

DOUBLE SHEET.]

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

TORPEDOES IN ROANOKE RIVER.

The "Otsego," the "Bagley," and a Picket Launch Blown Up.

THE RIVER FULL OF INFERNAL MACHINES.

THEY ARE BEING REMOVED.

NEWBERN, December 13, 1864.—A gunboat expedition sent up the Roanoke river, near opposite Jamestown, eight miles above Plymouth, suddenly came in contact with some torpedoes placed in the channel by the Rebels, and three boats were blown up. The flagship "Otsego," Commander Mason, senior officer, took the lead and passed safely through.

After the blowing up of the "Otsego," the remainder of the fleet remained by her until morning, when those vessels injured by the explosion, pushed up the river. Soon after Commodore Macomb despatched on special duty his aid, Parson, to the wreck of the "Otsego," where they were picked up and taken on board the "Otsego."

UPON ARRIVING IN THE VICINITY OF THE spot where the "Otsego" was sunk a torpedo exploded under the "Bagley," blowing a hole through her, causing her to sink immediately. One man and a boy were killed. The officer and the rest of the crew escaped by swimming. Lieutenant Sande and Captain Ames, commanding the tug, saw the wreck of the "Otsego," where they were picked up and taken on board the "Otsego."

THE RIVER. The Roanoke river is a perfect network of torpedoes. A large number have already been taken up, and still larger numbers are supposed yet to remain.—New York Herald.

THE LATEST EXPEDITION.

Major-General Butler and Admiral Porter on the East Coast.

Fortress Monroe, December 15.—It being now two days since the combined military and naval expedition of Major-Gen. B. F. Butler and Rear-Admiral David D. Porter sailed from this place, it is hardly to be assumed that news is scarce. The fact is, however, that the enemy seems to have known that such an expedition was on foot, but the destination is as yet unknown. His objective point has been kept secret. The strength of the fleet and force of the army is large enough to accomplish the object sought to be attained. A number of the vessels of war were present yesterday by the gunboat "Queen" at sea.

Capture of Valuable Salt Works.

Acting Rear-Admiral Stribling, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, under date of "Key West, Florida, December 3, 1864," reports to the Navy Department the destruction of a set of salt works on Rocky Point, Old Tampa Bay, by detachments from the "Vixen," "Star" and "Sigsbee," "Herrick," "Hudson," and the tenders "Arcturion" and "Two Sisters."

Governor Fenton's Staff—Mr. Dana Declines the Position of Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, December 16.—Mr. C. A. Dana has declined the appointment of adjutant-general and the resignation of General Sprague is urged upon Governor Fenton.

Lieutenant-General Grant in Town.

Lieutenant-General Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and Lieutenant-Colonel Dan (brother of Mrs. Grant), and Colonel Hewers, of the Grand Staff, arrived in town last evening, and are stopping at Willard's.

Brigadier-General Thomas C. Devin.

This noteworthy and successful soldier's merits have been recognized by his receiving a commission as brigadier, for which he was brevetted last summer on the occasion of his being in this city several battles ago, captured by his brigade.

Resignation of General Crittenden.

The Government offered him a commission in the Army of the Potomac, placing him in a subordinate position to junior officers. The negotiations have been accepted.

Card.

Sir—My attention has been called to the fact that, by mistake, my name has been announced in your paper as the President of the Walnut Island Oil Company.

ALEXANDER G. CATELL, Philadelphia, December 17, 1864.

Nickel and plumbago have been discovered in Northern New Jersey.

At a meeting of the Parker Fraternity in Boston last week, it was voted to present to Professor Goldwin Smith a full set of the late Theodore Parker's works, together with a copy of his life, by John Wells.

The American Telegraph Company has made arrangements to rebuild the line from Boston to Rutland, and to put on a new wire in addition to the one now in use. The same company will also build a new line from Brattleboro and Greenfield, over the Vermont and Massachusetts road to Fitchburg, and also from Fitchburg to Boston, via the Fitchburg and Worcester and the Agricultural roads.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

GLORIOUS VICTORY AT NASHVILLE.

Defeat of Hood's Army.

IMMENSE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

The Field Covered with Abandoned Arms.

OUR LOSS ABOUT THREE HUNDRED.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL THOMAS.

Capture of the Rebel General Jackson, with the Remnant of his Division, and Twenty Pieces of Artillery.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1864. 8:37 A. M.—To Major-General Dix, New York:—

The following official report of the great victory achieved yesterday by Major-General Thomas and his gallant army over the Rebel forces under General Hood, in front of Nashville, was received this morning. One of the most surprising circumstances connected with this great achievement is the small loss suffered by our troops, evincing, among other things, the admirable skill and caution of General Thomas in his disposition of the battle. In our rejoicings at the defeat of the enemy, thanks are due to the Almighty for His protection to our gallant officers and soldiers in the great conflict they have passed through.

Despatch from General Thomas.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, EIGHT MILES FROM NASHVILLE, 6 P. M., December 15.—To the President of the United States, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and Lieutenant-General Grant:—

This army thanks you for your appreciation of its conduct yesterday, and to assure you that it is not misplaced. I have the honor to report that the enemy has been pressed at all points to-day in his line of retreat to the Brentwood Hills.

Brigadier-General Hatch, of Wilson's Corps of Cavalry, on the right, turned the enemy's left and captured a large number of prisoners, number not yet reported. Major-General Schofield's Corps, next on the left of the cavalry, carried several hills and captured many prisoners and six pieces of artillery.

Brevet Major-General Smith, next on the left of Major-General Schofield, carried the salient point of the enemy's line with McMillan's Brigade of McArthur's Division, capturing sixteen guns, two brigadier-generals, and about two thousand prisoners.

Brigadier-General Garrard's Division of Smith's command, next on the left of McArthur's Division, carried the enemy's intrenchments, capturing all the artillery and troops of the enemy on the line. Brigadier-General Wood's troops, on the Franklin pike, took up the assault, carrying the enemy's intrenchments, and in his retreat captured eight pieces of artillery, and something over six hundred prisoners, and drove the enemy within one mile of the Brentwood Hill Pass.

Major-General Steadman, commanding detachments of the different armies of the Military Division of Mississippi, most nobly supported General Wood's left, and bore a most honorable part in the operations of the day.

I have ordered the pursuit to be continued in the morning at daylight, although the troops are very much fatigued. The utmost enthusiasm prevails.

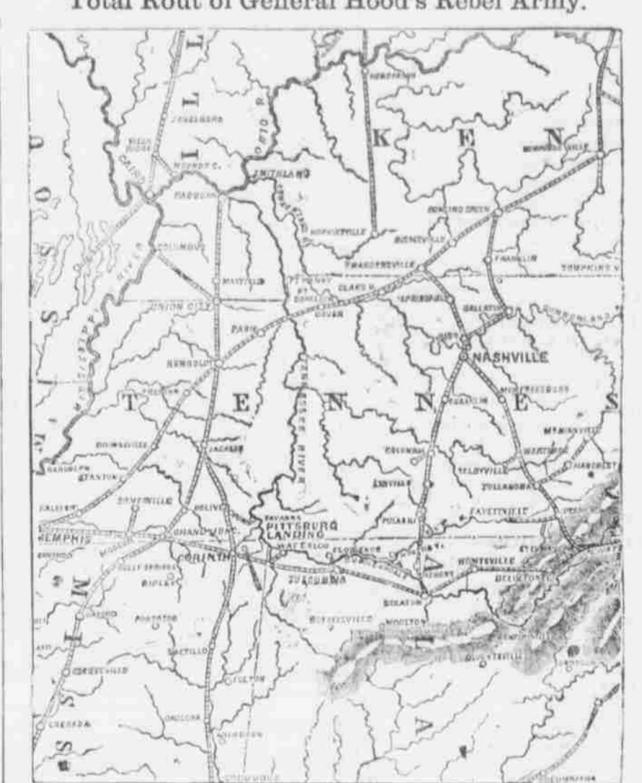
I must not forget to report the operations of Brigadier-General Johnson, in successfully driving the enemy, with the co-operation of the gunboats under Lieutenant-Commander Fitch, from their established batteries on the Cumberland river, below the city of Nashville, and of the success of Brigadier-General Craxton's Brigade, in covering and guarding our right and rear.

In the operations of yesterday and to-day, although I have no report of the number of prisoners captured by Johnston and Craxton's commands, I know they have made a large number. I am glad to be able to state that the number of prisoners captured yesterday greatly exceeds the number reported by telegraph last evening. The woods, fields, and intrenchments are strewn with the enemy's small arms, abandoned in their retreat. In conclusion, I am happy to state that all this has been effected with but a small loss to us. Our loss does not exceed 300, and very few killed.

(Signed) GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General Commanding.

THEATRE OF WAR IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Scene of the Battles at Franklin and Nashville, and Total Rout of General Hood's Rebel Army.



TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 17.

A Grand Salute for the Victory.

Secretary Stanton has ordered two hundred guns to be fired at noon to-day, in Franklin Square. The President has received despatches from Nashville this morning, announcing that the victory over Hood is complete.

Legal Tender Decision.

Judge Carter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has decided that Congress has the power to make a paper currency a legal tender for all debts. The decision is considered important.

General Dix's Order.

The statement in Canadian papers that the Government disapproves of General Dix's order is asserted here to be false. On the other hand, the Government heartily supports General Dix.

Financial Reform.

There is more talk again of a large loan. It is believed that Mr. Fossenden has not yet concluded what to do.

A Glance at the Military Situation, etc.

Nothing later than the news of this morning has been received from Sherman or Thomas. The greatest confidence prevails in military circles that Hood will be compelled to abandon his contemplated raid into Kentucky, and probably abandon Tennessee.

Fort McAllister.

Fort McAllister, which was captured on the 14th instant by General Sherman, is a very strong earthwork, situated on the Ogeechee river, about sixteen miles south of the mouth of the Savannah river, and about six miles from the mouth of the Ogeechee Sound. This part of the coast of Georgia is of that amphibious character which marks so much of the Southern coast in general—the raveled and unfinished ends of nature's web, where sea and land keep up a mutual warfare.

The ocean breaks in between Great Wassaw and Ossawatimie Islands, forming Ossawatimie Sound, and into this estuary flow the Great and Little Ogeechee and the Vernon rivers. The land, or rather the marsh on each side of the Ogeechee, is almost a *four d'ars*, certainly hardly rising a foot above the level of the river, while at times it is entirely submerged. For miles and miles on every hand there is nothing to be seen but these low and level islands and flats, covered with reeds and rank grasses, save where a tuft of vegetation has pushed up in occasional clumps of trees called "hummocks."

About six miles from the mouth of Ossawatimie Sound, near where the Savannah, Altamaha, and Gulf Railroad crosses the Ogeechee, the river jets out into a promontory named Point George, covered by one of these hummocks of more than ordinary size. Behind this, hidden from the river, lies Fort McAllister, an earthwork of immense strength, erected by the Rebels early in the war. Its batteries completely commanded the river.

Fort McAllister, which has just succumbed to an attack from the land side, had previously defied two attacks from our naval forces. The first of these took place nearly two years ago. On the 27th of January, 1863, the monitor *Montauk*, commanded by Captain Worden, bombarded its earthen walls for nearly six hours, without either raveling or doing much damage. Each appeared to be invulnerable against the other. The second and more important attack was made on the 14th of March, 1863. The vessels employed in this engagement were the monitors *Montauk*, *Panther*, *Potomac*, and *Nahant*, and the gunboats *Senece*, *Wassahatchee*, and *Unwin*, and several mortar-schooners. This formidable force ran a storm of shot and shell upon the fort for one whole day, with no more damage to the Rebels than the dismounting of a gun or two. Late in the afternoon the fleet was withdrawn, and the vessels dropped down the stream, the Rebels coming out on the parapets and cheering a defiant *adieu*.

Near Fort McAllister the blockade-runner *Nashville* was destroyed on the 28th of February, 1863, by the *Montauk*.

—Charlestown, Mass., has so large a supply of water from her new water works that she is talking of supplying Cambridge also.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Attempt of Our Prisoners to Escape from Danville Prison.

COL. ROSSIER NOT KILLED.

The Attack on Murfreesboro, North Carolina, by the Gunboats in Chowan River.

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

The Attempt to Escape from Danville Prison.

COLONEL ROSSIER, of NEW YORK, NOT KILLED. From the *Enterprise Register*, December 17.

On Saturday last, about one o'clock in the afternoon, the Yankee officers confined in prison No. 2, attempted to overpower the guard and escape from custody. Eight of those officers, at a concerted signal, seized the two sentinels on the ground floor of the prison, and wrested their muskets from them, at the same time choking them to prevent their giving the alarm to the outside guards. But the calls of the sentinels were heard, and the officer of the day coming promptly to the place, ordered the guards without the prison to fire upon the Yankees, which was done. A sentinel aimed through the window of the prison and shot the leader of the plot, when order was restored.

The officer shot was a colonel of a New York regiment, who confessed he was prime mover of the scheme to break prison. He is supposed to be mortally wounded.

A number of the prisoners were armed with sticks and clubs, and wounded colonel officers, we understand, that the programme was to seize the muskets at the guard-house, overpower the guard, make prisoners of the Confederate States officers at the post, and destroy the town.

Attack on Murfreesboro, N. C., by Men from Our Gunboats in Chowan River. From the *Richmond Whig*, December 14.

We learn that the enemy, some three hundred strong, landed from their gunboats in Chowan river, on Sunday last, and proceeded to Murfreesboro, in Hertford county, where they destroyed all of our commissary stores, and carried off a number of horses and mules.

Life in Richmond. (Advertisement from the *Richmond Enquirer*, Dec. 11.) NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Persons visiting the city can be accommodated with good board and comfortable rooms by applying at the corner of Main and Eighth streets, next door above the Spotswood Hotel. Price, twenty-five dollars per day, including lodging, single meals—Dinner, ten dollars; breakfast and supper, eight dollars. Also a few table boarders can be accommodated.

"Love Rules the Camp." COLONEL MURFORD, EXCHANGE COMMISSIONER, EXCHANGING COMPLIMENTS WITH A REBEL LADY.

A Savannah paper contains letters from Captain Hatch, the Rebel, and Colonel Murford, the Union Exchange Commissioner, to a young lady in Savannah, from which it appears that if lovers have their troubles there are also those who, even amid the scenes of war, wish them well. The lady had sent some "verses and flowers" to the object of her solicitude, then a prisoner at the North.

This seemed like unsubstantial fare to a hungry man; but it proved to him a *somme* to the comforts of home and the society of his lady-love.

A letter containing the "verses and flowers" I delivered in person to your friend, and not only that, but I had him packed and returned to his home, and I trust that his release was the result of your letter containing the flowers.

General Pillow Shoots a Rebel Soldier for Pilfering.

From the *Charleston Courier*, December 10.

While stopping at a house near Florence, Ala., a few days ago, General Pillow was informed by the lady of the house that a soldier was killing her hogs. He immediately went out and ordered the soldier off. The latter refusing to obey, General Pillow told him who he was, and again ordered him to let the hogs alone. Determined not to leave without a supply of pork, the soldier drew his pistol and fired, killing him on the spot.

The Flirt at Coosawatchie last Friday—General Garretts Wounded.

Dispatch to the *Enterprise Register*, December 10.

Augusta, December 10.—In the fight at Coosawatchie, Friday, Brigadier-General Garretts was badly wounded in the side by a shell. Notwithstanding the severe wound, he remained on the field until the flight closed. He was brought to Augusta on Sunday.

From the *Richmond Whig*, December 10.

We have no report of a fight at Coosawatchie, on Friday last, and no information of any conflict at that point since the 31st ultimo has been received at the War Department. General Garretts commanded a brigade of Georgia reserves. He was a representative from that State in the last Congress.

Fighting on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad on Tuesday.

From the *Richmond Whig*, December 10.

There was a report yesterday that a fight was going on on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, at Coosawatchie. It was probably correct, and the enemy have persistently endeavored to make a lodgment on this road.

Sherman's Army Refuses Savannah—Declines that the City is Invested.

From the *Richmond Examiner*, December 10.

The only definite information from Georgia is the appearance of Sherman's army in the vicinity of Savannah. The Yankee papers inform us that he had accomplished this much almost a week ago, but of course their statement was based upon what they deemed the probabilities of the situation.

Up to yesterday forenoon no fighting had taken place between Sherman's army and the Confederate troops in the defense of Savannah. General Hardee commands the latter. A contemporary paper speaks of Savannah as "invested." This is not the case.

Savannah is no more "invested" than Richmond, and we have no evidence that it stands in the least danger, either from assault or siege. An official despatch of yesterday mentions that Sherman had "developed" his army near the town; but that does not signify that he will go into trenches. Savannah has a triple line of defenses.

MILITARY ENTHUSIASM IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 16.—Messengers are being taken to raise a regiment of veteran volunteers on this coast, to serve in Hancock's new corps.

The rain storm in this State still continues at intervals, although none of the valleys have yet been flooded. Large tracts of agricultural land are submerged.

The State of Nevada. SAN FRANCISCO, December 16.—J. W. Nye has been elected as the second Senator from the State of Nevada.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF TURKOWEN TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 35. Noon, 41. 1 P. M., 40. Wind, N. W.

FIRE THIS AFTERNOON.—The alarm of fire about a quarter before 1 o'clock, originated at the upper part of the block of Charles Knight, Jr., No. 523 Commerce street. The flames were first discovered in the rear portion of the second story, and burned through into the third floor. The fire was confined to the third floor. A heavy stock of paper on hand suffered considerable damage. The greater portion of the stock on the first floor was removed, although considerable damage from water was sustained. The damage could not be ascertained.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—This morning a respectable-looking old man, aged about fifty-five years, was discovered at Eighth and Sanson streets. He was in an exhausted condition and was taken in charge by the police. By the aid of the officers he walked a couple of squares, but becoming exhausted he had to be carried. Upon arriving at the Station House he died. He was dressed in a light-colored coat, light-colored trousers, and a hat. He had a beard and hair, and had a bevel and rule in his pocket.

PAROLED PRISONERS.—Colonel Pennock Huey and Captain J. T. Figgott and William A. Dally, all officers of the eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry arrived in this city yesterday from the South, having been paroled by the Rebels. Captain Dally was captured on the 12th of October, 1863, while Colonel Huey and Captain Figgott fell into Rebel hands on the 24th of June of the present year. These gentlemen have been confined in prisons at Charleston and other points of the South, and during their confinement suffered every manner of cruelty.

ARRESTED.—This morning, Frank Kelley and John McGueken were committed to prison to answer the larceny of lead and copper from a factory in Harrison street, Nineteenth Ward.

FOUNDLING.—An infant three weeks old was found yesterday afternoon in the vestibule of a house at No. 507 N. Eleventh street. It was sent to the Almshouse this morning.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—George Donnelly was arrested yesterday on the charge of attempting to rob a money-bill at Broad and Shippen streets. He sneaked into a store, and was about rifling the money drawer when he was discovered and held. An officer who was near by saw and pursued him. He was captured, and committed to prison by Alderman Lutz.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, December 17.

Gold is excited this morning, and prices have declined about 7 per cent. since last evening, under the glorious news from General Thomas and Sherman, opening at 22 1/2; fell off and sold at 21 1/2 at 11 o'clock; 22 1/2 at 12; 22 1/2 at 12 1/2; rallied, and sold at 22 1/2 at 1 P. M. Market weak.

Money continues easy at about former rates. Loans on call are freely offered at 5 1/2 per cent. per annum. Prime mercantile paper, as we have noticed for some time past, continues scarce, and is quoted at 7 1/2 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 17. Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

REPORE BOARD.

1000 lb. Wheat No. 1... 10 1/2  
1000 lb. do. do. No. 2... 10  
1000 lb. do. do. No. 3... 9 1/2

FIRST BOARD.

1000 lb. U. S. 10-40... 102  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-50... 100

1000 lb. U. S. 10-60... 98  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-70... 96

1000 lb. U. S. 10-80... 94  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-90... 92

1000 lb. U. S. 10-100... 90  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-110... 88

1000 lb. U. S. 10-120... 86  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-130... 84

1000 lb. U. S. 10-140... 82  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-150... 80

1000 lb. U. S. 10-160... 78  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-170... 76

1000 lb. U. S. 10-180... 74  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-190... 72

1000 lb. U. S. 10-200... 70  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-210... 68

1000 lb. U. S. 10-220... 66  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-230... 64

1000 lb. U. S. 10-240... 62  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-250... 60

1000 lb. U. S. 10-260... 58  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-270... 56

1000 lb. U. S. 10-280... 54  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-290... 52

1000 lb. U. S. 10-300... 50  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-310... 48

1000 lb. U. S. 10-320... 46  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-330... 44

1000 lb. U. S. 10-340... 42  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-350... 40

1000 lb. U. S. 10-360... 38  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-370... 36

1000 lb. U. S. 10-380... 34  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-390... 32

1000 lb. U. S. 10-400... 30  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-410... 28

1000 lb. U. S. 10-420... 26  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-430... 24

1000 lb. U. S. 10-440... 22  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-450... 20

1000 lb. U. S. 10-460... 18  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-470... 16

1000 lb. U. S. 10-480... 14  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-490... 12

1000 lb. U. S. 10-500... 10  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-510... 8

1000 lb. U. S. 10-520... 6  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-530... 4

1000 lb. U. S. 10-540... 2  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-550... 0

1000 lb. U. S. 10-560... 0  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-570... 0

1000 lb. U. S. 10-580... 0  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-590... 0

1000 lb. U. S. 10-600... 0  
1000 lb. U. S. 10-610... 0