

Latest Southern News

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

His Advance Near Savannah on the 6th.

A GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT.

FIGHT NEAR AUGUSTA.

The Particulars of Kilpatrick's Cavalry Affair.

WARREN'S MARCH ON WELDON.

It Will Give the Rebels Some Inconvenience.

PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

SHERMAN MOVING DOWN THE OCEAN RIVER.

THE ENEMY RESIST THE PASSAGE OF THE STRAITS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 10.

The news from Georgia yesterday was of a somewhat exciting character. The enemy, who had been marching down the Ogeechee river with three corps—one corps on the north and two on the south side—endeavored to make their forces nearly opposite...

On Wednesday the demonstrations of the Federals on the river, on the Savannah river, became more determined...

Some of their infantry across the flats within sight of the river. Here we were well prepared...

They had not been able to reach the railroad, SHERMAN'S ADVANCE TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM SAVANNAH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 10.

Through the courtesy of a gentleman, to whom we have been indebted heretofore for similar favors, we received last night copies of the Augusta papers of Wednesday, the 13th inst.

The same papers state, on the authority of a gentleman who was a prisoner for a day in the midst of the Yankee army, that the officers spoke freely of their plans, and said Sherman did not intend to risk an engagement if he could help it...

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 10.

There is no news later than the 7th December. At this time the entire force of Sherman was moving on in the direction of Savannah.

When we were represented as much fatigued, and their spirits flagging, in numerous cases were 20,000 muskets and a most enormous wagon train.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 10.

Our military and batteries command the position, and are keeping up the ammunition of ammunicions.

The Situation Below Richmond.

WINTER INTERRUPTING ACTIVE OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES.

The sound of heavy guns was heard on yesterday evening on the lines below the city. The firing was unceasing, it is believed, to have been nothing more than the shelling of the Dutch Gap Canal...

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 10.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 13.

Chief Justice Chase.

A large concourse of people gathered this morning at the Supreme Court Room to see Mr. Chase sworn in.

The Louisiana Congressmen.

General Banks appeared before the Committee of Elections this morning, and made a statement upon the case of the Louisiana members.

KIND TREATMENT OF RETURNED PRISONERS AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, December 13.—The following despatch was received by Governor Curtin this morning from Surgeon-General Phillips, now at Annapolis:

The Movement Against Weldon.

DETAILS OF WARREN'S OPERATIONS—WELDON BEING BY HIM BEING MOVED ON WELDON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 10.

We mentioned on yesterday that a column, shown out from Grant's army, and supplied and equipped for a protracted expedition, had struck

the Weldon Railroad at Jarratt's, thirty miles south of Petersburg, and when last heard from was marching in the direction of Weldon.

There was a flying rumor that Hampton had counteracted and had a fight with this column; but we could trace the story to no trustworthy source.

The probability of this thing was doubted by the father of the report. We know nothing of the plans of our general in relation to this movement of the enemy, but confess we shall be disappointed if the Yankee column is permitted to move without interruption or obstruction to its destination.

We look to see some of the beef at least turned over to the Confederate commissariat. Hampton's men have adressed wide-spread requisition as beef hunters; an opportunity now offers for adding to their fame in this particular.

In feeding out this column Grant proposed more than one of those fine expeditions known as raids. He designed establishing a new base at a point which should depote us permanently of the use of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and at the same time threaten Wilmington.

Weldon was doubtless the point selected. If he succeeds in getting there and fortifying himself he will hope to supply his troops by the Roanoke river or by building the Suffolk Railroad. It remains to be seen how far such an excellent plan will be successfully accomplished.

REVIEW OF WARREN'S OPERATIONS.

Our telegraphic column contained this morning, in a condensed form, the latest news received here with reference to the Yankee raid on the Southside.

By way of review, we will state that on Tuesday night a heavy column of Yankees, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, left our front and moved out on the Jerusalem plank road.

They were reported on Wednesday morning at Proctor's, some twenty miles distant, and in motion. This column is said to embrace two corps of infantry, with a quantity of artillery, but a small force of cavalry.

A good many knowing people are exercised as to the destination of the raid. If they have no more cavalry than reported they will, of course, soon get to the end of their journey. On the other hand we are inclined to believe they are better equipped than reported, and will soon bear the destruction of bridges, &c., in the direction of Weldon.

This we are forced to admit, will give us some inconvenience, but will not detract in the least the palpable and irrefragable failure which Grant has made in his "raid to Richmond."

Grant, from present appearances, does not seem inclined to wait longer for Union, and unless he soon makes a desperate forward movement, the campaign, as far as he is concerned, will terminate ingloriously.

We give the following dispatch, that our readers may understand the course taken by the raiders:

They left their camp at Petersburg, and moved ten miles further south on the Weldon road. At this point there is a railroad bridge across the Meherrin river, to which the raiders, no doubt, will give attention.

Health is in green water, and is believed to be two miles distant from Weldon. The whole distance between Petersburg and Weldon is sixty-two miles.

Up to 1 o'clock P. M. we were unable to learn anything further of the enemy's movement, but may state, from the disposition made by General Lee, it is not improbable that the raiders may come to grief ere they are forty-eight hours older.

EVERY MAN ON THE WELDON ROAD EXHIBITION EVERY MAN ON THE WELDON ROAD.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 10.

We learn that the force sent by Grant down the Weldon road consisted of one entire corps, besides the cavalry. Every man of them ought to be captured.

Snow at Richmond—Movements on the James.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 10.

Snow falls on the hills north of Richmond. An attack was expected this morning, but the prospect of winter may be effectual.

The enemy crossed a small force of infantry to the south side of James river on Wednesday morning, at Cox's Landing, near the mouth of Dutch Gap canal and below Battery Sumner.

They are upon the neck of low grounds where they can do nothing and cannot advance. Our picket line extends across their front and within three miles of the canal. It is not desirable to hold this point with our forces, but simply to keep them in check in the useless position on which they have assumed.

There is no truth in the rumor that they have effected any crossing at a point higher up the river.

Our military and batteries command the position, and are keeping up the ammunition of ammunicions.

THIRD EDITION

ARMY OF POTOMAC,

GEN. WARREN'S EXPEDITION.

Its Work and Safe Return.

WELDON ROAD DESTROYED AT MANY POINTS.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

CAPTURE OF HICKSFORD.

Rebel Works Taken by Storm.

ARRIVAL BACK IN CAMP.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

December 11, 1864.—The movements in this Department which have been in the course of execution the past few days, have probably been developed, and now the objects intended to be accomplished may be given to the public, as well as the results attained.

It was known that the enemy were procuring large supplies for their troops by way of the Weldon Railroad to Stony creek, whence they were conveyed to Petersburg. The cavalry force sent there some ten days ago, not being able to effectually stop their operations, the 9th Corps, with Gen. Sigel's Cavalry and the 4th Division of the 2d Corps, were detailed to effectually stop a stop to this destroying the railroad as far south as Hicksford, and if possible that station also.

At daylight on Wednesday morning, the column started south on the Jerusalem road, the cavalry taking the advance. On arriving at a point sixteen miles from Petersburg, they diverged from the road about a mile to the right, when they reached the Notoway river, and the command at once commenced crossing, and then bivouacked on the south side for the night.

At 7 o'clock on Thursday morning the pontoons were taken up and the column started, leaving a cavalry detachment to pick up stragglers and return with them. On reaching a point two miles beyond Sussex Court House, some cavalry were encountered, and were driven back to where the Weldon Railroad crosses the Notoway.

About noon a small force of the enemy made a dash in between our cavalry, and the advance of the infantry, but were soon routed, with slight loss on both sides. Here a cavalryman was found who had evidently been murdered, and stripped of everything, even to his boots.

The advance then commenced the destruction of the railroad by burning the bridge across the Notoway, and continued to Jarratt's station, bivouacking at that place on Thursday night. On Friday morning an early start was made, and in the afternoon the advance reached a point near Hicksford, where the enemy were found to be in strong force, and having a battery in position with strong works on both sides of the Meherrin river.

After the position had been examined an attack was deemed impracticable, on account of the strength of the works and the difficulty of approaching them, particularly with artillery. Therefore it was determined to carry the line of works on this side and destroy the depot, which was successfully done. During this charge, Color Sergeant Coles of the 1st Massachusetts is said to have been killed.

Troops were seen moving in position at this point, as though they had just arrived, and the fire from the batteries soon after showed that they had been reinforced. It now got dark and began raining, snowing, and freezing.

The troops camped in the vicinity for the night, and in the morning started on their return, reaching Sussex Court House and halting there on Saturday night. The enemy's cavalry and a small body of infantry followed, and endeavored to annoy the rear-guard, but each time were driven back with loss.

This afternoon the Notoway river was reached and the entire command crossed in safety, where they found a part of the Ninth Corps, who had started to their aid in case of an engagement.

To-morrow they will be back in their old position in front of Petersburg, ready for the next move against the enemy in whatever direction the Commander-in-Chief may deem most effectual. The move may be considered as one of the most successful of the campaign, and reflects honor not only on the organizers, but on those to whom its execution was intrusted.

A most effective blow has been dealt the enemy by the destruction of some fifteen miles of railroad, which they were using extensively, some hundred cars passing over it every day, loaded with supplies. The track was torn up, the ties piled in heaps with dry wood from the adjacent fences, and set on fire, with the rails on top, the iron bending and twisting them in every shape.

All the depots along the route were burned, as well as numerous mills, barns, and dwellings, from which the occupants had fled, or from the cover of which snufflers had fired on our troops.

One was caught with a gun near where a wharf had just been fired, and it is said the troops hung him near the Notoway river. Our loss in the entire trip will not exceed 40 or 50 killed and wounded, besides a few stragglers, who were captured.

The severity of the weather was the principal difficulty we had to encounter, but as there was much wood on the line of march, and plenty of work for them to do, they managed to keep the snow from suffering. Nothing has transpired in front of Petersburg to-day of interest.

The weather has changed, and a cold wind storm prevails.

Two men, named Edward Rowe and David C. Smith, of the 170th New York, 2d Division, 9th Corps, were executed yesterday, for the crime of desertion. They were hardened criminals, not seeming to care for themselves or any one else.

One of them mounted the scaffold smoking a cigar, and taking hold of the rope, gave it a pull so stiff it was strong enough to hold him. Such a lesson will perhaps have its proper effect on that class of men who enlist for the mere purpose of getting the bounty, with the idea that they can desert to the enemy with impunity.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBELS.

How and Where they Crossed the Cumberland.

BROOKINRIDGE AT SPARTA.

He is Moving to Join Hood.

STONEMAN AND BURBRIDGE ON THE ALERT.

LOUISVILLE, December 12.—The Rebel General Lyon crossed the Cumberland river with his command the day before yesterday, at Yellow creek, about twenty miles below Clarksville. His force is reported at about 2500 men, and when last heard from he was moving to wards Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and threatening that place, if he attacks it, the garrison, being small, will be compelled to fall back to a stronger or more pre-emptive point. Brookridge's position seems to be in doubt.

A loyal gentleman (whose respectability is vouched for, says Brookridge) is at Sparta, Tennessee, with about 1000 men. This gentleman speaks of what he knows, and the facts indicate that Brookridge intends to reinforce Hood, and if possible to reach the main Rebel army, but the position of our troops under Stoneman and Burbridge indicates that he will have difficulty in forming a junction with Hood.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, December 12.—The steamer Darby, from Memphis for Cincinnati, passed up today with 250 bales of cotton. The 21st of St. Louis brought 30 bales. Several steamers are around at Clarksville and other points on the Mississippi at Cairo, and will probably freeze in.

REBEL REPORTS OF GEN. FOSTER'S MOVEMENTS.

BALTIMORE, December 13.—The Charleston Mercury, of the 6th instant, publishes the following: FROM THE SAVANNAH RAILROAD.—We have received no definite intelligence of any further fighting on the coast. We hear, however, that the enemy is quite active in that quarter.

His main demonstration will probably be next made against Coosachatchy, while, by feints at Ponce de Leon and Grahamville, he will endeavor to divide our forces, and distract the attention of our officers.

FIRE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, December 12.—A fire this morning destroyed the elevator of Charles W. Evans. The origin is unknown, but is supposed to have been accidental.

ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOZON, December 13.—Charles Robinson Gaines was elected Mayor of Charlestown yesterday. In Newburyport, George Jackson was re-elected.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 13.

Mr. Elliott (Mass.) introduced a resolution declaring that the State of Louisiana may resume its political relations with the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Cole (Cal.) introduced a bill granting lands to certain railroad companies. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also a bill to establish a Mining Department and the necessary duties of the Geological Survey for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information throughout the United States.

Mr. Cole moved that the subject be referred to a Select Committee of seven.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) would have no objection if at the same time an inquiry be directed as to the mode and means of obtaining revenue from the mines.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) was opposed to the whole scheme. Objection thus being made, the subject went over.

James C. Allen (Ill.) moved to reconsider the vote which Mr. Brooks' proposition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He wanted it sent to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

It was read for information, and proposed to admit the Senators and Representatives in Congress under the new Constitution recently adopted in Tennessee. The motion was reconsidered.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) remarked that when he suggested the Committee on the Judiciary, it was because the Standing Committee was the proper one for the examination of the question, and because a bill looking to the same end was heretofore referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He did not suppose the subject would receive anything but kindness from the Committee on the Rebellious States, nor had he any reason to believe that the Committee was opposed to such a resolution. He would have no objection to such a reference.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

Mr. Chandler (N. Y.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of relieving the tax on mineral coals.

Mr. Brown (Wis.) asked leave, but objection was made, to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven members, to whom shall be referred all resolutions, petitions, etc., relative to a naval depot on the lake, and whose duty it shall be to select the most suitable site, and report by 31st of otherwise.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) asked leave to introduce a bill, with a view of putting it on papers, extending the time for the withdrawal of goods from any public stores or bonded warehouses in cases where the three years' time allowed by the law of July, 1862, has been interfered with by any order of the President of the United States.

Mr. Brown (Wis.) objected.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Successful Movement of Colored Troops—Appearance of Rebel Rams—How they were Received.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, NEAR BIRMINGHAM, Va., December 7.—This morning a small force, consisting of a detachment of the 9th United States Colored Infantry, were thrown across the James river in pontoon boats under cover of a battery, with several field-pieces drawn up on the east side of the river in the vicinity of Cox's landing, between half and three-quarters of a mile above Dutch Gap.

The Rebel pickets which lined the west bank of the James, and had been firing from above for a week past, at once gave way without a shot, when our troops set about unloading and are now secure in their position, where they command the head of Dutch Gap, and will protect it effectually from any sharpshooters of the enemy in that vicinity.

This evening, just about sunset, the Rebel ram Richmond came slowly steaming down the river, followed by her consort, the Virginia and Frederickburg, and one of them was shot and disabled by our batteries. They have evidently been ordered by the Rebels to meet that we purpose coming through that channel tonight with our gunboats, and the position of the rams is such that, though exposed to the fire of Fort Brady, only about one mile distant, they have a good sweep of the river down nearly, or quite to, Dutch Gap.

The batteries across the James and one mortar battery also joined in the entertainment, and without made a very lively evening's work. The firing of our guns on this side of the James is loudly believed by the Rebels to mean that we purpose coming through that channel tonight with our gunboats, and the position of the rams is such that, though exposed to the fire of Fort Brady, only about one mile distant, they have a good sweep of the river down nearly, or quite to, Dutch Gap.

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