KILPATRICK.

KILKENNY, Ga., December 12 .- On the aftermoon of the 11th of November, while the village of Marietta, Cobb county, Ga., was burning, General Sherman reviewed the cavalry command under Brigadier-General Kilpatrick. The mounted force numbered six thousand five hundred of the best cavalrymen in the West, with a Dgun battery of 3-inch Rodmans. Being we'l mounted and equipped, under the leadership of the dashing young Gweral, who has been a favorite with horse riders ever since he came to the West, brilliant work was expected from these picked men.

General Sherman was doing test with the appearance of the command at the Marietra review, and shortly affectively. pearance of the command at the Marietia review, and shortly afterwards issued orders for them to march. At that time the release of our men conficed at Millen was one of General Sherman's schemes. Kilpatrick was to do the work, and would undoubtedly have accomplished it had not the enemy anteipa ed the movement and removed the prisoners for out of reach. In covering the movements of the Infantry columns, protecting danks, fighting spicodidty in front, and guarding spains Robel dashes at trains in the rear, Kilpatrick's command has done service in the grand campaign which deserves more than ordinary mention. ordinary mention.

A BRILLIANT CAVALBY CHARGE AT LOVEJOY. Wheeler had collected at Lovejoy's pairs a force of militia, with one brigade or his old command, under Iverson, in all four thousand men. A strong line of carthworks, with artiflery in position, presented quite a formidable obstacle to our further advance towards Macon. As soon as General Kitpatrick informed himself about the position of the enemy, he formed Colonel Murray's Brigade for an assault.

ray's Brigade for an assault.

The 8th Indiana, 10th Ohio, 9th Kentucky, and Lieutenant Griffin's 5th Kentucky scouts formed for a charge, with Beebee's 10th Wissonain for a charge, with Beebee's 10th Wissonsin Battery, following close in the rear. The country, being open, was favorable for cavalry operations. The enemy opened on the advancing regiments at long range, doing no damage. After a few shots in reply from Beebee's guns, the charge was sounded, and our fellows dashed at Wheeler's line of works. The Bebels fled in confusion, leaving their strillery to get away as best it could.

One gan was captured by Griffin's scouts, another by the 5d Kentucky. Both pieces were Redmans, taken from Stoneman last summer; and, askie from their volte as trophies, were good captures, inasmuch as they made up a six-gon battery for Beence. Captain Slow, of the 3d Kentucky, was slightly wounded. Forty Rebels were captured and ten left dead on the field. RAPID MARCH TREGUEST A FINE COUNTRY.

The 16th and 17th were spent in marching through a very fine country, producing cotton and corn in large crops, and being well watered. The command marked its march through this land by cetten fires, and camped on the night of the 17th on Towaliga creek, eight miles from Jackson.

DEMONSTRATION IN PAYOR OF HUWARD. On the 18th the cavairy moved on Forsyth, threatening Macon from the west side of the Ocmulgice, while General Howard advanced to Planter's Mills, laid postoons and crossed the Ocmulgee before the enemy knew where he was.

NARROW ESCAPE OF KILPATRICK. Moving on towards Macon, the enemy's scouts, dressed in blue, were found at a small place known as Grabath. General Kilpatrick being in advance, and mistaking the Rebels for his own men, narrowly escaped death from their shots.

THE PAMOUS DASH AT MAUON. On the 20th the command moved through Clinton, where it was divided into three columns for operations against Macon. The 1st Brigade, Colonel Sught D. Atkins, moved to the right; the 2d Brigade, Colonel Murray, to the left; while Colonel Baidwin, of the 3d Kentucky, held the central road.

entral road.

Colonel Murray, with whom was General Kilcolonel Murray, with whom was General Kilpatrick, strack the enemy first on the Macon and
Milledgeville road, and dished over barricade
after barricade, for several miles, without the
loss of a man. The last stand the enemy made
before he reached Macon cost him four men
killed and left on the field, and several wounded.
Two miles from Macon the column cama upon
the Rebel fortifications, and propared to charge
them.

A CHARGE AGAINST SIEGE GUNS. The enemy in the works at Macon opened on The enemy in the works at Macon opened on Kilpatrick's advance with all the guns in their command. Several regiments were got in line of battle and the 10th Obio ordered to carge the Rebel works. The regiment advanced slowly up the hill, under artillery fire, till the charge was sounded, when they dashed forward in one of the war. They from eight guns and scattered their infantry Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson and Ca

cess, and devising ways and means to guns away or destroy them, the gullant lith suf-fered the enemy to raily and train other guns on the abandoned works. Of course there was no alternative but to rail back, and they did so. They had demonstrated that cavalry could cature cannon, if they could not get them off as readily as infantsymen. The loses before Macon were very few, confined to the 10th Onio. Captain Hafford and one man were captured, one man killed, and six wounded

CONVERSING OVER THE WIRDS. Kilpatrick's telegraph operator "got" the Rebels at Macou on No. 1 wire. He sent Gene-rals Howard's and Kilpatrick's compliments to Hardee, promising a call from them next snorm-ing. The Rebel replied that he would refer the quarters lately vacated by Stoneman for their use.

THE FIGHT AT GRIEWOLDVILLE. General Wood's Division of the 15th Army Corps, assisted Kilpatrick's command in the de-struction of the railroad towards Gordon. The enemy had come out from Macon, and was feef ing his way along our rear to ascerta nour force, and, if possible, our line of march. On the night of the 20th the cavairy pleases on Big Sinaty creek, near Griswoblville, were astacked by the enemy, and a whole please past captured, besides three killed. General Wood sent up Walcou's Erigade of infantry just in the nick of time to stop the Rebels, who were coming into the campyigorously and in strong force.

Some works were harriedly thrown up on the east bank of the creek; before they were complete the enemy came on at a slashing pace with lond yells, and a sharp fight cassed. Ninely Rebels were knied before their commander was coment to let our rear alone. Our loss was in ing his way along our real to ascerta a our force

content to let our rear alone. Our loss was in considerable. The Big Sandy was held until Howard's trains had pass of to Gordon, when the position was systemated. Their work on the right of the army occumplished, Khaatrek, men moves from Gordon of Milledgeville, on the

THE CAVALRY SETS OUT FOR MILLEN. On the 24th of November the cavalry comman on the 24th of November the cavalry command in advance of our sim. Rations for a long march had been supplied the men, and transportation had been cut down to "light weight" even for eavairy. On the morning of the 25th the command broke camp and marched to Long bridge, on Town creek, which had been distroyed by a Rebel regiment from Soarts. The banks briage, on fown cost, the action of the brings by a Rebel regiment from Sparta. The banks were cut away and a ford reached by which the command crossed, passing the Ogechee shouls, through a dense pine forest, into Warran county, which was found to be very thinly settled and

On the morning of the 26th some excitement was caused in the command by the intelligence that Captain Estes, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Hays, 19th Onio, had set out for eshero with two hundred men, having to proceed to the bridge over Brier creek, Wayeshoro and Augusta Branch Railroad,

to troy it. for O'Hai there relieves to set his first.

a of the old ching the 28th of November was very mobring the as that we could not see fifty else might have ance. Barricades were erected in different was nother an attack was expected from bad character of to battalione—one each from o suggested his dollow battalione—one each from o suggested his dollow battalione—one each from were not to be humburghed and 5th Kentucky-placed ninveigled, and so force pel a charge. Waiting a were not to be humburghed time for the Rebels cussic n found Arnold shape time for the Rebels and contrabout Flormpso, with a dozen regiments bear aught in the act. They with a dozen regiments bear aught in the act. They with a dozen regiments bear aught in the act. They will a dozen regiments bear aught in the act. They will a dozen regiments bear aught in the act. They will halbore to Millen, was his head. "What will halbore to Millen, was his head as good-looking fellowers his har, which a good-looking fellowers of our decay in for O'Hat THE KILPATRICE LOST HIS HAL

t York Castle is panelled in at the Triox. York Castle is panelled in at 1, hised a good height from the groun' yer Louisville his sort of gangway there is to the hain towards d could only see the back of the "arr Division, binday they

PHII ADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

TORBERT'S CAVALRY EXPEDI-TION TO GORDONS ILLE.

The Town Strongly Defended.

SHARP FIGHT NEAR LIBERTY MILLE.

The Guerilla Moseby Reported Killed.

Ste., Etc., Etc., Etc., Erc., Etc., Etc.,

WINCHESTER, Va., December 27 -I have just returned to this place from an eight days' cavalry raid in the interior of Eastern Vicetaia. COMPOSITION OF THE PORCE. The expedition left here on Mouslay, the 18th

inst. It consisted of the lit and lid Cavalry Divisions, under the respective commands of Brigadiar-Generals Devin and Powell, the whole under command of Major-General Torbert, Chief of the Cavalry corps. The brigade communders were Generals Gibbs and Tibbests, and Colonels Caphart, Kellogg, and Starg. G neval Merritt, the commandant of the 1st Division, was detained in camp on account of illness. PREPARATION OF THE TRACES.

For several days previous to the departure of the expedition, preparations for the full equip-ment of the troops were quietly proceeded with, so as not to excite the cumosity of the troops, or indirectly apprise the enemy of the movement. Indeed, so secretly was the affair conducted that many of the officers who accompanied it knew nothing of its extent until a few hours before marching orders were received. The troops were furnished with six days' rations, and took one day's forage for their horses. The expedition had no ar-illery, and the wagon transpordition had no ar-illery, and the wagon transpor-tation was confined to hospital, amoulance, and

ammunition wagons. FRONT ROYAL REACHED. At Front Royal the inhabitants gave our froom a cool reception, if sour looks, long faces, or posting lips would convey that impression. The town itself presented a dilapidated appearance, all business being suspended by he operations

THE MARCE RESUMED-COLD WEATHER. On the second day, the 19th inst, the reveille was sounded two hours before daylight. The men get breakfast, the horses were fed, and everything got ready to marcia at daylight. During the night previous, a heavy Northwest gale arose, and blew with great fary. This was attended with heavy frost, which made the troops feel anything but comfortable. At daylight the march commenced, General To bert's brigade, of Powell's Division in the attacape. On account of the cold weather General To sert ordered the troops to ride two miles and walk one, and to do this alternately until the sun had warmed the this alternately until the sun had warmed the

BUMORS REGARDING THE REPRES. On the march we learned that Lomax's cavalry On the march we learned that L. max's cavalry division had left Little Washing on a few days previous, and proceeded towards lichem and, and that Rosser's Rebel cavalry division had, about the same time proceeded from his encampment east of the Bue Reige, and was proceeding, via the Shenandoah Valley, to rainforce General Breckinridge, who was then confronting Generals Eurbridge and Stoneman, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in the vicinity of Saltville. Some of the inhabitants said all the Rebel cavalry in the valley and in Eastern Virginia had orders to proceed to Richmond, to replace General Wade Hampton's cavary, which had been sent to Georgia to intercept General Sherman.

On the march one of our scours captured Cap-tain Cagner, of the SOth Virginia Infantry. He said he was wounded at the outle of Opequan and had just recovered, and was on his way to f grey clothes. He was handed over to the ten der mercies of the provest gand, who at once proceeded to disrobe him of his time ciothes, and gave him others less shows and comfortable. His lorse became the property of Clock Sam, and animal was broken down.

CAPTURE OF A HERD OF CAPTUR. Between First Hill and Lit le Washington information was obtained that the Rebel army officers had been scarching and seizing all the beef cattle in the county of Rapahanneck, and driving it to Richmond for the use of the army diving it to Richmond for the ass of the army there; and furthermore, the night previous a head of one hundred head had been kept there and were then proceeding to their destination, and were only a few miles in advance of us. On this information General Powell gave orders to General Tibbeths to send formal the squadron of troops to overtake and capture the cattle at all hasard-sand if possible to capture the party guarding them.

Capitin Fanon, of the 2 st New York, was slaced in charge of the detach acut, and in five mannes was off on a brisk that to comply with its order. He was soon out of a rat of the main that the berg had been driver to the woods, as those guarding them had be a apprised of our approach. He soon found not the hiding place, hove the guards away, and han 'aw hours after-

MORE REBELS CAPTURE. At Spersyville we captured a rail Robels be-obging to the 5th Verginia Car y. They were aught with arms in their than , and only sur-emered after being overposed. One of them brief that Royses and Important cavalry had seen consolidated and placed under the comnand of the former. Its desile don has already

MOVEMENTS OF THE STEMY.

Before proceeding on this march, reliable in-ormation was received of the movements of the env. Jackson's Briggie as reparted at dadison Court House, and M Causland's Bri gade at Croighsville, only a few cities in advance, and the Rebels whom are transparented the hight privious was his onter participate, the critical trathert, under those offer me tances, hastened forward the column; but, as after stated, our

on reaching Creighsville we came upon the camp which McCausand has streated from it the morning. The camp fire ere still turning and has and corn which had been fed to he and hav and corn which had been fed to his horses was laying on the ground. From the appearance of the camp there we no doubt he left in a burry. At Creignsville, the column was halted for a flow moments to cost the men and borses. General Powell's Division was ordered to encamp for the night; but General Davins' Division was ordered to proceed to Madison Court House, which was six miles distant. Golonel Stars's Machican Reignde had the status. Stagg's Michigan Brigade had the advance.

REBEL PICKETS ENCOUNTERED. When within a mile of their destination for the When within a mile of their destination for the night they met the Rebel pickets, when desultory shimishing commenced, our troops driving the chemy back upon their main column in the suburbe of the town. The Rebels were soon in the saddle, and made the best defense they could against our troops; but Colonil Stagg advanced his column at a charge on a galloy through the town, driving the Rebels in retreat, killing and wounding thirteen of them, including a major and a captain. and a captain.

The former was mortally wounded, and died the next morning. Only two or three of our man were wounded. From Creighaville the Rebai General McCausland and his troops retreated to Jeneral McCausland and his troops retreated to Mannard-ville, where he left all his broken-down horses and sick men, and put his army in orde

APPEARANCE OF MADISON COURT HOUSE The fourth day's march was led by Powell's Division. The day was clear and cold and the roads very slippery. At Madison Court House the appearance of things indicated that the busithe appearance of things indicated that the busi-ness men of the town had left in a hurry, and took such personal effects as they could transport away with them. The postmuster retreated with a portion of the letters in his charge, but left seems to be seized by our troops. Some of these were letters of affection and love, many of them written in rather had chirography. Those letters went the rounds of the column, and afforded a fund of anjusement to the men.

AN ENGAGEMENT. From Madison Court House the army pro-ceeded on the pike lowards Liberty Mills. On

r aching a point a few miles from the former place, where the road intersected the road to be been advanced in the second of the marks on the snow that a column of liebed housens, while the control of the point where the enemy were met. General Tithests, in the advance, obeyed his orders in the butter, and followed the enemy to a point where the bridge crosses the Rapidan river to Liberry

The enemy retreated over the bridge, and fired The suchly retreated ever the bridge, and fired it almost instantaneously, before our already guard could prevent it. This fact for a time out an end to the pursuit. The county, after barning the bridge, four position behind earthworks so the south side of the river. The top graphy of the country on both sides of the river is or a hilly chiracert, the slope loading to the river being very precipious. Behind these earthworks the memory had two pieces of artitlery, from which they fired shot and shell in rapid succession or our troops. Happily for our men, the snots were poorly served, and went from a quarter to a half a mile beyond our continu

poorly served, and went from a quarter to a halt a mile beyond our column.

General Fliebetts, as soon as the bridge was burned, massed the main part of the bridge was burned, massed the main part of the bridge was finder cover of a hill, and threw forward shirmishers in front to engage the enemy until finither orders from General Tuebert. As soon as the latter officer arrived in ordered a rare size same to be made of the enemy a numbers in fords where he might effect a crossing of the fords where he might effect a crossing of the fords where he might effect a crossing of the fords where he might effect a crossing of the same. This was done after careful examination and intended to the People—The Domitticans was found about 3 miles to the left of the ordige. General Turbert immediately gave orders to General Turbert in the formati was found about 3 miles to the left of the bridge. General Torbert immediately gave orders to General Tevins to cross one brigade of his division on the right while one brigade of Powell'a Division cross of to the left. Colonel Redoog's Siring ale was selected by the former and Colonel Caphart's Brigade by the latter. Colonel Kellogs forded the river without opposition, formed his men in line of battle on the scath bank or the river, and then proceeded in the direction of the enemy, who were formed in line about half a mile distant. Colonel Caphart's Brigade user with little or no opposition in crossing the river on the left, and captured the enemy's pickets defending the ford, it was so near dark.

t was so near dark.
General Devius had met the enemy, and after a brief but sharp fight in the sadisty, and after a brief but sharp fight in the sadist, the enemy fell back. This was, no doubt, partially has-tened by Caphart's movement on the left, as the enemy could see that both his danks were threat-ened, and unless he retreated, his army would be all killed, wounded, or captured.

RETREAT OF THE RESELS. Colone' Caphart's Brigade attacked the Robel works near Liberty Mills, and a tvanced his skir-mishers and column against a heavy fire of the almost concelled enemy. He pushed forward with vigor, and shortly after dark had driven the with vigor, and shortly after dark had driven the enemy from his works, and was parsuing him down the Orange Court House road. He then formed his column for a charge by squalrons, composed of the 1st Virginia Cavalry, Le attenut Colonel E. Caphart, of the 1st New York Cavalry, Colonel Adams, and the 2d and 3d Virginia regiments.

The charge was commenced at dask, and from the time the order to forward was clear the

the time the order to forward was given, the enemy beat an inglerious retreat, throwing away their arms and equipments, and running for dear life. Colonel Kellogg, on the right, was not idle. but fought the enemy until after dark, until the Rebels were driven back in confusion.

Three brigades of our army were held in re-serve on the north side of the river, their services

not being required. Our troops encamped for the night, pursuit of the enemy being deemed impracticable.

THE SPOILS OF VICTORY.

The next morning, upon examining the battle ground, the two pieces of artillery which the Rebeis had plied so vigorously the day previous were found in a swamp near the Gordonsville pike; the ammunition chests were full of powder and shell; the implements were complete, and the horses hifched a few foot from the guns.

It was here ascertained that General Lomax took command of the Rebeis on the day of the battle, nearly at the close of the fight, and associated battle, nearly at the close of the light, and assured his troops that two divisions of infantry would arrive at Gordonsville from Richmond the follow-OGRDONSVILLE STRONGLY DESENDED

Early the day after the battle General Torbert sent Colonel Kellogg's Brigade towards Gordonsville, when reaching a point within two miles of the town he discovered the enemy, with cavalry and infantry, in force, on each side of the narrow gap through which the read passes. The posi

tion was a very strong natural one.

Colonel Kelloag engaged the enemy while he examined the enemy's position, and reported that the Rebels could not be driven with the force at our command. It was further ascertained that the promised reinforcements from Richmond had arrived that moraling. General Torbert, under these circumstances, determined to retrace his steps, and in the afternoon commenced his march to Madison.

to Madison Court House was very difficult. The road was slippery, and the horses were constantly falling and throwing their ribers. From this cause several soldiers had their timbs broken, and others received severe contusions. The fifth night the column encamped at Madison, and next morning proceeded via James City to Rixleyville. MOSTRY'S CHRISTMAS DINNER CAPTURED.

After leaving Rixleyville, on the south side of the Hazel river, we came to a house where the lady was preparing a Christmas dinner for a com-pany of fifty of Moseby's gaing of robbers and nurviciers. The chickens and turkeys were roasting on the spit, lifty minus-plos, not to speak of judies and jams, were lying in profusion on the tables, when lo, the Yankous came and confiscase i be edibles. On further search fifty pair of new military pants were found, and these, too, were confiscated on account of the Government. At another house in proximity to the above one undied pair of new cavalry boots were found

THE RESEL CONSCRIPTION. In passing through Madison city the advent of ar troops was halfed with delight, as the Rebei onscripting officers were thus separing that dis-rict, forcing all the able-bodied men to digi-thether they will or not. Many of the conscripts egged of our Commanding General to allow hem-and their request was granted-to ac-ompany our army to the North, where they omised to take the oath of allegiance to the overnment, and in Inture to be good and loyal

MOSESY REPORTED KILLED. In Reppahannock, Madison, and Gulpep ounties I learned that Culonel Moseby w wounded about ten days ago, by a Federal scout, while the former was eating his dinner at a house in Fairfax cousty. The party who did, the shooting was not aware who it was he had wounded, but was led to suppose by the lady of the house that he was a Rebel Heutenant. The soldier took Moseby's boots, and then took a hasty desarture. I have this statement with a slight deviation in detail from those different sources, all of which combined establishes the fact that Moseby is dead

On the return march from Madison to Warren-ton I left the column at the latter place. We completed the destruction of large quantities of hay and corn, and confiscated cattle. We exhinged our poor horses for good ones, and de-troyed everything and anything that could be used for military purposes by the enemy. At Warrenton the command was divided.

Varietion the command was divided.
The ist Division was to proceed to Winchester in Salem, Oakhill, Paris, through Ashby's Gap, and thence via Millwood. The 2d Division, nder General Powell, would proceed via New altimore, White Plains, Middleburg, and Snickrsville, through Snicker's Gap, cross the Shenan-oah, and thence via Perryvilla to Winchester estroying all forage on the road, and driving off

RUNNING PIGHTS WITH THE GURRILLAN. From Warrenton, with an escort of one hundred picked men of the First Virginia Cavalry, the detachment under command of Captains Selsor, Howe, and Bohn, we took the route via Salem. Oakhill, and Paris, and thence through Ashby's Gap. Near Salem we commenced to meet guerilia parties, who increased in number as we progressed, and, for a distance of thirty miles, we kept up a running fight with the enemy, laterly against great odds. At times we were attacked on front, flank, and rear, but always driving the enemy. The Shenandosh river is very high, and was swelling, and I apprehend very high, and was swelling, and I apprehend the army will experience difficulty in fording the

The escert left Warrenton at a quarter past, and arrrived at Winchester at 3 o'clock P. M. making the distance of fifty-eight miles in eleven hours and three-quarters. On the trip we passed

The conduct of our troops under the teying circumstances and exposures they were anti-ject to was of the most trustworthy character, and the management of the whole expedition reflects crulit on the commanding general.

THE CANCESTEE The following is a partial list of the assembles the true -Lieutenant A. F. Lee, Co. F. 1718 Pennsylvania

Sergeant James Nicholson, Cs. D. 14th Penn-Serieant James Nichotem, Cs. D. 14th Pennsylvania Cavairy, mortally.
Sergeant Thomas B. McStumphy, Co. B. 1st Pennsylvania Cavairy, montally.
Bugier James B. Fay, Co. X. 3d Virginia, fost, Albert Burrell, Co. C. 14th Pennsylvania, log. Jos. Cypher, Co. C. 14th Pennsylvania, bownin, Rdw. Warkins, Co. B. 15th Pennsylvania, fost, Musician James Combon, 5th Virginia Civairy, contradict.

people are still fighting with uniffu-hing courage and hopefulness to drive away the Spanish invaders, and regain their violated nationalay, A manifesto entitled "The Peace," has appeared at St. Domingo, and has been which circulated, it insists upon a recognition of the independence of St. Domingo as the foundation of any treaty

At a meeting of the principal officials of St. Domongo, they had formally repudiated the provisional President, General Satesdo, and in his place had appointed as President, General Gaspar Polanco. The soldiers of the Dominican army joined in this movement. After his election, the new President issued the following proclamation to the troops and manifesto to the people:—

"God, Country, and Liberty Gaspar Polanco, General of Division, Provident of the Provisional Government.

"The general will of the people and the unani-mous acclamation of the fiberating army have chosen me to till the first magistracy of the State,

disavowing the authority which was expressed for one year by General Jose Antonio Salcedo. The salvation of my country for some time demanded a reform, and only under the pressure of this conviction I determined to lead the movement which brought it forward, free from all persona "I wish that the popular election for the Presi-

"I wish that the popular election for the Presidency should not have tailen upon me; and if I have submitted to it. I have done so only to give a proof of my beddence to the soveregn will of my follow citizens, accepting R as a new sacrifice for their sake, and ready to confirm this tru'u the day on which the National Convention will meet, before which I shall surrender the power with which I have been invested.

"The whole nation well knows the causes that have led to the deposition of General Salcodo, for in no other way his presence in the Government could have spread so general a discontent. But I cannot refrain from mentioning them, both for my own satisfaction and for the purpose of saving the Dominicans from any unjust stigma they may be branded with by their enemies.

"For some time the glorious Restoration initiated on the 18th of August, for the purpose of expelling Spanish despoism from our soil, had lost the vigor of the first days. To the incredible victories, to the perten ous deeds of arms, had succeeded discouragement and insection while such a state of decay animating the hopes of our case-mice, was inducing them to conscitute the possibility of conquering us. And it could not be otherwise, for the first mighstrate of the nation, always distint from the sect of Government, was underly the decay of the first mighstrate of the nation, always distint from the sect of Government, was underly the sections of the first mighstrate of the nation, always distint from the sect of Government, was always distant from the scat of Government, was unadvisedly destroying its best measures and annulling them without regard.

"Such conduct, occasioning embarrastment, difficult to be surmounted, constantly obstructed the march of the revolution, and while there existed an executive in the field and another in the capital, there was in reality no Government at all. General Saleedo thought, also, that he would deserve the title of magnatimens in tolerating the excesses of the Spaniards, whilst this culpable tolerance, when energy was a duty caused the weakering of public spirit; thus in-voluntarily constituting himself a candidate of a reaction which, although it could not be success-

reaction which, atthough it could not be successful, might place the country in great danger.

"His thirst for popularity frequently moved General Salerdo to make abundant I sucs of paper money, always opposing the will of his colleagues in the Government for the purpose of buying at a high price the good-will of a few thus increasing the discredit of our currency, and ally destroying the basis of our financial sys

'Always persisting in the idea of annulling the acts of his colloagues, he destroyed the Govern-ment created on the 14th of September, 1803, by popular elections, because, in the exercise of the families it, had confirmed the sentence of death which the court-martial had pronounced against a convicted and confessed traitor—thus constituting himself as supreme dictator of the nation, without consulting its will.

"He arbitrarily created a cabinet, and assuming the rights of a people who fight for their liberty, curtailed this and misled the national opinion; curtified this and misled the national opinion; but his dictatorship, careless of the administration of public affairs and totally absorbed in his personality, was leaving to crumble, little by little, the grand work of the 16th of August, while he was indulging in frivolous amosements and pleasures, which stained the dignity of the people whose representatives he had ignoved.

"The present representatives of the Spanish Government, who, in view of so many blunders, came to conceive the possibility of a disjourning and

vernment, who, in view of so many blunders, came to conceive the possibility of a diplomatic and military surprise, initiated negociations of peace, and General Salcedo, anxious for it, sent a commission to Monte Christi comp. sed of Generals A. Destjen, Julian B. Curiel, Pablo Rujel, Pedro A. Pimentel and Colonel M. R. Objio. A few confince were held with Licutenant-General Don Jose de la Gandara, whose had fatth, detected by the commissioners, caused them to stop short all negotiation and return to the Dominican camp, giving the cry of alarm.

giving the cry of alarm.
"General Salcado, lulled by the hopes of peace, had completely neglected the cautons near Monte Caristi, and although the attitude of the people and the echo of that starm induced him to pub-lish a warlike all cution, he conceived, nowethe-less, the idea of sending another committee, which, while it showed his weakness towards he enemy, would humiliate the national dignity In the midst of these delays and negligence, he was surprised by this popular movement, which occasioned his downfall, and the patriots, reas sured by this act, are again animated by that revolutionary vigor which the circumstances demand. I have cheerfully endeavored to direct them, convinced of the necessity of such a re-form; by it the Dominican nationality has been nsured; it has given new guarantees of triumph to our cause; if has saved our liberty. Should Spain insist in her purpose of subjugating the scople I represent, and war becomes inevitable, greater will be our giories. If she desires peace, the road to it is clear.

the road to it is clear.

"The Dominicans repel her dominion; let her desist in her desire to force it upon them. My presence in the Government is the expression of the national mind, which has no object but the the national mind, which has no object but the expulsion of common enemy, and the re-establishment of order, vigor, economy in the finances, regularity and method in the service, activity and perseverance in the work of restoration upon which the Dominican people have decided.

"I believe I have performed my duty in making this exposition and amouncing my programme. Let the impartial world be the judge of the facts, "Santiago, October 15, 1864, A. D., 21st of the Independence, and 2d of the Restoration.

"Gaspan Polance."

"GASPAR POLANCS."

President Polanco appointed a new cabinet and issued stringent regulations, refusing to receive into his lines deserters.

By a decree, dated the 19th of October, all the titles and treatments belonging to monarchical governments are abolished, as inconsistent with the Republican system. The formula, "God preserve you many years," [Dissparade a. e. non-dies anos) is ordered to be substituted by the of "God and Liberty."

To raise money for the continuing the war against invasion, the Dominican Government had issued bonds and paper money, which were taken

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT THE ATTACK ON

WILMINGTON.

The Project Abandoned.

OUR FLEET AND TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

They Arrive at Fortress Monroe.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, December 28. -Official infor matter has been received at the War Denger ment, that our naval and military forces operating against Wilmington have been withdrawn, and are now at Fortress Monroe, LATER ADVICES.

Washington, December 28, 1 P. M .-

Colonel Ofcott has arrived here as bearer of despatches from General Butler, who, with portions of the 24th and 25th Army Corps, has arrived safely with most of Porter's squadron, in Hampton Roads.

The cause of the withdrawal of our fleet has not yet been fully explained. Admiral Porter says he had good reasons for the step, although his fleet was all he could have wished for the work. Colonel Olcott says the troops landed met with a severe repulse in the rear of the fort, and our attempt to blow up the work called Fort Fisher failed.

[CONFIRMATION.] The Expedition Against Wilmington Withdrawn.

Washington, December 28.—Official information has been received at the War De-

In the Association Frent,

partment that our naval and military forces perating against Wilmington, North Caro lina, have been withdrawn, and are now as Fortress Monroe.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS. Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WARRINGTON, December 28. Paying Up. The Treasury Department intends to have paid n the 1st of January all outstanding requisitions

ap to December 1. The Ten-Forties. Although is is stated authoritatively that the secretary of the Treasury has taken no final steps in closing the subscription to the ten-forty loan, the circulars to the national banks, ordering them to stop the sale of the bonds after the 31st, were

certainly in print. Despatch Boat Sent to Butler. Immediately on the appearance in the New York papers of the details of the force of Butler's expedition, and his plan to blow down Foct Fisher, a despatch boat was sent to Naw Inlet to apprise him of the unpatriotic betrayal of his

The Doubleday Court-Martial. The Doubleday Court of Inquiry is ordered substantially to hurry up the North trial, and do natice among the thieves in the Philadelphi Navy Yard. It is said that a blockade-runner whose trial has just been concluded by the Judge Advocate, but who has not yet been sentenced has already the promise of the executive clem-

The Campaign in Georgia.

The joy at getting thirty-three thousand bales f abandoned cotton, in abandoned Savannah begins to be tempered with an estimate of the value of the loss of the fifteen thousand troops and artillery that Hardce was allowed to march off with. These troops have got to be fought by s at Charleston or Richmond, or along the way to both cities. It is now thought the cotton will hardly balance our account energet with them to the end of the war.

Prisoners of War.

There yet languish in Rebel shughter-pens of the Audersonville pattern, fifty thousand of ou Northern soldiers. Or the hundred thousand Rebel prisoners in comfortable and well-warmed parracks, those at Elmira receive ten cents day for their labor, in making their quarters more healthful and comfortable. Those at Point Lookout receive for similar labor, whisky and tobacco rations. To all, everywhere, vegetable are regularly issued, and to most blankers have

General Sherman on the War A letter from General Sherman is in town which treats incidentally of our Administration of the war, and the prospects of the Rebellion and which closes with a sentence that clangon manly cars with the ring of a viking's sword leaping from its scabbard -"My idea is that every young and middle aged man ought to he proud of the chance to fight for the integrity o the country. I would like to see all trade and commerce absolutely cesse until this conflict is ever; and all who can fight, and went fight ought to be killed or bannhed; and those who wont support those who do fight should be do nationalized.'* Mexican Affairs.

Official despatches received here from Moxico state that President Juarez entered the City of Chibushus on the 12th of October last, having not with a very enthusiastic reception from the people of that city, as well as from the inhabitants other towns in that State. The Mexican President had intended to esta-

blish his residence in the city of Burango, after that city was occupied by the National forces. But the French having obtained a victory at Estaucuela on the 10th, the Mexican army had withdraw to Chihuahua. President Juarez is there, busily engaged in organizing another army to carry on more offi-

cently the war against the invaders. He writes to a friend of his in this city in the most hopeful manner. The general impression in Mexico appears to be that Maximilian's rule has so many obstacles in its way that it cannot stand more than six months, even in case the Mexican patriots should

be hereafter as unfortunate as hitherto. Maxi-

milian has set aside the Church party, which was the means by which he went to Mexico, and has exiled two of its principal leaders, He wishes to conciliate the Liberals, but in that he will cortainly fail, and he will remain without any hold on the Mexican people. His principal scouble is, just now, his want of money, and of credit to borrow any.

CONTINUED PURSUIT OF HOOD

Our Troops Following Up Every Advantage.

UNION ADVANCE ON THE TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, December 27 -The advance of or army was, on Sunday night, twenty-one miles south of Columbia, about half way between that place and the Tennessee river. The roads, on account of the heavy rains, are nearly impac-

Hood is steadily retreating before our advancing troops. Prisoners who have deserted are being brought in every day. Two hundred reached here yesterday. It is reported that Hood intends to reach the Tennessee river near the mouth of the Elk river, General Thomas having forced him considerably to the east. The military authorities consider the situation as very encouraging.

Rallroad and telegraphic communication is pen to Columbia on the Tennessee and Alabama rivers, and the road will soon be in running order to Chattanooga. The river is at a stand, with 18

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE. JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri, December 26 .- The

two Houses of Legislature met this morning, sorum of members being present in each House. Mr. Payne, of Jackson, was appointed Speaker ro tem, and Mr. Gant appointed Clerk pro tem. The roll of members elect was then called and ixty-five members answ red to their names. Those present presented their credontials and the

outh of office was then administered by Judge

Begg. The House then adjourned till 10 o'clock

A. M., to morrow. The Senate temporarily organized by the choice of Mr. Laing as President protess.

Sv. Louis, December 27.-W. L. Lovelace, of Montgomery county, was elected Speaker of the House to-day, and Mr. Dyer Chief Clerk, by acclamation. Both are radicals.

Arrival of the "City of Dublin." NEW YORK, December 28 .- The steamer City Ophlin arrived at this port to-day. Her advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimons, December 28.—Flour quiet; sales Wastern arra at \$11.75; Howard Street superfice \$11. beat very dult. Southern red, \$1.95. Corn very dult; we willte, \$1.85; yellow, \$1.68. Whisay dult; sales at \$2.02 \in Grocetes dult and monitual. lour dult and naminally Soldic cents lower; sales of 7,000 bbs. at 20 450 \$20 55 75 State \$10 500 50 50 7,000 bbs. at 20 450 \$20 55 75 State \$10 500 51 for Obie, and originally for Southern. Wheat dult and nominally size, lower. Corn. dull and heavy at \$1850 \$120, or quiet. Fork, firm at \$40 350 \$117 5 for new Lard, bt. in tunidanged. Whiskey, dult sollers ask \$2.240 5.75 while builders offer \$2.25. New York, December 28 .- Cotton quietat 115:

New York, December 28.—Stocks are dull and aready Chicago and Rock Island, 1035; Cumberland Fredered, 475; Michigan Southern, 715; New York Central, 1145; Pennsylvania Coal, 86; Reading, 1145; Hudaon River, 1165; Yirginia 68, 80; Reading, 1145; Hudaon River, 1165; Yirginia 68, 80; Rick, 805; Treating, 73-198, 1915; One Year Certificates, 385; Composa 1881, 1145; Five-Teenties, 1055; Ten-forties, 1915; Gold opened at 217 and 12 now 1185;

NEWS JOTTINGS.

-Wednesday was the shortest day of the year the sun rising at 7:21 and setting at 4:36. -There are now 12,764 patients in thelhospitals of Philadelphia and Vicinity.

-Prentice thinks a young lady should rival an oyster in her antipathy to rakes. -A vocalist says he could sing "Away down the Old Tar river," if he could only get the

-Since June, 1862, there have been over 11,000 patients admitted into the army hospital at York, Pa.: 158 died, and 1002 still remain. -Thirteen hundred prisoners, captured by General Thomas in Tenucesee, arrived at Camp

Douglas on Thursday. -We find it stated that the Eastern Railroad Company are having their coal-burning locomotives changed to burn wood, and that the same ourse is being adopted on the Boston and Maine

-Two young ladies of Hartford, Connecticut, have sent an elegant embroidered silk flag to General Edward McCook, of General Thomas's -General Cheatham long since promised his troops that they should soon tread the streets of

Nashville; and spoke truly; at least a thousand of them have done so-under guard. -The Life of Lieutenant-General Thomas J. Jackson, by Professor Dabney, of the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, has appeared in London. It is advertised as being "from authentic sources." It appears also with "additions," by Rev. W. Chalmers, A. M., who is, we be leve, pastor of one of the Preabyterian churches

-The war in Missouri is now being carried on o extermination. No prisoners are taken. If a "bushwhacker Reb" meets a Union soldier, one or the other dies. In many places the inhabitants are formed into a society, whose object it is to put out of the way all bushwhackers; by this means, they hope to restore the State to tranquility.

-The Lockport Bes announces the death of an ccentric individual named William Colley, in the Lower Village. He lived alone, kept a grocery, and willed his property, valued at £18,000, to his relatives in England. He keht his specie in an old boiler, buried in the cellar. Among the deposits in this private vault were fifty thousand three-cent pieces. How many millions of coin are thus hearded in various parts of the country.

-A recent act of Congress makes it necessary that all American vessuis shall be measured on or before the 1st of January, 1865, and the tonnage to be conspicuously carved or otherwise inscribed on the main beam of the vessel. Neglect to comply with this requisition will place the vessel or vessels beyond the protection of the Government. So says the New Bedford Standard. -The Director-General of Customs has just

ablished complete returns showing the traffic serween France and foreign nations during the ear 1803. It appears from those returns that the general trade of France during that period mounted to 6,700,000,000f, in real value. These figures show an increase of 605,000,000f., or 11 per cent, in the official value as compared with the receding year, and of 814,000,000f., or 14 per ent, in the real value.

-A lawyer, somewhat disgusted at seeing a ouple of Irishmen looking at a six-sided building which he occupied, lifted up the window, put his head out, and addressed them thus :-"What do you stand there for, like a pair of

lockheads, gazing at my office? Do you take it "Faix," answered one of them, "I was thinkin' so, till the divil poked his head out the windy."

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE. CLEARED THIS MORRING. Ellen Reymard, Barguss, S. W. Pass, Workman & Guer G. S. Dodge, Fewler, Mertolk, E. A. Sessier & C. Shipe Australia, from New York, and New England om Yensscola, came in the Capes on Sunday.

DEPARTURE OF THE "CITY ICE BOAT."-The City Ics Boat, Captain Schollinger, left Lombard street at 12 M., with the ship Cultivator, for Port Barraneas, Florida, in tow.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Stock Market continues dall and unsettled, with the exception of Coal Oil shares, which are he most active stocks on the list. Government sonds are firmly held, but there is less doing; 20s sold at 108]; new 7:30s at 993; and 10-49s in 100s at 105, which is an advance; 118 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 121 asked for old 7:30s; Penu-

sylvania 5s are selling at 93. Railroad shares continue very dull, with sales of Pennsylvania at 645; Catawissa common at 16; and Philadelphia and Eric 28; 145 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 434 for Little Schuylkill; 574 for Philadelphia and Germantown; 574 or Reading; 25 for North Pennsylvania; 81 for Lehigh Valley; and 37 | for Catawissa preferred. In City Passenger Railway shares there is no material change to notice. Second and Third sold at 681; 45 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 45 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 72 for West Philadelphia; 20 for

Green and Coates; and 21 for Girard College.

There is little or nothing doing in Bank shares,
but prices are firm. 1964 was bid for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 58 for Commercial;
33 for Mechanice; 454 for Penn Township; 514 for Girard; 110 for Western; 33 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 624 for Union. Canal shares are dull and lower, with sales of

susquehanna Canal at 14], a decline of h; and Delaware Division at 354, a decline of \$133 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 39 for preferred; 94 for Morris Canal common, and 120 for Oil Stocks are rather more active, but prices

are irregular. Bruner sold at II; Corn Planter at ; Caldwell at 74; Dalzell at 9%@10; Excelsior, Egbert, 3-94; Mineral, 23; Maple Shade, 36; Oil Creek, 8; Olmstead, 31; St. Nicholas, 41; Walnut Island, 21; and Rock Oil, 4.

The Subscriptions to the 10 40 Loan reported to the Treasury Department yesterday amount o \$373,000, and to the 7-30 Loan \$1,500,000. Gold is rather dull this morning, but prices have declined about 3 per cent. since fast evening, opening at 217; advanced and sold at 2174 at 104 o'clock; fell off and sold at 2164 at 11; 216] at 12; rallied and sold at 219 at 1 P. M. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 24. teported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St., BEFORE BOARDS.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil

ocks at 1 o'clock woods at 1 o'c Atlas. 2
Atlasheny River, 1%
Big Tank. 2
Branden Island. 1
Bruner. # 1%
Bull Creek 3 — Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story — 10 A. M. 217 12 M. 2163 104 A. M. 2171 1 P. M. 219 11 A. M. 2164 Market dull.

-The weekly averages of the old Banks of the ity of New York, on Saturday, December 17, 864, present, in the aggregate, the following hanges from the previous exhibit of Decem-

general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last sea \$60,185 762 267,512,001 20,003,441 3,5-3 346 252,003,963 96,489,451 153,865,909 10,641,443 Capital \$69,721,508
Loano 172,608,66
specife 55,541,693
irrenlation 6,725,772
irres Inposite 207,007,108
Exchange 6,362,261
notrawn 120,602,507
in 800-Treasury 30,511,218

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, December 28 .- The inactive conlition of trade, recorded for some time past, still No. 1 Quercitron Bark is nominal at \$12:50 In Cotton there is not enough doing to fix

notations. About 150 bush, Clouerseed sold at \$1.50% 1.75 HP 64 lbs. Timothy is nominal at \$1.75 @ 3 There is more doing in Flaxseed, and 1000 bush. sold at 83 85 M' bush. The Flour Market has undergone no change, and dullness is the order of the day. There is un demand for exportation, and the sales are en-

tirely confined to the wants of the home con-

sumers within the range of \$9.75 ff' barrel for

superfine, up to \$14 for fancy, as in quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and sells only in a small way at 9-25. In Corn Moal nothing doing. Wheat is dull, and the sales reach 2500 to 3000. ash, at \$2-60@2-65 for red; and small lots of white at 82-75@2-95. Small sales of Bye at \$172@175. Corn is dull; sales of 1500 bush. new yellow at \$1-67@1-68. Oats are in fair request, and 2000 bush. Pennsylvania sold at 92c, 2000 bush. Mair sold at \$2-20. Whisky is in fair request, and 300 bbis. Penn-sylvania and Ohio sold at \$2-25.

A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA

A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.

One bottle of "Muscated,"
One bottle of "Angeloa,"
One bottle of "Angeloa,"
One bottle of "Angeloa,"
One bottle of "Angeloa,"
One bottle of "Rowk."

will be ferwarded to any part of the country on receipt of seven dollars.
Country physicians, draggists, and families will please notice, and direct all orders to

"California Wine Acknowly,"

"Eo. si (Arigo-two) 6. FIFTH birsed, to
above Chesnut, Philadolphia."

DURE CALIFORNIA WINES!
FURE CALIFORNIA WINES!
BOCK WINE, Seen Conserva Vintyania, et al. to the

PORT WINE, from California Vineyand, sard and and prescribed by our leading physicians.

ANIELICA WINE, from California Vineyards, a highly

ARGELICA WIRE, Four Cameron Vineyacte, a highly pepestar brand.

MUSCATEL WIRE, from Camerola Vineyacte, acceptable to children and the needs of the Camerola, and the continue of the Camerola of the Camerola, and provide to the Camerola of the Camerola, and the Camerola of the Camerola