THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVII--NO. 309. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1864. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The Coast Probably Reached.

HONEY HILL FORTIFIED BY FOSTER.

Rebel Congress Proceedings.

GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA ASSAILED.

An Immediate Attack on Richmond Expected.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY REINFORCED.

Further Particulars of the Fight Between Kilpatrick and Wheeler.

[EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Sherman's movements still engross a large portion of the attention of the rebel newspapers. They say that he remained with his principal force in the valley, for the purpose of gathering in supplies, and on the 2d, he resumed his march from the north of the town, and on the 3d he was some distance south of it. On the 6th, his advance was reported skirmishing with the outposts of the rebel forces, and it was expected that on the 9th, he would reach the coast.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* believes that since leaving Atlanta Sherman has not for a moment hesitated as to the point to be attacked, or the road to it. It says that on leaving Milledgeville he would so arrange his army that he would move on Savannah without fear of an attack on either flank. Wheeler confesses that in his engagement with Kilpatrick he has not taken many prisoners because the Yankees have refused to surrender.

The Richmond papers give further particulars of Wheeler's fight with Kilpatrick, in which it appears Wheeler was obliged to fall back, owing to Kilpatrick's superior numbers.

The rebel General Anderson was wounded at Griswoldville, and he is censured for rashly ordering his troops against the breastworks. Every house on Mr. Griswold's was destroyed in Griswoldville.

The Charleston *Mercury* learns that Gen. Foster has further strengthened the position which he took up after the battle of Honey Hill, where, it is supposed, he will remain until Sherman reaches within striking distance of the coast. It states that Foster had been for some days and nights engaged in sending up rockets, which were supposed to be signals to the enemy approaching the coast.

New York, Dec. 10.—The rebel Senate, on the 6th, defeated a resolution introduced in pursuance of Jeff. Davis's recommendation that various officers, exempted by State laws, should be forced into the rebel army.

Another set of resolutions condemning the proposition to make soldiers of slaves and give them their freedom as a reward for their services, has been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of that body, for the conscription of all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty.

The Richmond papers continue to assail Gov. Brown, of Georgia. They say the reason that he refused to allow the seizure for service in the rebel armies of various persons in his State was, that he desired to reserve a sufficient force to fight Jeff Davis.

The Richmond papers, of the 7th, are filled with speculations of an immediate attack on Richmond, and expressions of wonder why they expect it. They are entirely confident that Grant has been reinforced by the 6th corps, and that he has other fresh troops.

From Sheridan's Army.

EVERYTHING REMAINS QUIET

A Portion of Early's Force Sent to Richmond.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Gen. Emory, of the 19th Corps, arrived here to-day from Sheridan's front. Everything was quiet when he left.

Early, it is believed, had sent three divisions of his army to Richmond, viz: Pegram's, Gordon's and Kershaw's, leaving behind only one infantry division and Rosser's cavalry.

The roads are in splendid condition, and the health of the army excellent.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

The Rebels Driven from the Vicinity of Dutch Gap Canal

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The *Herald's* Potomac correspondent says: On Wednesday last, owing to the annoyance by rebels firing upon working parties on Dutch Gap canal, portions of three regiments of colored infantry and a section of Martin's 5th regular artillery under General B. C. Ludlow, crossed to the north side of the James and drove back the rebels and effected a lodgment at the upper end of the terminus of the canal, where they intrenched themselves, thus protecting the laborers on the canal. The rebel batteries subsequently opened upon the position, but did no harm.

Sherman Foraging.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says: Sherman appears to have halted to grind corn. As he goes towards the barren territories of the South it becomes necessary to make proper provisions. His foraging parties are continually driven in by our cavalry, and his forage is reported to be short.

From East Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Gen. Burbridge and his forces were at Bean Station, East Tennessee, on Tuesday. His movement to the front caused Breckinridge to fall back with his main force beyond Bull's Gap.

Demonstrations on Sheridan's Lines.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The *Herald's* Shenandoah correspondent says: The rebel Generals Early and Breckinridge have both been ordered to make demonstrations on the lines of Sheridan's army.

Hood's army was badly provided with clothing and blankets when it crossed the Chattahoochie coming North, and letters published in Southern papers when it was at Florence, represent the condition of whole brigades, wanting socks and blankets, as very distressing. As they must now forage for a living, and fancy themselves engaged in besieging Nashville, and under the necessity of digging extensively, they must be quite appreciative of the severe winter weather with which we are visited. They are probably under the conviction, that they have proceeded quite far enough north in the present state of their wardrobes.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE PIRATE CHICAMAUGA arrived at St. George's Bermuda, from Wilmington, and left it again on the 16th November. She was chased on her outward passage from Wilmington by several cruisers, but escaped. While in pursuit a commercial ship another union cruiser came in sight and the chivalric rebels turned tail and ran, escaping the second time. If they had no fighting propensities at sea, they certainly were very valorous on land, for five or six of them attacked the United States consulate for the purpose of hauling down his flag. A colored youth, servant to the Consul, defended the flag with a champagne bottle, and successfully kept off the assailants.

THREE small brigs lately arrived at Cyprus, which started with twenty-seven hundred Circasian refugees on board. Thirteen hundred of them had died on the voyage, and nine hundred of the remainder were more dead than alive. The transportation of these poor refugees presents more horrors than the African slave-trade, since their lives are absolutely of no value to the masters of the vessels.

A CONTRABAND, undertaking to find a situation for her daughter in Cincinnati, insisted upon said daughter being instructed. Upon being requested to indicate what kind of accomplishments she was desirous of having her beautiful daughter possess, she said, "de gal must be larned de piano and painin anyhow, and mebbe after while readin and writin."

CHARLES F. JORDAN and Willard Eddy have been arrested for disturbing a congregation at West Coventry, R. I., last Sunday. They took their seats in the body of the church, and, after service commenced, produced a pack of cards and carried on a game with audible and blasphemous conversation.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

SUPPLIES FOR GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY

Capt. Winslow at the Cooper Institute.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI

Gen. Rosecrans Relieved.

GENERAL DODGE ASSIGNED TO THE DEPARTMENT.

Public Reception to Admiral Farragut

RUMORS FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

10,000 Prisoners Released and Armed.

SWEEPING OUT THE NEGROES.

Another Effort to be Made to Burn Northern Cities.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Merrimac, with a large amount of provisions and ammunition, for infantry and cavalry, sailed to-day with general orders—it is supposed, to meet Sherman on the coast.

Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge, is expected to address a meeting at the Cooper Institute tonight.

It is reported on good authority that Gen. Rosecrans is to be removed from the Department of the Missouri, and Gen. Dodge assigned to the command.

Prominent citizens met this morning to consider measures for tendering honors to Admiral Farragut. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for his reception.

The Committee on Soldiers' and Sailors' Dinner report that $56,555 was received in money, besides large contributions of poultry, previously acknowledged.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Enlistments in Hancock's corps are progressing very favorably. Large numbers of letters, received from veterans in all parts of the country, are daily read. Indications are that in a short time the corps will receive its full complement of men.

Gen. Butler has issued orders forbidding commissioned officers borrowing money from enlisted men.

The *Tribune's* Army of Potomac special gives an account of an engagement between our batteries and rebel rams. One rebel-boat was considerably damaged.

A Washington dispatch to the *World* learns from deserters and other sources, that the rebel papers have concealed the following important facts in regard to Sherman's movements: First, that Sherman's march up to the time he reached Milledgeville, was practically unopposed, the only fighting being cavalry skirmishes between Kilpatrick and Wheeler. His march has created a tremendous panic. He has swept all Central Georgia clear of grain, forage, horses, mules and negroes. It is supposed that he will reach the coast with two able bodied negroes for every white soldier in his ranks. It is understood that he will only allow able bodied males to accompany his army. Not having fought any battles in Central Georgia, and having kept his army well together, Sherman will reach the coast with his army in splendid fighting trim, and abundance of ammunition and shot, and there is reason for believing, that in addition to negroes, Sherman will be reinforced by 10,000 Union prisoners. There is a deserter's story that the prisoners at Millen, heard of the near approach of Sherman, overpowered the guard and scattered themselves over the country.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th says: The military drama in Georgia is rapidly drawing to a denouement. Sherman is at last approaching the coast. Whether he will complete the journey or not, depends very much upon certain events which will occur this week. There are troops in his front who will resolutely dispute his further advance towards Savannah or Darien, after he passes certain points. It is reported that his advance was skirmishing yesterday morning with our outposts.

The Macon *Confederate* says: Every house in Griswoldville has been burned by the enemy except Mr. Griswold's and a small frame building occupied by an operative.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says: Governor Brown's headquarters are in Macon. Macon is now considered safe, and refugees are rapidly returning. Only two houses in Clinton were burned by the enemy. The impression still prevails in Georgia that Sherman is marching on Savannah. The commander of the post of Macon has declared the city upon a peace footing, and at the order of Major-General Cobb, ordering out every man capable of bearing arms, has been withdrawn. The city is perfectly quiet and orderly. We expect that in a few days everything will resume its usual appearance.

The Southern Express company has resumed business, and receives packages and money for all points except Augusta and Savannah, and the places centered.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: There is no news of importance from Petersburg. Yesterday some cannonading was kept up on our left, but without result. The Yankee army have pulled down all the dwelling houses between Petersburg and City Point, and are constructing winter quarters out of them.

We stated yesterday that Grant had been reinforced by the sixth corps from Sheridan's army. From the number of transports, loaded with troops, that have been passing down the Potomac, during the last four days, it is probable the eight corps is also moving to the James river. We think it quite certain that Grant is massing his forces for the long talked of attack upon Richmond. His concentrating for this purpose will not occupy him long, and if the fine weather of the last few days continues, he may bring on a battle this week.

The *Sentinel* makes the same statement.

The following advertisement appears in the Richmond *Whig* of the 8th: *To all whom it may concern*—Failures of our employees to do their work recently will fill, in New York, it makes it necessary for the Brotherhood to meet and concert measures for a more decisive execution of the great retaliatory duty they have taken upon themselves at this juncture. Our own homes have been destroyed in violation of all rules of war, we must make our ruthless enemy feel the weight of our justly aroused vengeance in the very center of his resources and wealth. We can do it effectually. You are therefore ordered to meet in this city by deputies from our several associations in Virginia, North and South Carolina, at eight o'clock, on the evening of the 15th inst., for business. By order of the Great Brother.

The army correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist* says: A lady from Milledgeville reports a grand ball last night. The Yankees attended there. Most of the negro females in town attended, but not a white female of any class.

Some letters report numerous outrages of such a character as will fire the Southern heart.

The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 2d, says that the city is recovering from its scare.

The Augusta papers report Hardee trying to worry the enemy at Grahamville into another fight, but in vain.

The Macon *Confederate* says: An order has been issued to repair the railroad and telegraph line to Atlanta.

Many citizens are returning to their homes, and it is to be hoped not soon to leave them.

It is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of damage done to this city by the Federals when leaving it, but the prevailing opinion is, that nothing but public property was destroyed, and that private residences are still standing.

The army correspondent of the Columbia *Carolinian* gives a glowing picture of life in Richmond. He says the city is full of people, and makes it well supplied. He pays the following tribute to General Grant: Among all the antagonists that have confronted General Lee during the war, none have given that great chief more trouble or occasioned more anxiety than General Grant. Although he has been reported as brought to the ground, beaten and disconfirmed, like a reckless prize fighter, he has dashed again into the fight, and again and again suffered the mortification of defeat without once acknowledging that he has been whipped, and he still clings with a death-like tenacity.

Attempt by Guerrillas to Destroy Railroad Trains.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—The Louisville & Lexington Railroad passenger train, going west of Pleasureville, was thrown from the track by the displacement of a rail by the guerrillas. Nobody injured.

Another party of guerrillas, while endeavoring to remove a rail near Beard's station, was fired on by the guard of a freight train which was standing at Beard's station. A man named Ellis, from Shelby county, was badly if not mortally wounded. Three others are reported to be wounded by prisoners living near by.

Midnight.—The Nashville passenger train has not arrived, over one-day-six-and-a-half hours. The cause of its detention is unknown.

FROM NASHVILLE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Union Loss in the Battle of Franklin.

&c., &c., &c.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.—The situation is unchanged in front of the 4th corps, not a shot being fired up to two o'clock to-day. Since then a slight skirmishing has occurred. Owing to the slippery state of the ground men find it impossible to move about. The rebels can be plainly seen from the front of the 4th corps standing about their camp fires. Hostilities may be said to have ceased on account of the weather. Deserters who come in say the rebels have strong intrenchments, two rows of chevaux de frise with wires stretched around to strengthen them.

Colonel Louis Johnson, instead of Col. G. M. S. Johnson, commanding the 44th colored infantry, has received from the General Commanding the highest praise for the manner in which he fought his troops at Mill Creek Station No. 2, having gallantly kept the enemy at bay for sixteen hours, and finally fought his way out and reached Nashville, with a loss of 115 men killed and wounded.

No report has been received from the gunboats which went down the river yesterday morning. No entombing has been heard here, and no reports received from them.

The river is falling—three feet on the Shoals.

NASHVILLE, December 10.—The Federal loss in the battle at Franklin, ascertained by official reports, is greater than first supposed. In the 23d division of the 4th corps forty-nine officers and 1,101 men were killed and wounded, and in the 2d division of the 4th corps twenty-seven officers and 270 men. A large proportion of the slightly wounded are in hospital here.

The loss to residents living near the lines of the two armies is estimated at over half a million of dollars.

The rebel General Cheatham, whose headquarters were at the residence of Mrs. A. V. Burr, was shelled out from there yesterday by our batteries. It is reported that the house was destroyed.

On Sunday last, a small party of Confederates, about fifty in number, succeeded in crossing Cumberland river this side of the shoals. Three of the number, who were captured and brought in yesterday, claim that the whole party deserted from the rebel lines and were making their way home. One prisoner was captured yesterday and four deserters came in. The latter reports Hood as being about to make a movement of transport.

General Cooper's brigade, in its march from Johnsonville to Clarksville, was considerably harassed by guerrillas. Six men of the 124th Indiana were captured and thirteen killed; three were wounded. One of the latter, who was left for dead and escaped, reported the above facts.

The weather continues very cold, the thermometer now fell yesterday and last night. River five feet above the shoals, and rising.

Gen. Sherman's Movements.

SELLING GOODS TO BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Lord Lyons Property Sold.

DESERTERS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Government has received no information other than what appears in Northern papers, in relation to Sherman's movements.

Five or six merchants of Washington, charged with selling goods to blockade runners, have been transmitted to the Old Capitol by order of the Secretary of War.

The horses, carriages and liquors belonging to the establishment of Lord Lyons, have been sold at auction. This disposition of his property indicates that Lord Lyons will not soon return to this country, if at all.

The Military Commission, in session in this city, this morning took up the case of Charles E. Waters, hardware merchant in Baltimore, when pardon Worley was the principal witness for the Government. He is accused of selling goods to blockade runners to be carried into the rebel lines.

The mail steamer Cassock, from City Point today, brought to Washington about fifty deserters from Lee's army, who underwent much hardship, being in most instances thinly clad and without blankets.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON SALES.

Hancock's Veteran Corps.

ELECTION OF SENATOR FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The proposition to tax sales 1 per cent., meets with considerable favor, although some members of the Committee on Finance have urged a lower rate on sales of cotton and breadstuffs. There is some talk of imposing an excise tax on specie and cotton, without drawback.

The New York *Post's* Washington special says: Several Governors of the loyal States are seeking permission to raise regiments for Hancock's Corps, and appointing the officers themselves, but the War Department is inclined to retain the appointment of officers.

The Legislature of Virginia, as contra-distinguished from West Virginia, now in session at Alexandria, have elected Joseph Segar, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Mr. Bowden, and John C. Underwood, the present United States Judge, in place of Senator Carlile, whose term expires on the 4th of March, next.

THE NEW YORK GOLD MARKET.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Loss About $50,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Gold has been weak during this morning, in consequence, chiefly, of the large pressure of coal gold upon the market. The price opened at 228, subsequently reached 229½, but again declined slightly.

On Tuesday last a fire broke out in a large stone structure belonging to the Brooklyn Gas Co., at the foot of Hudson Avenue, and used for the storage of bituminous coal. From that time until yesterday morning, men were employed in endeavoring to extinguish the fire. Last night, however, there was a tremendous explosion in the building, from the gas generated by the smouldering smoke, which was instantly followed by the flames extending among the coal, with great rapidity, until thousands of tons were in a blaze.

The fire is still raging with great fury, though the firemen have succeeded in confining it to the premises. Loss, about $50,000.

Heavy Fall of Snow—From Southern Papers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A heavy snow storm commenced here at an early hour this morning, and continued till about ten o'clock, when it turned to rain.

A Milledgeville correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, says: The Yankees were admirably clothed and equipped. Each man had eighty rounds of ammunition, while their wagons contained fixed material, without stint; rations had been prepared for forty days, and they suffered for nothing.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A few days ago Gen. Stevenson, commanding at Harper's Ferry, sent out a scouting party of 30 men, in the direction of Waterford, Loudon county, to watch Mosby, who was reported by citizens to be preparing for a raid into Maryland.

At Waterford, our cavalry met the head of Mosby's force, and a skirmish ensued, in which we lost seven men killed, wounded and captured. The rebels, who outnumbered us three to one, lost equally as many, if not more. Among their killed was Capt. Mountjoy, one of Mosby's oldest lieutenants. At Leesburg, on their return, they cobbled a member of the rebel Gen. Gordon's staff, who was visiting a lady.

Destruction of a Blockade Runner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Admiral Porter communicates to the Navy Department information of the burning and destruction of the blockade runner Ella, off Wilmington, by an expedition from the United States steamer Emma. She was loaded with arms and ammunition and bound to Wilmington. She was run ashore under the guns of the batteries, on the 3d, and subsequently destroyed. From papers found on board of her, she must have sailed from Nassau sometime in the latter part of November. The expedition was composed of six men, under acting Ensign Jamison, assisted by acting 3d assisting engineer Churchill. Much praise is accorded them for the creditable manner in which they performed their work.

Late Rebel News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Richmond papers of Thursday, the 8th, say nothing new has been received at the Confederate War Department, regarding Sherman's movements.

No exchanges of Georgia papers had been received of later date than Dec. 3.

Mosby has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

THE NEW YORK INCENDIARIES.

Latest from Richmond.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE REBEL SOLDIERS.

Strong Union Feelings in Richmond.

DUTCH GAP CANAL BLOWN OPEN.

Our Fleet Making its Way Up the James.

TEXAN NEWS.

The Rebels Hanging Union Men.

Western Associated Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Through the exertions of the military and police there is a fair prospect of the speedy capture of the principal actors in the late attempt to burn the city. It is said that seven of them are now in the city under surveillance. The registration of persons from insurgent States continues at Gen. Peck's office. About one thousand have been registered up to this time.

A gentleman was examined yesterday who left Richmond seven days ago in company with fifty-six deserters. He reports the condition of the rebel soldiers in the trenches as deplorable, being compelled to stand in mud and water a foot deep, and allowed but half a pound of meat and a pound of flour per day. The men are discouraged, and take every opportunity to desert. He estimates the number of deserters from Lee's army at a hundred per day.

The *Times* says: Merchants who arrived at Washington on Wednesday from Richmond, after having sailed three times previously, says that the Union feeling was never more stronger among the middle classes in Richmond than now. He states that almost the entire population is for a reconstruction of the Union, and that Jeff Davis has his house guarded day and night. Serious alarm is felt in all circles, but no panic.

The New York Peace Society, established for the office of securing peace, held a meeting last evening in the Academy of Music. Captain Winslow accepted the invitation of the Society to be present. He was enthusiastically received, and made some remarks, referring entirely to the religious interests of sailors.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The report that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to receive specie obligations in payment for custom duties is without any foundation.

The *Sunday Mercury's* Washington special says: There is no doubt that Dutch Gap Canal is to be blown open, and our fleet is making daily reconnoitering.

The rebel Senate, on the 20th ult., Mr. Orr submitted a report denouncing the capture of the pirate Florida in Bahia Bay. In the House, Mr. Foote offered a resolution that Congress has no authority to interfere on the subject of the emancipation of slaves as recommend by Davis; also against separate states negotiating for peace, but favoring a convention of the states for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The *Sentinel* of the 8th says: Information from Georgia indicates very little progress for Sherman. He seems to be comparatively quiet somewhere near the banks of the Ogechee, while his cavalry are sent out to explore the way of exit, and instead of finding the desired outlet, he has met a foe. He then found Wheeler, and having fortified himself with a heavy force of infantry, met with his usual luck in a fight. Wheeler repulsed the cavalry and infantry. Under such circumstances, it is not to be wondered at Sherman's movements were made slowly, cautiously and carefully.

If Sherman should stay on it with his army he would be wasting his strength for nothing, while the rebels operate against his communications, totally cutting him off from the base of supplies compelling him either to fall back and fight a battle to relieve himself, or to push forward for a new base, or at least one of these things he was compelled to do, but we contend that even if successful in the immediate object of getting through to the coast, the Confederate cause will be vastly the gainer and the Yankee cause loser in the general results of the campaign.

His original plan has not only waited so far as concerns the objects to be accomplished on his way, but the point of coming out has been made to depend on circumstances as they developed. It is still uncertain what particular destination he will attempt. The opinion of lookers-on is yet divided as to where he will strike—whether at Darien, Savannah or Beaufort. We should suppose Savannah, if the capture of that place after reaching it were not so unpromising of accomplishment. We think Beaufort, after Savannah, is his choice, and will be his object if he shall find means to cross the Savannah. If that proves impracticable, he will perhaps attempt Darien or Brunswick.

The Augusta *Sentinel* of the 4th says: A General who reached this city last night, from Atlanta reports that all the hotels and stores from Wesley chapel on Peachtree street, to Hook's corner on Whitehall street, were destroyed. City Hall and the churches around it were also destroyed. Soon after the Yankees left it, the country people in the vicinity rushed in, and carried off everything they could get hold of. Houses were broken open and gutted. There are fifty or sixty stores and six hundred houses in Atlanta.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 8th reports one of our ironclads sunk by rebel shell. It says the recent reinforcement of Grant's army signifies battle. The condition of the canal is unknown to us, except by statements of deserters, who declare it is nearly finished and can be made ready for use by a few hours labor. We have no doubt that an assault will soon be delivered. It was reported last night, on some authority, that Sheridan and his cavalry had appeared in Fredericksburg yesterday; but no official news to that effect has been received.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 8th says an official despatch received at the War Office yesterday states that scouts report General Steele, with 15,000 troops, to have landed at Memphis on the 24th, and went up the river on the 26th. It is supposed they are going to reinforce Thomas at Nashville. This movement should put Kirby Smith in motion.

Scouts have reported a formidable expedition, fitted out at Memphis to operate against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and another raid for similar purposes, as about to cross Black river.

The following resolutions were introduced into the North Carolina State Senate:

Resolved, That five Commissioners be elected to act with Commissioners from others States of the Confederacy, as mediums for negotiating peace with the United States.

Resolved, That other States of the Confederacy be requested to create a similar commission with as little delay as possible, and to co-operate with North Carolina in requesting President Davis, in the name of these sovereign States, that he tender to the United States a conference for negotiating peace, through the medium of those commissioners.

Resolved, That whenever any five of the States shall have responded by the appointment of Commissioners, they shall communicate their proceedings officially to President Davis, and request his prompt action upon the proposition.

In the lower house a series of similar resolutions were offered.

The South Carolina Legislature favors peace, but only on terms of absolute separation from the United States.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

An Important Movement South of Petersburg.

THE NOTTOWAY RIVER CROSSED BY THE 5th CORPS.

An Engagement Probable.

HEAD'QRS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1864.

Yesterday, at daylight, the 5th corps, with the 2d division of the 2d corps, and two brigades of Gregg's cavalry, started South. They were heard from yesterday, and had crossed the Nottoway river, on the Jerusalem road, without meeting opposition of any consequence. They crossed on the pontoons, which they took up after crossing.

Deserters who came into our lines this morning, state that Mahon's rebel division was sent off yesterday to meet our advance force, but as no firing has been heard in that direction to-day, it's not believed that any engagement has taken place.

Dec. 9, 10 o'clock, a. m.—A reconnoitering force of our cavalry went out this morning, yesterday morning, striking the rebel pickets on the Vaughan road, driving them to Hatcher's Run, a distance of over thirty miles, where they had breastworks erected, and where they made a stand. Skirmishing continued for some time, when the object of the movement having been accomplished, the expedition returned. Our loss was seven wounded; that of the enemy unknown. Some of those who accompanied the expedition report that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Stony Creek, which indicates that firing was going on between Gen. Warren and the enemy.

Report now current that the enemy evacuated Petersburg, by the rebels, may be looked for at an early day. (Signed)

W. D. McGENSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, *Dec. 9th, 6 o'clock p. m.*

Annapolis, 10 P. M.—The steamer Victor has just arrived from Charleston, where all of Col. Mulford's fleet is now lying.

The exchange of prisoners is being changed from Savannah to Charleston. Gen. Sherman and Foster having interrupted the exchange at the former city.

When the Victor sailed on Wednesday heavy firing was heard in the direction of Savannah, being either an attack on that city or on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah. All agree that Savannah must fall.

Attempt to Burn a Railroad Bridge—The Incendiary Shot.

ST. LOUIS, December 10.—Maj. Gregory, commanding the post at Franklin, reports that an attempt was made last night to burn the Mossel-il Bridge on the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad. When discovered by the guard, the incendiary was sitting on the bridge trying to kindle the fire with a brand he had with him. The man was dressed in rebel uniform, and unrecognizable by citizens in the vicinity. Six balls passed through him, causing instant death.

The crew of the steamer Rex Lewis, captured some time since by a band of rebels and released at Galveston harbor, arrived at New Orleans on the 2d.

General Steele in Arkansas.

If we may credit the statements made by a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who writes from Little Rock, the rule of General Steele in Arkansas has been most unfortunate in its policy for the Union, and should have been terminated long since. He says:

"Surrounded by a party of questionable character, Steele's policy partook of its nature. He became strangely conservative. The Little Rock *Democrat* was supposed to reflect his views. To the Unionists it became so obnoxious that the *Constitutional Union* was started, in strong opposition. The inference is obvious. The conciliatory policy run to extremes; the property captured by the 2d Ohio were released, and their horses and arms ordered restored; one captured while lying in ambush was set at liberty; the order banishing a party from Batesville; the revoked rations withheld from soldiers supplied the citizens; permits were as easily obtained as loyalty proven; the country rejoiced in a greater plenty than before the occupation; traders became 'golden shovers;' cotton and other especials were waxed rich; deserted plantations in the fertile valley of the Arkansas were expected to yield the 'golden fleece.' If common report be true, officers in high position turned not aside there was 'feasting in high places;' this was the 'goodly heritage;' 'there was a sound of revelry by night.'

"The condition became an evil. The posts seemed held for trade and speculation. The country was yielded to the enemy. To the Unionists, as the alternative, harmony ceased. The former was largely recruited. Many left. One writer estimates the refugees at 30,000 prior to August, 1864. The policy is opposed by the Unionists as harmful. It was assailed in a letter of a general officer. We hear it condemned by another. It is derided by the army. The fact that it is supported by every trader, speculator and contractor, and tenderly cherished by the whole disloyal element of the State, makes it a hideous suspicious. These latter classes bring in the large majority; in so far it may be called acceptable to the people. As a redeeming feature, labels of certain proclivities were hoved to declare they wished not to live in the State were Steele removed."

If one half of this be true, General Steele deserves the execration of every true friend of the Union, for when his army first advanced in Little Rock, the people of Arkansas, wearied with rebel rule, had become ardent opponents of slavery, and enlarged phenomelites, in favor of emancipation. They were in process of organizing a free State government, and for many months we had been searching our western exchanges industriously for some clue to enable us to understand why the movement had been arrested, and why things seemed to be going backward. We cannot refrain from giving expression to our amazement at such charges as these now preferred against Steele, in view of the condition of things in Arkansas when he entered its capital. That there is something wrong is quite evident from the fact that the War Department first placed the department under the supervision of Canby, and then superseded Steele direct.—*Phila. North American.*

Andersonville Prisoners.

A considerable number of exchanged prisoners from Andersonville have recently passed through this city, on their way to their homes in the west. Yesterday we visited the Soldiers' Home on Liberty Street, when we found some twenty of them, who were enjoying that delightful rest for a few hours, and partaking of the hospitalities of the hospitable committee. They were generally in good health, although bearing the marks of their privations and sufferings while in captivity. They were fine looking and intelligent men, and set at rest to their poverty as over.

On the 8th of November, about 3,000 of them were sent to Savannah, and there were 1,000 of them an extra ration. If they would give a majority for "Little Mac," but they were not to be bribed in that way. Lincoln's majority was upwards of nine hundred. For that, they were deprived of half food for one day.

INTENSELY COLD.—The weather has become intensely cold, the thermometer yesterday falling almost to zero. A strong northwest wind prevailed during the afternoon and up to a late hour at night, and if a change does not occur within a day or two, we may expect to hear of a suspension of navigation by ice.

Release of Rebel Gen. Beale on Parole to Assist in Cotton Exchange.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The rebel Gen. Beale has been released from Ft. Warren on parole, to act in conjunction with the the Union Gen. Payne, in the exchange of 1000 bales of cotton from the South for 50,000 blankets for rebel prisoners, and has arrived in this city and reported to Gen. Dix.

Snow Storm.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 10.—A snow storm commenced here at one o'clock this morning, and closed about daylight.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Lord Lyons on a Six Month's Furlough.

THE EUROPEAN PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax from Liverpool on the 26th and Queenstown on the 27th. Her news is seven days latter.

Lord Lyons has not resigned, but is going home on a six month's furlough.

The *Daily News* doubts if the South will arm the slaves, but thinks that the proposal gives promise of the approaching end of the war, and of slavery itself.

It is said the Florida was taken by surprise, with everything on board. Papers may be found, to implicate many foreign officials in sympathy with the rebels.

Revolved, That other States of the Confederacy be requested to create a similar commission with as little delay as possible, and to co-operate with North Carolina in requesting President Davis, in the name of these sovereign States, that he tender to the United States a conference for negotiating peace, through the medium of those commissioners.

Resolved, That whenever any five of the States shall have responded by the appointment of Commissioners, they shall communicate their proceedings officially to President Davis, and request his prompt action upon the proposition.

In the lower house a series of similar resolutions were offered.

The South Carolina Legislature favors peace, but only on terms of absolute separation from the United States.

A Wholesome Order—Honors to Admiral Farragut.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Orders were received today by the Collector of the port from Washington, to require passports of all persons who come hither from Nassau and other ports that are the haunts of the "piratical desperadoes," who have seized, or attempted to seize, vessels belonging to citizens of the United States. The names of all men arriving here from such ports without passports are to be sent to the authorities at Washington.

A considerable number of prominent citizens met at three o'clock this afternoon in the Collector's office to consider measures for tendering honors to Admiral Farragut. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Moses Taylor as Chairman, and Samuel Sloan as Secretary. Resolutions were adopted tendering Admiral Farragut a grand reception, and a committee appointed to carry out the wishes of the meeting. It appears that he will soon arrive here in the Hartford.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The stock market is extremely dull, in sympathy with the weather and usual inactivity of Saturday. The sales were generally small and the speculative feeling flat, except upon mining stocks represented at the regular board, which were generally active and firm. The share market was steady at the opening of the board, but business was light. The movement in quicksilver and Cumberland continues and higher prices were made. Governments dull; the pressure to sell continues and quotations lower. Railroad stocks were lower throughout.

The gold market was dull throughout the morning, and the general tendency has been lower. Colorado stocks are more active. Money is rather stringent among dealers in Government securities. Among associated banks and money brokers there is a great abundance of money readily lent on call at 6 per cent. Foreign exchange nearly nominal. The shipments of gold today were $1,075,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Homicide on St. Clair Street—A Substitute Killed by a Sergeant of the Guard.

On Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, a soldier named Thomas Farley was shot and mortally wounded by Sergeant John Cooley, of the Provost Guard. The circumstances of the affair, so far as we have been enabled to gather them, are these:

Farley had served three years in the army and had returned to this city a few days ago. On Saturday he had re-enlisted as a substitute for a drafted man, and before being forwarded to duty had asked permission to visit some places in the city. Sergeant Cooley, as Sergeant of the Guard, had authority to give him permission to visit his friends, but it is stated that, in order to relieve himself in a measure of this responsibility, he had consulted Lieut. Graham, who was acting as Post Commandant, in place of Capt. Davis, who is absent on a bridal tour. He obtained permission of Lieutenant Graham, and volunteered to accompany Farley himself—the time being limited to one hour. The two then started off together, but what particular places they visited we have not heard. They were seen together, arm in arm, on St. Clair street, nearly opposite Elliott's shirt store, when a difficulty occurred between them, during which Sergeant Cooley drew his revolver and shot Farley, the ball penetrating the abdomen.

The wounded man was conveyed into Elliott's shirt store, where Dr. Gallagher was called, who, after examining his wound, pronounced it mortal. The ball had entered the abdomen below the breast bone, and taken a downward course, severing the bowels in its progress. The Sergeant came into the store where the wounded man lay, and was detained there until the arrival of Alderman Donaldson, to whom he surrendered himself. He was subsequently conveyed to the Mayor's office, and locked up.

The wounded man was conveyed to the Girard House, where he was kept until nearly noon on Sunday, when he was removed to the United States General Hospital in the Ninth Ward. He lingered until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when he expired.

Sergeant Cooley alleges that when he got down on St. Clair street, Farley wanted to go over to Allegheny, where he had formerly boarded. Cooley objected to this, alleging that his time was nearly up, and that it was his duty to return with him to the Girard House. Farley then offered him twenty dollars if he would let him go, when the officer charged him with an attempt to bribe him. Farley then struck him once or twice, and was endeavoring to escape, when he drew his pistol and fired. This is the substance of Cooley's statement.

It is alleged, that Cooley was under the influence of liquor when the shooting took place; but his friends state that he was not addicted to drinking, and that he became sobered after the shooting was the result of excitement. He has an abrasion of the skin over the left temple, as if a blow had been inflicted there by a man's fist; but this statement is in evidence to Farley's attack upon him is no doubt true.

It is stated that, before permission was given Farley to leave, he was asked whether he had money about him, and replied that he had no money about him, having given it to a friend. After he was brought back wounded, money was found s ected in his boots.

A statement has been made out and forwarded to the War Department, and Sergeant Cooley will be tried by court martial. There is no question as to his having been in the discharge of his duty when the difficulty occurred, but it has introduced a new element in the affair, for, in order to prove that the shooting was justifiable. There are those who assert positively that he was drunk, while he and his friends deny this charge. He is now in jail awaiting the action of the authorities.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, Dec. 10, 1864.

A Statement of the semi-annual expense of the House of Refuge, against Allegheny county, for the year ending June 1st, 1864, to Dec. 1st, 1864, with labor credited for the same period, showing the net cash for inmates per capita:

Date.	Number of Inmates.	Cash Expense.	Labor credited.	Net Cash Expense.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Jan. 1, 1861.	157	$1,522 91	$675 1000	$847 91	27 27	53
Dec. 1, 1862.	186	3,162 73	2 407 1000	899 53	22 63	
Dec. 1, 1863.	216	4,056 02	2 94 1000	811 75	20