Mosby's command, made an expedition into Clarke to hunt up and to do battle with the doughty Blazer, if the latter so willed it. On reaching the neighborhood of Cabletown, seven miles west of Snicker's gap, scouts reported Blazer and his force advancing from the direction of Winchester. Captain Richards drew up his men in line of battle and awaited his approach. Blazer heralded his advent with a shower of bullets from the Spencer carbines and then rushed down upon our troops. Captain Richards, instead of awaiting his onset, determined to meet him in full career; and when the enemy was fifty yards distant, gave the order for his men to charge. It has since been ascertained that Blazer believed himself attacking a greatly inferior force, who would fly before his first onslaught. He discovered his error too late to save him from its consequences. The opposing squadrons rushed together with a crash. There was a momentary struggle, an uproar of shouts, and the report of fire-arms. Blazer's men gave way before the valor of our troops, and attempted to save themselves by flight. On one side of the road was a wood; on the other, a fence, enclosing fields. The fugitives made for a gap in this fence; a number were shot down before reaching it; others succeeded in reaching the field, hotly pursued by our men. A pursuit and running fight was kept up for four miles, our men never halting until Blazer's organization was destroyed—himself and his men either killed, captured or dispersed in the woods. The whole affair lasted not more than twenty minutes. In this brief time, Captain Richards had captured Blazer and thirty of his men, killed outright thirty others, among whom was his lieutenant, and scattered the few remaining members of his troop to the winds. Blazer admits that he was beaten and broken up in a fair fight.

The strangest part of this story is, the small loss sustained by our men. We had one man killed and five slightly wounded. The latter are believed to have been shot by our men in the excitement of the charge and the pursuit.

Captain Blazer and eighteen of his command arrived in this city on Tuesday evening in charge of privates John A. Payne and Harry Shand, company B, Mosby's command. The rest of the Yankees captured in this fight were too badly wounded to be removed from the neighborhood of the battlefield.

The following is the account given by the New York *Herald's* correspondent of this affair:

"It is reported that a party of our men, who, a few days ago, went out in search of Mosby's guerrillas, were met and overwhelmed by a largely superior force, after a severe fight, and that all but fifteen or twenty of them were either killed or captured."

Captain Richards's force numbered one hundred men; Blazer's, eighty-odd.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1864.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock M. Prayer by the Rev. J. C. McCabe, of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, introduced a bill to repeal the act amending the act organizing military courts to attend the army in the field.

The important provisions of the bill are: that it repeals the above-mentioned act, and provides that hereafter the provost-marshal and clerks of said courts shall be appointed from among disabled officers and soldiers; that the rank, etc., of the provost-marshal shall be the same as in the aforesaid act; and allows the clerks the rations, etc., of enlisted men and forage for a horse. The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

Senate joint resolution relative to the assessment of the value of the tax in kind was, after discussion, on motion, by Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina, referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill to authorize the President, by and with three commissioners from the Senate, to appoint one with the rank, etc., of colonel; one commissioner, with the rank, etc., of lieutenant-colonel, was considered and passed.

Senate bill reported from the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for the bill to amend the "act establishing the judicial courts of the Confederate States," approved March 16, 1861, was passed. It allows parties having suits decided in the Confederate District Courts twelve months after the organization of the Supreme Court of the Confederate States wherein to sue out writs of error; provided, that if Congress, in re-establishing said Supreme Court, shall deny it appellate jurisdiction in the cases designated in the forty-fifth section of the act above-mentioned; then the said court shall not have jurisdiction to re-examine judgments in such cases.

Senate bill for extending the assessment of prices for the army to all citizens of the Confederate States, reported up from the Committee of the Military Committee, was taken up, and, on motion, by Mr. Sparrow, its further consideration postponed till Monday next.

On motion, by Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, Senate joint resolutions defining the position of the Confederate States, and declaring the determination of the Congress and the people thereof to prosecute the war till their independence is acknowledged, were taken up and made the special order for one o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday next.

On motion, by Mr. Barnwell, the Senate resolved into secret session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Baker.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, introduced a bill to prevent frauds, including embezzlement and larceny of the property of the Confederate States.

Mr. Lester, of Georgia, introduced a bill to suppress associations and combinations against the Confederate States. Referred.

Mr. Smith, of Georgia, introduced a bill to abolish the passport system. Referred.

Mr. Lester, of Georgia, introduced a resolution calling for information as to whether officers in the field have been permitted to purchase clothing, as authorized by act of Congress. Adopted.

Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution that the Finance Committee consider the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the expediency of the Government purchasing all the cotton in the Confederacy. Adopted.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, introduced a resolution calling upon the President to furnish the House with a list of the employees in the Treasury, War and Post-Office Departments, with their ages and the States from which they were appointed; also, the various bureaux of the War Department, and the act creating them. Adopted.

Mr. Farrow, of South Carolina, offered a resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of requiring the tax on manufactures to be paid in kind. Adopted.

On motion, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having re-opened, adjourned.

One of the attractions of the Sailors' Fair at Boston is the sea-serpent, or, at least, a fish that comes nearest to the description of that monster of anything yet discovered. It is a very queer fish, brought into Fairhaven on Friday. It weighs about four hundred pounds, and is thirteen feet in length, of which nine feet taper down to a serpent-like tail. It has the mouth of a shark, with two rows of teeth, a fin on his back, and a full eye, like a bullock. In color and motion it resembles a serpent in the water.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

We have received New York papers of Monday, the 21st instant.

SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS IN GEORGIA—HIS ROUTE AND PLAN.

The news from Sherman's army is very meagre.—A Washington speculative dispatch of the 20th thinks Sherman has gone to Milledgeville to give the Georgia Legislature an opportunity of "freely expressing its opinion." A telegram from Buffalo, New York, says:

Brigadier-General Barry, Sherman's chief of artillery, arrived here yesterday, seriously ill. He left General Sherman at Kingston, Georgia, at 9 A. M. on the 12th. General Barry 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. General 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 General Thomas, of such strength as will render the invasion of Tennessee impossible, and even the withdrawal of the enemy, for service elsewhere, an operation of extreme difficulty.

CINCINNATI, November 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.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* accepts the fact that Savannah is Sherman's objective point, and says:

This march through Georgia will develop a new principle in our warfare. The enemy have drawn much comfort from the conclusion that, because our lines of communication were already so far extended, a large army could not be supplied any further in the interior. But this bold cutting loose from all lines to the rear, this marching forth without any of the long trains that always encumber an army and hamper its progress, this bold trust in the country to give up its stores of food, dispel all these assurances of safety, and demonstrate that even the remotest corners of the Confederacy are open to our conquering armies. This proof of vulnerability may open a new light upon the uncompromising, because, supposed to be safe, people may persuade even these "last-ditch" men that there is no hope for them, that extermination is only a question of time, and not of possibility.

Those who have fled from the avenging hosts of freedom, from far off Kentucky and Tennessee, and who have settled themselves down to quiet on the shores of the Atlantic, will find that even there the starry banner is to come, borne aloft by the same hands who planted it on the ramparts of Donelson, or high above the clouds on Lookout, or within the massive earthworks about Atlanta.

Savannah is not as capable of defence as most other cities of the South. It is situated on a broad, level plane, and its defences at present are very imperfect. The city is on the Savannah river, eighteen miles from Fort Pulaski, which was built to guard the entrance to the river. This fort has long since been in our possession.

The river, above the fort and below the city, has been thoroughly obstructed. Even should the forces that can be concentrated there be able to offer protracted resistance to General Sherman, his supplies could be landed at any point between the fort and obstructions, and the army be fed.

Before crossing the Ocmulgee, and a little to the right, is Milledgeville, where Governor Brown presides. Controlling, as he does, the railroad interests of the State, and after ten years of gubernatorial duties, he feels firm in his seat of power; and with his peculiar doctrine of State sovereignty, lately promulgated, feels, in truth, more like a monarch. His correspondence with General Sherman may induce the latter to visit that city.

But these speculations, however plausible, will scarcely be read before the real nature of the movement will have developed itself. That the country has reason to expect great results from this movement is true; but that they may not expect too much, and, as a result, be disappointed when they should rejoice, it would be well to caution them.

The object of the move is undoubtedly to force the war into the narrow area of the Atlantic States.—General Sherman's proposed campaign in the direction of the present march promised to be thwarted by Hood's movement to the North; and such, undoubtedly, was the hope of Jeff. Davis.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Rome, Georgia, on the 12th, says:

Yesterday afternoon the destruction of such buildings and property as might be of value to the rebels was commenced—General Corse, whose command was stationed at Rome, superintending the destruction, which was confined almost entirely to property of the rebel Government.

The buildings destroyed were the rolling mills, "Government shops," stables and warehouses. But few private houses were burned, and these were fired accidentally, the fire communicating from the burning buildings near. The soldiers seemed to make every effort to save private property.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following account of the preparations of Sherman and the departure of his army on the expedition:

Here, at Kingston, preparations were immediately made for the coming campaign. 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 Twentieth 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 instant, as Atlanta was to be evacuated and destroyed. Upon the same day I learned (what was a fact) that orders had been issued to the chief commissary of the army to send to Atlanta, with all possible haste, thirty days' rations for sixty thousand men. These items of information put me in a quandary.—The idea of sending two millions of rations to a city that was to be destroyed, *non plussed* me, and I immediately sought to solve the enigmatical reports, and found that their character was not so unfavorable 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 Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth corps, and Kilpatrick's cavalry, is on its way.

The expedition commenced its march upon the evening of the 12th instant, with a division of Kilpatrick's cavalry, under General McCook, and the advance of the army, General Slocum, in advance. This Macon, and to be formed slowly in the direction of General Jeff. C. Davis. The Army Fourteenth corps, General Howard, composed of the Fifteenth corps, General Logan; Sixteenth, General Smith; and Seventeenth, General Frank Blair; left Kingston three days before for Atlanta, tearing up the railroad as it went along. On the 11th, 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 upon the arrival of the Army of the Tennessee, and, in all probability, 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 instant. 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 operated 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 General 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.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Sherman has 50,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry, and gives the following outline of his expedition:

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 after receiving supplies up the Savannah river, he will be able to move on Columbia or Charleston. The programme, if carried out successfully, completely demolishes the railroad system of the State of Georgia. The Western and Atlantic, running from Chattanooga to Atlanta, one hundred and thirty-eight miles, is almost totally destroyed. It will take a year to rebuild it, with no inconvenience in obtaining iron.—The Georgia 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, one hundred and seventy-one miles, is destroyed from Atlanta to Covington, forty-one miles. The occupation of Augusta will add to its destruction.

The Macon and Western railroad, running from Atlanta to Macon, one hundred and three miles, is entirely destroyed. The Georgia Central railroad, running from Macon to Savannah, is one hundred and ninety-one miles, and this will no doubt receive Sherman's attention in a few days. From Augusta to Charleston is one hundred and thirty-seven miles. From Augusta to Columbia, South Carolina, it is one hundred and forty-one 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 two hundred 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 G. P. T. B., and is being heavily reinforced (with new troops). In a week from now Thomas's army will have fifty-five thousand men, beside A. J. Smith, who is co-operating with an army of observation.

The Cincinnati *Times*, on the question of subsistence, says:

Sherman has been chiefly occupying his time in laying in a full supply of hard bread and beef cattle; and he has with him, of the former, sixty days' full rations and several thousand head of the cattle.—For all things else he will depend on the country over which he is to pass. His animals can subsist well. Corn and sweet potatoes are abundant. During the week ending on the 5th instant, he gathered in one thousand seven hundred and sixty wagon-loads of corn, four hundred and thirty-six loads of sweet potatoes, and a few horses, without sending his foraging parties more than thirty miles from Atlanta. He could manage to live for six months without communication once with the North. In reference to his cavalry, he feels certain of his ability to obtain horses enough to keep good his original stock; and perhaps he may be enabled to mount some more men.

KIRBY SMITH CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI.

The New York *Times* says:

A rumor prevailed in St. Louis a few days since, that Kirby Smith has crossed White river with a force of thirty thousand men, and is advancing on the southeast. It is disbelieved at headquarters, but has had considerable currency. Price told his friends in Boonville that a heavy force of rebels would prevent Steele from attacking him in Missouri, and the inference is that Kirby Smith has been making some movement to divert attention from Price, though the probability is strong that there are no rebels in force north of the Arkansas river.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE IN VIRGINIA.

A telegram from Washington says that general fighting along all the army lines will be the result of Sherman's movement. It says:

It appears to be pretty well settled that Early's army has been drawn back to Richmond, and it is supposed that Lee will detach as large a force as prudence will permit, and send it to oppose Sherman, and at least cover Savannah. In this event, Grant will have just the opportunity he covets.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A dispatch from Cairo, the 19th, says Beauregard is at Corinth and Forrest about to join him there. Chalmers and Longstreet are at Holly Springs, and about four thousand Confederates are at Mount Pleasant, Mississippi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *National Intelligencer* understands that President Lincoln is about sending peace commissioners to Richmond, offering a basis upon which the rebels can again return to the Union.

A private letter from the fleet off Charleston says that recently the steamer Pontiac, sighting a blockade-runner, slipped her cable and gave chase, without effect. Returning subsequently to get her anchor, the rebels opened on her either from Fort Moultrie or Rebellion road. She paid no attention until a ten-inch shell struck her on the forecastle, killing and wounding a number of men, seven of whom died on the instant.

Mrs. Anne Butler, wife of the absconding Confederate States Treasury clerk, who succeeded in making her way to New York, passed through Washington on Saturday on her way to join her husband. Mrs. Butler made two or three attempts to escape from Richmond. The first time she was captured and taken back; but she finally succeeded in making her way to Point Lookout, and was brought up to Washington on the mailboat Dictator.

The "guerrillas," under Bill Anderson's brother, are scouring the Yankees in Missouri again.

A telegram from Chattanooga says the Federals were attacked by Breckinridge at Strawberry Plains on the 18th, who was repulsed.

Gold in New York on the 21st was quoted at 221.

AFFAIRS IN THE VALLEY.

At present, all seems quiet in the Valley—the armies occupying their original positions. Authentic intelligence, up to a recent date, shows that Sheridan had not then sent off any important proportion of his army. The Charlottesville *Advocate*, speaking of the latest movements there, says:

"On the morning of the 10th, General Early advanced from his camp on a general reconnoissance, and proceeded near Winchester, about eight miles this side of Winchester. He found the enemy in full force, about five miles in his front, in the neighborhood of Kernstown and Bartonsville. He remained in position this side of Newtown until the night of the 13th, when he withdrew. General Early had learned that some of Sheridan's troops had been dispatched to Grant, but found him with his three corps all in hand and occupying a fortified line.

"Our cavalry had quite a sharp engagement on the 12th. Rosser, with his old brigade and Wickham's, was on our left—Payne, with his brigade, on the pike—and Lomax, with his command, on the right. Rosser's old brigade was whipped; but the fortunes of the day on the left were more than restored by Wickham's brigade and by Payne's, which moved up to Rosser's assistance. Our loss was small. The enemy left between one hundred and fifty and two hundred prisoners. Wickham's and Payne's brigades are said to have behaved with great gallantry. It was in this affair, leading a handful of his regiment, that Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall was killed. Colonel Marshall was a son-in-law of Mrs. Barton, widow of David Barton, Esq., formerly of Winchester. This lady has lost, since the war, her husband, two sons, two daughters, a brother, a son-in-law—these are dead; another of her sons has lost a leg, and another is now absent from his command with his third or fourth wound. To all this, she is now driven from her home. May God help her!

"When Rosser was hard pressed on the left, the most of Lomax's command was ordered to his support, but he had been relieved before their arrival. But this transfer left McCausland by himself, who was attacked by the enemy, and his command stampeded, losing two guns. This attack was made by Powell—General Custar being opposed to our left—Merritt, probably, in the centre. We captured the book of the medical director of Torbert's cavalry, and it showed that, on the 3d of September, their two hundred and [illegible] in camp numbered eleven thousand October they numbered [illegible] men, and on the 15th of and fifty.

"Our wounded left in Strasburg after the battle on the 19th ultimo say that the enemy put their losses at between eight thousand and nine thousand on that occasion, and bragged very little over the result."

NEW ORLEANS ITEMS.—General Hurlbut, now commanding the Federal forces in Louisiana, who four years ago begged some lady friends to conceal him when in danger of being arrested by the Confederate authority