

BALTIMORE

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

VOLUME XLIX.—NUMBER 153.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1864.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION.

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT.

Splendid Fighting of our Troops.

GEN. BUTLER'S FORCE WITHDRAWN.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

EXECUTION OF DESERTERS.

Resumption of Picket Shooting.

CHRISTMAS IN THE ARMY.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

A UNION RAID IN ALABAMA.

The Attack on Gordonville.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

London Times on the American Blockade.

&c. &c. &c.

about four hundred from the fort. Com-

mander Rhind anchored her securely there, and cooly went to work to make all his arrangements to blow her up. This he was enabled to do, owing to a blockade-runner being in sight, and the fort making the blockade-runner signals, which they also did to the garrison.

The gallant party, after coolly making all their arrangements for the explosion left the vessel, the last thing they did being to set her on fire under the cabin, then taking to their boats they made their escape. The vessel, lying close by, the Wilkesons then put her to sea, with good speed, to avoid the effects that might happen from the explosion. At forty-five minutes past one in the morning, the explosion took place, and the shock was nothing like so severe as was expected.

I took the vessels some and broke one of two places, but nothing more. At daylight of the 21st, the fleet got under way and stood in line of battle. At 11:30 A. M. the signal was made to engage the forts, the Ironsides leading, and the Monitor, Canonicus and Mahopac following.

The Ironsides took her position in the most beautiful and seaman-like manner, got her position, and opened her batteries on the fort, which was firing at her with all its guns—which did not seem numerous on the northeast face. Although we counted what appeared to be seventeen guns, but four or five of these were fired from that direction, and they were silenced as soon as the Ironsides opened her terrific battery.

The Monitor took her position in a handsome style, and her guns, after getting the range were fired with rapidity, while the Mahopac, Colorado, and the large vessels, marked in the plan got to their stations, all firing to cover themselves while anchoring. By the time the large vessels anchored and got their batteries in position, the guns of the enemy were fired, this was driven to their bomb-proofs.

The small gunboats Kansas, Unadilla, Pequot, Seneca, Pontiac, Yantre and Huron taking a position to the northward and eastward of the monitors and exploding the works, the Shenandoah, Ticonderoga, Machin, Tacony and Vanderbilt, took effective position to the eastward, and added their fire to that already begun. The Santiago de Cuba, Fort Jackson, Osceola, Clippawa, Sassafras, Rhode Island, Monticello, Quaker City, and Isaac dropped into position according to order, and the battle became general.

In one hour and fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired not a shot came from the fort. Two magazines had been blown up by our shells and the fort fell in several places, and such a torrent of missiles were falling into and bursting over it that it was impossible for anything human to stand it. Finding that the batteries were silenced completely, I directed the ships to keep up a moderate fire, in hopes of attracting the attention of the garrison.

At sunset Gen. Butler came in with his flag with a few transports, the rest not having arrived from Beaufort. Being too late to do anything more, I signalled the fleet to retire for the night to a safe anchorage, which they did without being molested by the enemy.

There were some mistakes made this day, but nothing much to be regretted. My plan of battle being based on accurate calculations and made from information to be relied on was placed in the hands of each commander, and it seemed impossible to go astray, if it was strictly followed. I required those vessels that had not followed it closely to get under way and assume their proper positions, which was done promptly and without confusion. The vessels were placed so that what nearer to the works, and were able to throw in their shells, which were before falling into the water.

One or two leading vessels having made the mistake of anchoring too far out, caused those coming after them to commit a like error, but when they all got into place, and commenced work in earnest, the shower of shells, one hundred and fifty per cent, was irresistible, so quickly were the enemy's guns silenced, not a shot from an officer or man was injured.

I regret, however, to have to report some severe casualties by the bursting of 100 pounder Parrott cannon. One burst on board the Ticonderoga, killing six of the crew and wounding seven others. Another burst on board the Yantic, killing one officer and two men. Another on the Junius, killing two officers and wounding and killing two others. Another on the Mariner, killing one officer and wounding five other men. Another on the Quaker City, wounding, I believe, two or three. Another on the Susquehanna, killing and wounding seven.

The bursting of the guns, six in all, much disconcerted the crews of the vessels where the accidents happened, and gave me all a great distrust of the Parrott 100-pounders, and, as subsequent events prove, they were unfit for service and calculated to kill more of our men than those of the enemy.

Some of the vessels were struck once or twice. The Mahopac had her boiler pierced with a shot, and ten or twelve persons were badly scalded. The Seneca was struck with a shell near her muzzles, and was at one time in a sinking condition, but her efficient commander stopped up the leak, until the Mahopac fought on the beach, notwithstanding the damage she received. The Yantic was the only vessel that left the line to report damage. Commander John G. Dix, at the head of the line, was struck in the leg by a shell, and he selected his position and directing his fire. Twice his guns cut down the flag-staff on the Monitor Battery, and the steamer State and the Quaker City operated effectively.

Lieutenant Commander J. R. Davis, with both rudders disabled, got his vessel—the Sassafras—into close action, and assisted materially in silencing the works, and the Santiago de Cuba and Fort Jackson took such positions that they could get on only to the best during the action, and for his general usefulness to the command. Com. H. A. Sigsbee, for his promptness in supplying the fleet with ammunition; Lieut. M. A. Sanders, signal officer, whose whole time was occupied in making signals, performed his duty well; and my aides, Lt.

S. V. Perry and Lt. S. W. Preston, afforded me reliable assistance.

I have not yet received a list of the casualties, but I believe they are very few from the enemy's guns. We had killed and wounded about forty-five persons by the bursting of the Parrott guns.

I must not forget to pay a tribute to the officers and crews of the monitors, and to the gallant party that landed on the beach, and to the volunteers who were so brave and persevering, and whose conduct was so worthy of commendation. Equally brave in battle, they saw the closest work with pleasure, and the effect of their shells is terrific.

The following are the names of the Commanders, and I hope I shall ever keep them under my command—Commander E. S. Parrall, commanding the Menadnock; Com. E. R. Calhoun, commanding the Sangus; Lieut. Com. George F. Bell, commanding the Canonicus; Lieut. Com. H. E. Potter, commanding the Louisiana.

There are about 1,000 men left on shore by the army, who have not been got off yet on account of the surf on the beach. This will be got off in the morning and the soldiers will then be sent home.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

GEN. BUTLER TO ADMIRAL PORTER. HAVANNAH, Dec. 25, 1864.

Admiral—Upon landing the troops and making a thorough reconnaissance of Fort Fisher, the only force of another landing party near God's Mills from Pensacola. On Sunday its advance was met by our cavalry and driven back several miles. Capt. Sumner arrived at Mobile on the 18th from Europe, via Matamoros.

ADMIRAL PORTER TO GEN. BUTLER. HAVANNAH, Dec. 25, 1864.

General—The 100-pounder Parrott guns, which were fired with rapidity, while the Mahopac, Colorado, and the large vessels, marked in the plan got to their stations, all firing to cover themselves while anchoring. By the time the large vessels anchored and got their batteries in position, the guns of the enemy were fired, this was driven to their bomb-proofs.

The small gunboats Kansas, Unadilla, Pequot, Seneca, Pontiac, Yantre and Huron taking a position to the northward and eastward of the monitors and exploding the works, the Shenandoah, Ticonderoga, Machin, Tacony and Vanderbilt, took effective position to the eastward, and added their fire to that already begun.

The Santiago de Cuba, Fort Jackson, Osceola, Clippawa, Sassafras, Rhode Island, Monticello, Quaker City, and Isaac dropped into position according to order, and the battle became general.

In one hour and fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired not a shot came from the fort. Two magazines had been blown up by our shells and the fort fell in several places, and such a torrent of missiles were falling into and bursting over it that it was impossible for anything human to stand it.

Finding that the batteries were silenced completely, I directed the ships to keep up a moderate fire, in hopes of attracting the attention of the garrison.

At sunset Gen. Butler came in with his flag with a few transports, the rest not having arrived from Beaufort. Being too late to do anything more, I signalled the fleet to retire for the night to a safe anchorage, which they did without being molested by the enemy.

There were some mistakes made this day, but nothing much to be regretted. My plan of battle being based on accurate calculations and made from information to be relied on was placed in the hands of each commander, and it seemed impossible to go astray, if it was strictly followed.

I required those vessels that had not followed it closely to get under way and assume their proper positions, which was done promptly and without confusion.

The vessels were placed so that what nearer to the works, and were able to throw in their shells, which were before falling into the water.

Southern News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Richmond Sentinel of the 27th inst., received her copy, contains the following official telegrams:

HEALTHY NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. (From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 29, 1864.)

General Pitt I. do reports that the force which attacked I. Grant yesterday, consisted of two divisions of the enemy's cavalry, under Gen. Torbe T. Lee, and a half regiment from the Madison turnpike. The enemy was handsomely repulsed, and retired to the field. He travelled to rapidly last night to engage his rear, having passed Jack's shop, twelve miles from the place where he was defeated. This morning he was captured at Liberty Mills on the 23d, being unable to keep up on their retreat, were liberated. Gen. Lee's loss was slight. R. L. E. L.

The Sentinel also contains the following:—
MOBILE, Dec. 19.—The Yankee raiders who were sent to Pollard destroyed all the public and some private buildings, and damaged the road in considerably, and the bridge over the Escambia was partially destroyed. Capt. Henry Pope, Quartermaster, was captured. A few negroes were stolen. Yesterday our forces pursued and a portion of their supplies and transportation was captured. The raid was a complete success. There was an infantry force of another raiding party near God's Mills from Pensacola. On Sunday its advance was met by our cavalry and driven back several miles. Capt. Sumner arrived at Mobile on the 18th from Europe, via Matamoros.

ADMIRAL PORTER TO GEN. BUTLER. HAVANNAH, Dec. 25, 1864.

General—The 100-pounder Parrott guns, which were fired with rapidity, while the Mahopac, Colorado, and the large vessels, marked in the plan got to their stations, all firing to cover themselves while anchoring. By the time the large vessels anchored and got their batteries in position, the guns of the enemy were fired, this was driven to their bomb-proofs.

The small gunboats Kansas, Unadilla, Pequot, Seneca, Pontiac, Yantre and Huron taking a position to the northward and eastward of the monitors and exploding the works, the Shenandoah, Ticonderoga, Machin, Tacony and Vanderbilt, took effective position to the eastward, and added their fire to that already begun.

The Santiago de Cuba, Fort Jackson, Osceola, Clippawa, Sassafras, Rhode Island, Monticello, Quaker City, and Isaac dropped into position according to order, and the battle became general.

In one hour and fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired not a shot came from the fort. Two magazines had been blown up by our shells and the fort fell in several places, and such a torrent of missiles were falling into and bursting over it that it was impossible for anything human to stand it.

Finding that the batteries were silenced completely, I directed the ships to keep up a moderate fire, in hopes of attracting the attention of the garrison.

At sunset Gen. Butler came in with his flag with a few transports, the rest not having arrived from Beaufort. Being too late to do anything more, I signalled the fleet to retire for the night to a safe anchorage, which they did without being molested by the enemy.

There were some mistakes made this day, but nothing much to be regretted. My plan of battle being based on accurate calculations and made from information to be relied on was placed in the hands of each commander, and it seemed impossible to go astray, if it was strictly followed.

I required those vessels that had not followed it closely to get under way and assume their proper positions, which was done promptly and without confusion.

The vessels were placed so that what nearer to the works, and were able to throw in their shells, which were before falling into the water.

News from Rebel Sources.

What the Richmond Sentinel says of the Prospect. (From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 29, 1864.)

We cast anchor and sailed for the coast by way of the Cape Fear river, and found the fleet in the bay. We were met by the fleet of the Union, and we were driven back to the coast. We were met by the fleet of the Union, and we were driven back to the coast.

It is not to be expected that the fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops. The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops.

The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops. The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops.

The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops. The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops.

The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops. The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops.

The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops. The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops.

The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops. The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops.

The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops. The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops.

The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops. The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops.

The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops. The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops.

The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops. The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops.

The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops. The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops.

The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops. The fleet will be able to do more than to harass the coast, and to prevent the Union from landing troops.

HONORS TO THE REMAINS OF MR. DAYTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The President has directed that the civil, military, and naval officers in the public service at New York, render due honors and attentions to the remains of the late William J. Dayton, on their arrival in that city.

STAMPAED ANKLEPICKS. General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent. Postmasters, however, under the present circumstances, make any statement from the face value of such standard envelopes.

ST. DOMINGO REBELLION ENDED. NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The steamer Moro Capt. from Havana on the 24th, brings intelligence that a report was received from the late Mr. J. M. San Domingo, who had submitted to the Spanish Government.

Thomas Campaign. Correspondent New York Tribune. THE MILITARY SITUATION. NASHVILLE, Dec. 29.—Before this reaches you, Hood will have left the north side of the Tennessee river, or otherwise, prisoners of war moving north of the Ohio River. The operations of the latter is decidedly the more probable result.

It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war. It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war.

It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war. It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war.

It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war. It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war.

It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war. It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war.

It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war. It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war.

It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war. It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war.

It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war. It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war.

It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war. It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war.

It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war. It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war.

It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war. It is a correct idea of the present situation, and enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the drift of the war.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—General Sherman has directed that the Postmaster General be instructed to issue the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1864, authorizing Postmasters to sell postage stamps at a discount of five per cent.