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BY TELEGRAPH.

[Cairo, 5

The officers of the steamer from Red River report a considerable fight on Cane River, 35 miles above Alexandria, on the 28th, between Gen. Smith's forces, about 8,000, and Dudley's brigade of Lee's cavalry corps and Dick Taylor's army, estimated at 12,000 strong, posted in an advantageous position; the fight lasted about 3 hours; our loss is reported at 18, and about 40 wounded; that of the rebels is much greater, some placing it at 200 killed and wounded; we captured 500 prisoners, and others are being brought in; our troops did not halt on the battle ground, but pushed on in pursuit of the retreating enemy; no rest would be given the enemy; it was Gen. Smith's intention to force the enemy to make a stand and defeat him in pitched battle if possible. A considerable number of deserters entered our lines.

The steamer Lacrosse was captured by guerrillas on the 25th; the crew was paroled, and the officers retained.

A large number of Mississippi refugees are gathering within our lines at Fort Pike and vicinity; 700 in one lot are reported to have left rebeldom.

New York, 9

A special to the Times says Gen. Sedgwick testified yesterday, before the committee on the conduct of the war, that he justified the conduct of Meade at the battle of Gettysburg; he was very severe on Hooker in regard to the battle at Chancellorsville. In reply to a question why Hooker crossed the river, he said he could give no reasons to justify such a step; he only did so after positive orders from Hooker, which he exhibited to the committee.

New York, 11.

John Rives, publisher of the Congressional Globe, died in Washington on the morning of the 10th.

Washington, 11

In the House, Craven, subsequent to the vote in the House on the 10th, on the expulsion of Harris and Schenck, offered a resolution declaring Harris unworthy to be a member of the House, and that he is hereby censured. E. Dridge moved to lay on the table, lost 23 to 80. The resolution to censure was then passed by a vote of 93 to 18.

All the sutlers have been officially ordered to leave the army of the Potomac before the end of the week.

New York, 12.

The Morning Star from New Orleans, 22d, says the President has recognized Governor Hahn as Civil Governor of Louisiana, and has also conferred on him the powers of Military Governor; these powers are doubtless intended to be temporary, and to be withdrawn as soon as the people have adopted a state constitution.

Cairo, 12.

Since Forrest's late operations a larger number of refugees are flocking to Memphis, awaiting transportation north, than at any previous period during the year.

Washington, 11.

Advices received to-day state that constant additions are being made to the defenses of the rebel capitol; mines are understood to be ready at the most vital points.

The resolution for the expulsion of Long, of Ohio, was debated in the House to-day, but no vote was reached. During the debate, Orth, of Indiana, called Harris, of Illinois, a traitor, and said he should be put in the capitol prison. Harris retorted by calling Orth a liar.

The report of the committee on the conduct of the war, relative to the Florida expedition, says, on the 15th of last September, Gilmore addressed Halleck a proposition to send a force to operate in that State, to recover territory cut off from Richmond a source of supplies, and increase the number of colored troops. On the 22d, Halleck replied, authorizing him to undertake such an operation as he might deem best. Jan 22d, Halleck wrote Gilmore that the matter was left entirely to his judgment and discretion with the means at his command. It is expected to give an outlet to cotton or open a field for the enlistment of colored troops, the advantages may be sufficient to justify the expense, but simply as a military operation I attach very little importance to such an expenditure. Gilmore urged, in reply, that the occupation would afford an outlet for cotton and a number of other products, and prevent the rebels obtaining supplies of beef, and establish railroad communication elsewhere by the seizure and use of the rails of the Fernanda and St. Mary's railroad, and obtain colored recruits, and inaugurate a measure for the speedy restoration of Florida to the Union. The only step taken by the President seems to be the following:—

Executive Mansion, Washington, }
Jan. 13th, 1864. }

Maj.-Gen. Gilmore:—I understand an effort is being made by some worthy gentlemen to re-construct a loyal State government in Florida.

Florida is in your department, and it is not unlikely you may be there in person. I have given Mr. Fay the commission of Major, and have sent him to you with some blank books and other blanks, to aid in the reconstruction. He will explain the manner of using the blanks, also my general views on the subject. It is desirable for all to co-operate, but if irreconcilable differences of opinion arise, you are master. I wish the thing done in the most speedy way possible, so that when done, it will be within the range of my late proclamation on this subject. The detail labor will of course have to be done by others, but I shall be greatly obliged if you will give it such general supervision as you can find consistent with your more strictly military duties. [Signed] A. LINCOLN.

The expedition, numbering 6 or 7,000, was placed, by Gilmore's order, under Gen. Seymour, and Rear-Admiral Dahlgren furnished 3 gunboats. The particulars of these operations were given, which have been substantially communicated to the press heretofore.

Philadelphia, 12.

A Nashville dispatch to the Enquirer says it is certain at last, that East Tennessee has been abandoned by rebel troops, and that they have destroyed all the bridges in their hasty evacuation. Seven of Longstreet's Generals have been court-martialed in consequence of the failure of the campaign. Gov Johnson has gone to Knoxville to oppose the separation of East Tennessee.

A part of Beauregard's army and some raw troops have arrived at Dalton, Georgia.

Bishop Polk's army is on the way to Dalton.

Johnston's cavalry is active; the bulk of his army is at Tunnell Hill.

Cairo, 12.

The steamer Pauline Carroll, from New Orleans 5th, says the federal cavalry, 400 strong, occupied Eagle Pass after a slight resistance; Eagle Pass is 400 miles above Brownsville; it was the great highway of the confederates for running cotton and other articles into Mexico; it was the determination of our troops to permanently occupy the place.

Corpus Christi has been re-occupied by our forces, an 800 prisoners captured; the old residents have nearly all left the place. Previous to its re-occupation refugees from the rebel conscription were flocking into our lines by hundreds daily. Immense quantities of cotton are being secured by our troops. The 1st Texas cavalry, 1,100 strong, is co operating with our forces.

The citizens of Alexandria are forming home guard companies for protection. Additional by the Virginia.

New York, 14.

A U. S. treasurer has commenced paying interest on all coupons of bonds due May 1st; the amount due is about \$15,000,000.

New Orleans, 6.

The smallpox prevailed at New Orleans to an alarming extent.

Cairo, 14

Forrest is reported to have sent across Cold Water, to Jackson, recently, 3,000 horses and 1,900 wagons, loaded with plunder.

Washington, 14.

The Senate bill to enable the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State government, passed the House without amendment to-day.

New York, 14.

A Baltimore correspondent reports a fight near Winchester, on the 8th, between Major Hunt, with a force of Pennsylvania cavalry and the rebels under Imboden; from 50 to 100 were killed and wounded on both sides; passengers from the West say it was a decided Federal success.

From 500 to 1,000 rebel deserters are said to be in Okfenoke swamp, Florida, regularly armed against the Confederate authorities.

Denver City, 14.

Some uneasiness is felt here at the conduct of the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes; they have made unusual efforts to obtain arms and ammunition, and have recently stam ed several herds of cattle near here; stringent orders are issued prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to the Indians; the military authorities are taking every precaution possible to prevent an outbreak. A detachment of the 1st Colorado cavalry had a fight with a party of Cheyennes, 85 miles east of here, on the stage road, 12th; 2 soldiers were killed and 4 wounded; several Indians were killed.

New York, 14.

The New Orleans Era, 5th, says 800 Californians have crossed the plains and joined our army in Texas; this is a most important and valuable addition to our strength, as they are cavalry men and accustomed to the kind of warfare required in Texas.

Cairo, 14.

No demonstration, beyond bravado and a demand for the surrender of Columbus, was made by the rebels; their force left yesterday in the direction of Mayfield.

A dispatch from Col. Hicks, Paducah, says this place was attacked this morning by a

force of rebels, number not given; word was sent in, that an hour would be allowed non-combatants to leave; on the expiration of the time, a small force attacked and fought some time, while their spare men were stealing horses; they were finally shelled off by Col. Hicks and the gunboats. The garrison has been reinforced, and Col. Hicks is confident of his entire ability to protect himself.

Cairo, Midnight, 14.

The Platte Valley, from Memphis, reports that she arrived at Fort Pillow yesterday, while the battle was going on. The rebel force is about 6,000, under command of Forrest, in person. The rebels appeared first with a flag of truce, and placed their troops at daylight, while the demand for surrender was being considered; then they opened with artillery and small arms, took one fort and turned its heavy guns upon Fort Pillow and poured death and destruction into our ranks. Col. Bradford was wounded, and seeing that he could not hold out, though aided by a gunboat, finally capitulated at 3 p.m. The enemy came in an hour after, and cruelly butchered every colored soldier they could lay hands on and the officers commanding them. The Platte Valley stopped at Fort Pillow under a flag of truce, and while the wounded were being brought on board, the passengers saw the rebel soldiers butchering the colored men on the field, and mutilating the bodies of those already dead, mostly those of colored soldiers. It is stated that out of 600 in the garrison, only 200 are alive; some of those were wounded after capitulation. The rebels had commenced dismantling the works and carrying off what guns there were there. It is supposed they will not endeavor to hold the fort, but will evacuate soon.

Washington, 14.

The resolution censuring Long, of Ohio, passed the House to-day, 80 to 10.

Chicago, 15.

The Times account of the capture of Fort Pillow says on the morning of the 12th, Forrest, Chalmers and McCoolough, with from 6 to 8,000, attacked the fort garrisoned by a battalion of the 13th Tennessee cavalry, numbering 300 and 200 negroes; some citizens were also inside the fort and fought well. The women and children went over on to an island. Surrender was demanded several times without effect, at last the enemy formed into two columns and made a direct assault; all the troops in the fort fought like heroes, until the rebels were seen on the breastworks, when the negro troops gave way and ran down under the river bank; the white troops were ordered to take their place, but the derangement of the lines could not be remedied, and the enemy poured in, forcing the Federals back to the river; here they were compelled to give up. The gunboat number 7, threw 240 shells, but did not do much damage to the enemy. Our troops spiked 3 guns, which were captured by the enemy, who subsequently set fire to everything combustible, burning all the houses in the town. The negroes who had taken refuge under the river bank were shot wherever found, notwithstanding the surrender; 49 white troops were also shot and wounded after the surrender. The enemy took about 100 prisoners; the wounded number 65, the remainder are killed. When the Platte Valley left on the evening of the 13th, the rebels were still there, and expressed a determination to remain; the citizens were returning.

A New Orleans letter, 6th, says a brilliant fight took place at Pensacola, recently, between the 13th and 14th New York Cavalry and the 57th Alabama rebel cavalry, in which the latter was almost annihilated in a hand to hand fight with sabres.

New York, 15.

The Times' Washington letters say that one of the vessels built at Bordeaux by the Confederates is launched; an English vessel is lying there with her equipments; the builder has been compelled by the French government to give his word that none of the vessels he is constructing shall pass into Confederate hands; the 2 ironclads will not be ready for launching for 3 months, but the other 3 wooden vessels will soon follow their consort into the water. The French government has enclosed the Rappahannock in a dock at Calais, and placed man of war in front of it.

A blockade running schooner tried to run out of Pass Cavalon on the 2d; a gunboat and the Petta chased her; the rebels set fire to her; the vessel was boarded and 40 bales S-a Island cotton were saved, and the vessel abandoned.

Terrible persecutions are inflicted on people who try to evade conscription.

Cairo, 15.

Forrest acknowledges a heavy loss in the fight at Fort Pillow.

New York, 15.

Sixty pieces of artillery, consisting of 12 pounders and howitzers, left here last evening for the Army of the Potomac.

New Orleans papers, 9th, report the sinking of the rebel ran Tennessee unfounded.

The free state convention has completed its organization, and had voted, 96 to 11, that members should take the iron clad oath, as the oath prescribed by the Presidents amnesty proclamation is called.

The New Orleans Bee says the French occupied Matamoras without a blow; two regiments had landed, and all communication with the interior for a time is being intercepted.

New York, 15.

Receipts at the Custom House to-day were \$1,057,000, the largest ever known, \$1,047,000 of this in gold certificates.

Cairo, 16.

A tow-boat, which passed Fort Pillow since the Platte Valley, reports a white flag flying; the rebels had not left; 4 gunboats were there, some wounded officers come up say they begged the enemy not to shoot them after their surrender, but in vain; 5 wounded negroes in the hospital had been burned alive, 2 had dug their way out with their hands. Gen. Chalmers is reported to have been in command of the attack on Fort Pillow at first, but Gen. Lee, arriving before the battle, assumed the command. Forrest, with the main force, retired after the fight to Brownsville, taking with him the captured guns.

Chicago, 16.

Letters in regard to the capture of Fort Pillow give even a more appalling description of the fiendishness of the rebels than was telegraphed; many of the wounded were shot in the hospital, the remainder were driven out and the hospital burned. The morning after the battle the rebels went to the field to shoot the negroes who had not died from previous wounds; many of those who had escaped from the works and hospital desired to be treated as prisoners of war, as the rebels had promised, but they were ordered into line and inhumanly shot down. Of 350 colored troops not more than 50 or 60 escaped, and not 1 officer in command of colored troops survives. Gen. Chalmers told the correspondent that although it was against the policy of his government to spare negro soldiers and their officers, yet he had done all in his power to stop the carnage, at the same time he believed it was right. Another officer said our white troops would have been protected, had they not been found on duty with negroes. The rebels suffered heavily; 3 well filled hospitals were a short distance in the country.

Knoxville, 15.

The Knoxville and Greenville convention has adjourned sine die, the delegates evidently being well satisfied of their inability to determine for themselves the grave questions affecting the welfare of the people of East Tennessee.

Cleveland, 16.

The Supreme court of Ohio to-day decided the soldier-voting law to be constitutional.

Providence, Rhode Island, 15.

The second trial to elect 13 members of the General Assembly in this city yesterday, resulted in the success of the Union National ticket.

New York, 16.

The Tribune's army Potomac dispatch says the majority of the Sutlers and other citizens have left for Washington.

A New Orleans letter says Gen. Bank's command is above Natchitoches; there has been no battle with the rebels. There is constant skirmishing with Dick Taylor's rear, and things promise a collision at Shreveport. A number of stragglers captured Capt. Todd, cousin of President Lincoln; he surrendered himself and expressed a willingness to take the oath of allegiance; he said he was sick of the war.

New York, 15.

The reason given in the street for the rapid decline in gold yesterday, is that Secretary Chase had sold from 4 to 800,000 sterling exchange.

Cairo, 16.

The Glendile, the first steamer from Memphis since the temporary blockade at Fort Pillow, has arrived. The officers say the rebels evacuated the fort after destroying everything destructible; they burned every building, and finished by blowing up the walls of the fortifications and defensive works.

New York, 16.

The sales of gold certificates so far are about 7,000,000; it is said they are reaching the limit of consumption, and that duties must soon take their place, at least until July.

Washington, 15.

Gen. Sherman's dispatches confirm the telegraphic account of the brutal conduct of the rebels after the surrender at Fort Pillow. According to his report of the affair our loss is 53 white troops killed and 100 wounded, and 300 colored troops murdered in cold blood. The Senate to-day instructed the committee on the conduct of the war to enquire into the matter, and report at an early day; earnest speeches were made by Conness, Grimes and others in favor of strict measures of satisfaction.