

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

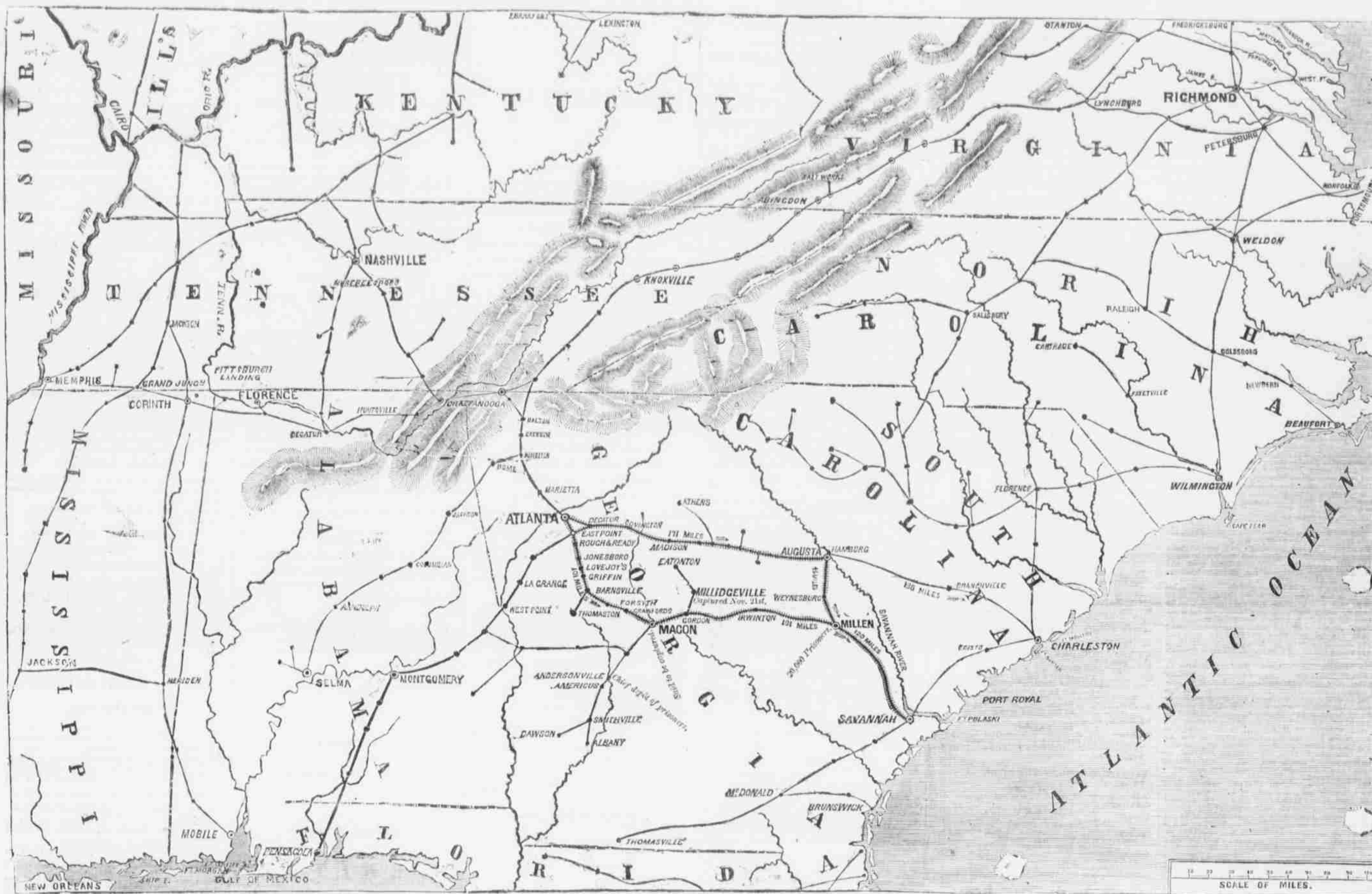
PRICE THREE CENTS.]

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864

[PRICE THREE CENTS.]

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Map Showing the Progress of General Sherman Towards the Atlantic, and the Position of the Armies in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, &c.



Gen. Sherman's Army

HIS ADVANCE AT MILLEN.

The Rebels Abandon their Prison Camp at Millen on December 2.

SHERMAN REPORTED FOUR MILES DISTANT.

Reconnoissance on Savannah River.

PREPARATIONS MAKING TO CROSS.

The Details of the Battles of Waynesboro, Grisswoldville, and Grahamsville.

SHERMAN APPROACHING THE SEA-COAST—RE- LIAVE ESTABLISHED FOR THE EXPEDITION—ITS SUCCESS PLANNED BY GEN. BOCK, ETC. WASHINGTON, December 7.—In addition to the admissions of the Richmond papers of the 5th inst., that General Sherman's main army had reached Millen, the authorities have information of unquestionable reliability, that General Sherman's main army had already passed Millen without a battle, and without the expenditure of any ammunition, except what was used in the two or three skirmishes of detachments already reported.

Having passed Millen, there is no opportunity for any Rebel force whatever to intercept his march to the point upon the coast for which he originally set out, and where the supplies and mails for that army will arrive simultaneously with its arrival. The complete success of Sherman's great enterprise is now a fact and a shadow of a doubt, and it has been demonstrated that all that remains of the armed rebellion is comprised in the two armies of Hood and Lee, both of which will soon be rendered powerless.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

THE MARCH TO MILLEN—ONE COLUMN OF THE ARMY EAST OF MILLEN. From the Richmond Examiner, December 5.

Two important statements have reached us. One is that a portion of Sherman's army has

passed Millen. The enemy has not entered the zone. The other statement is to the effect that the column which has been lingering for some time in the neighborhood of Macon has left the country and gone off to the main body.

What and where is the main body? These are questions which we are unable to answer, but we presume that it is the column which is represented to have "passed Millen." Whether it is going? This also is a question which cannot be answered with certainty; but our own belief is that Sherman will now make all speed for Brunswick, on the coast, and probably may reach it with some of his army.

This is not yet altogether sure. His long delay, his lingering and hankering between Macon and Augusta, have given the Confederate Generals time to collect large bodies of troops at important points, and before Sherman sees the blue water in all human probability he must fight one or more general actions. It is not impossible that such a battle may take place to-day or to-morrow. At any rate, this campaign is evidently drawing to its close, and the end will be the reaching of the coast by Sherman, or his defeat, and a retreat to some point near that where he now is.

SHERMAN WITHIN FOUR MILES OF MILLEN ON DECEMBER 2—THE OCCUPATION OF THE PLACE ASSUMED TO BE A FAUL. From the Richmond Dispatch, December 5.

Sherman's whereabouts is not positively known. It is not certain that he has even yet reached Millen, though the fact is assumed. At 4 P. M. last Friday the telegraph operator at Millen announced that Sherman was within four miles of the place, and that he himself was on the point of bidding it a hasty adieu. Nothing has been heard from there since. He had been within twenty miles of Millen for nearly a week.

SHERMAN'S POSITION ASCERTAINED.

From the Savannah Republican, December 5.

The whereabouts of Sherman's main body has been satisfactorily ascertained, and his movements yesterday indicated anything but decision of purpose as to his destination. Without getting into particulars, we would say that the signs are that many people who have been unduly alarmed at the idea of his taking them in his line of march will be agreeably disappointed.

Important movements are on foot to meet him wherever he may go; but these will be developed at the proper time.

course. He may turn upon Augusta, and seek to force his way through South Carolina, or he may push for Savannah or Brunswick.

PREPARATIONS TO CROSS THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, December 1.

It is reported that a party of Sherman's scouts visited Denmar's ferry on Sunday. They remained some time in that vicinity taking observations. It is thought by many that Sherman will endeavor to cross the Savannah river at that point.

SHERMAN "BROUGHT TO A HALT," OR TAKING HIS EASE.

From the Savannah News, November 28.

Sherman seems to be making no progress in his invasion of the State. He is no nearer the coast than he was several days ago. He appears to be hesitating, and acting altogether as though he was caught in a bad box and did not know how to get out. Afraid to go forward, and cannot go back, his men and animals tired and hungry, with our forces rapidly closing in around him, all these things excite the liveliest hopes of his utter destruction.

THE REBELS DEPENDING ON THE SWAMPS AND MARSHES TO BROWN SHERMAN'S ARMY.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 28.

It is very generally conceded that Sherman, avoiding both Augusta and Macon, has gone on his winding way, either to Savannah, Brunswick or Port Royal. To reach either Brunswick or Savannah he has to traverse a barren waste of land to meet, as he approaches his destination, swamps impervious to an army, save by easy ways, which could easily be destroyed before him. One good road, indeed, is at his option, but then he may find upon that road opposition which he little dreamed of, and which may end his march.

Should he attempt to reach Port Royal, he will probably cross the Savannah at Slocum's Ferry, on the South Carolina side, immediately opposite this ferry, the soil is porous and marshy. There, too, he may possibly encounter masked batteries and other obstacles to numerous to mention.

Sometimes, we are in common with our fellow-citizens, strongly of the opinion that Sherman and his robbers are marching to doom. We know some very good news and see some very excellent signs. Be patient; the fruit is not yet ripe.

WHEELER'S OPERATIONS TO THE 30TH ULTIMO.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, December 1.

Wheeler was still engaged in fighting the Federals on Wednesday. Results unknown.

When General Wheeler struck Ripstick's raiders at Big creek they killed over three hundred horses to prevent them falling into Wheeler's hands.

From the Savannah Republican, December 1.

General Wheeler manages Ripstick with all ease, any with a less force has whipped and driven him in every engagement. He has taken one stand of colors, which is evidence of the vigor with which he has pressed him.

DICK TAYLOR BELIEVES FOR WHEELER. From the Richmond Dispatch, December 5.

It is reported that General Dick Taylor has been put in command of our cavalry now operating against Sherman.

The Battle of Waynesboro.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 5.

It is rumored that Wheeler fought all day Monday, near Waynesboro, with the Federals, with success, capturing over two thousand prisoners.

Everything indicates that there will be stirring times from below in a few days. The prospect now is that a heavy battle will take place.

From a gentleman who left Waynesboro Tuesday morning we learn that the country around that place is strewn with dead Yankees and horses. He also stated that the railroad bridge over Lifer creek was not burned; neither was the railroad out this side of Millen.

THE BATTLE OF GRISWOLDVILLE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 5.

About one hundred and fifty of the Yankee cavalry went to Waynesboro on Sunday and set fire to the town, but Wheeler arrived in time to prevent much damage, and, following the raiders, whipped them severely. There had been no enemy within twelve miles of the Georgia Railroad, and the rains have rendered their regular schedule. We have captured a considerable number of horses, and scattered the organization of the raiders. The movements of the enemy are narrowly watched, and every movement of Sherman is known to our commanding officers.

Waynesboro is a station on the Augusta and Savannah Railroad, thirty-two miles south of the former city. It is on the main and direct road from Waynesboro to the last position of Slocum's Corps at Grisswoldville, nine miles east of Macon, on the Central Railroad, towards Savannah, where they had erected three lines of fortifications.

General Phillips pursued them to their breastworks, when he ordered a charge, driving the enemy from his defenses. The enemy made several desperate efforts to recapture the works, but were repulsed each time with heavy loss. General Phillips held his position. The enemy withdrew during the night. The Macon Telegraph says:—

We learn that the militia forces behave with distinguished gallantry, advancing upon the enemy's breastworks in perfect order, and with no stragling. They charged through an open field to within fifty yards of the Yankee works, and maintained their ground until ordered to withdraw.

The Athens battalion, commanded by Major Cook, and the Augusta battalion, under Major Jackson, both under the immediate orders of the former officer, were distinguished for the cool and steady manner in which they bore themselves in the battle. These troops, as well as the militia forces, acted like veterans, and faced the destructive fire of the enemy with as much firmness as would have been displayed by the forces of Hood or Lee.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Breckinridge Retiring Slowly—Situation at Cumberland Gap.

The Louisville Journal has the following:— We have reliable information that Breckinridge is slowly retiring before General Burbridge's advance in East Tennessee. He does not appear to be anxious for battle, although his forces, perhaps, as large as our own. General Burbridge has occupied Bean Station, a little town in Grainger county, and a point nearly equally distant from Cumberland Gap and Knoxville. General Breckinridge has retreated into the edge of Virginia, perhaps with the hope of outflanking our forces and making a bold and rapid sweep down upon Cumberland Gap.

With General Stoneman at Knoxville, General Burbridge in the vicinity of Bean Station, and General Breckinridge near the Virginia line, we do not see how the situation is greatly improved. Cumberland Gap is exposed unless General Burbridge keeps well to the north and left, and covers the point with his army. It is evident that Breckinridge is manoeuvring for a better position where his army was concentrated at Bean Station, he threatened both Cumberland Gap and Knoxville. By his retreat to the Virginia line he threatens Cumberland Gap alone. General Stoneman can now advance from Knoxville, and concentrate his command with the force under Burbridge. With the wings united, the array will be quite formidable, and Breckinridge will find it too strong for him to oppose.

The Captured Battle-Flags—Another Ohio Hero.

The Nashville Dispatch of December 4 states that Riley's Brigade captured twenty-two battle-flags at the Battle of Franklin. It says:— General Riley has distinguished himself as "the fighting general." His brigade comprises the 10th and 14th Ohio, 12th and 19th Kentucky, and the 8th Tennessee. The 175th Ohio was temporarily attached to this brigade in the battle of Franklin. General Riley is a plain, unassuming man, rather rough in appearance and careless in dress, but a type of the true gentleman. He is of Irish parentage, and was born in Portage county, Ohio. In 1861 he raised the

14th Ohio in Stark, Portage, and Columbiana and Summit counties, Ohio.

His first fight was at Covington, Ky., on the 2d of September, 1862, and he has been actively engaged ever since, having served through the East Tennessee campaign with Barnside, and commanded the reserve at Knoxville, and served with Sherman through the campaign ending with the capture of Atlanta, and has rendered valuable service in the present campaign under General Thomas.

The 3d Division of the 23d Corps, to which Riley's Brigade belongs, is commanded by General Cox, who has proved himself not only a cool, cautious general, but also a brave, determined soldier. He has been entrusted with the command of the 23d Corps on several occasions, and has fully proved his ability as a corps and as a division commander.

Letter from the President to a Centennialist.

The Providence Journal says:—Deacon John Phillips, of Southbridge, R. I., whose great age—one hundred and four years—did not prevent him from doing his duty at the polls on the 4th of November, has received the following letter from the President:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 21st November, 1864.—My Dear Sir:—I have heard of the incident at the polls in your town, in which you acted so honorably a part, and I take the liberty of writing to you to express my personal gratitude for the compliment paid me by the suffrage of a citizen so venerable.

"The example of such devotion to civic duties in one whose days have already been extended an average life-time beyond the Psalmist's limits, cannot but be valuable and fruitful. It is not for myself only, but for the country, which you have in your sphere served so long and so well, that I thank you.

"Your friend and servant, A. LINCOLN.

"DEACON JOHN PHILLIPS."

—Lieutenant Frank McGee, First Lieutenant commanding Company D, 3d Minnesota Cavalry, officially reports the success of the expedition sent with supplies to Fort Thompson. He collected twenty-two straggling Indians on the way out, and left them at that post. The round trip was made in thirty-two days.

—"Old Mortality Redivivus" writes to the London Times that he has discovered the tomb and monument of Selden in the inner Temple, covered with rubbish, and totally neglected. He also found that the dust and bones of this profound scholar have been carted away and shot into a dust-hole.

—The Madrid Gazette states that the Queen of Spain gives direct pecuniary assistance to three thousand men and seventeen hundred and sixty-seven women, and gives employment of different kinds to nineteen hundred and eighty-four men, making in all sixty-seven hundred and fifty-one individuals. This relief costs her a sum of 10,000,000 reals. In the number mentioned there are persons of all classes, from the highest to the humblest.