

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 28.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

VOL. XIII.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, 26.
Owen Lovejoy, member of Congress from Illinois, died at Brooklyn on the 26th.

Chicago, 27.
The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the benefits of his amnesty proclamation apply only to those persons yet free from arrest; prisoners are excluded from the amnesty offered in the proclamation of Dec. 8, but they may apply to the President for clemency like all other offenders; their application will receive due consideration. It is further proclaimed that the oath presented in Dec. 8th proclamation may be taken before any commissioned officer, civil, military, or naval of any state or territory not in insurrection.

St. Louis, 27.
Our loss in the capture of Fort Derussey was 5 killed and 22 wounded; rebel loss was 5 killed and 4 wounded. Derussey is 70 miles from the mouth of Red river, and 70 miles from Alexandria.

Cincinnati, 28.
A Fort Smith despatch announces that the army of the frontier is in motion, supposed destination, Northern Texas.

Memphis, 25.
The Steamer Desarc, lying at Dival's Bluff, burned to the waters edge on the 22nd with a cargo of cotton valued at \$120,000; part of the cotton will be saved.

Cairo, 28.
The Rebels left Paducah at 3 p.m. of the 26th, going in the direction of Columbus. The Federal loss in the fight is reported at 25 killed and 46 wounded; the rebel loss 300 killed and 1000 wounded; the rebel General A. P. Thompson was killed.

Washington, 28.
Lieut. Gen. Grant has established his headquarters at Culpepper.

Chicago, 29.
A correspondent gives the following facts in connection with the rebel attack on Paducah:—A detachment of Forrest's force under Falkner, to the number of 1,200, attacked and captured Union city. They afterwards rejoined the principal command, numbering in all 6,500, and marched on Paducah, reaching there at 1 in the afternoon of the 25th. As the rebels advanced, entering the town near the depot, the Union troops retreated to the fort. The garrison of the place consisted of 3 companies of the 122d Illinois, a few Kentucky cavalry just organized, and about 300 colored soldiers, numbering, all told, about 600, under Hicks. The rebels sent a flag demanding surrender, which was refused. The rebel sharpshooters then occupied the houses nearest the fort, and commenced to pick off our men; to drive them out a fire was opened on the buildings by the guns of the fort and off 2 gunboats lying in the river. Owing to the exigencies of the case but little time was given for the removal of women and children, and in the fight that followed several were killed and wounded; a large number of them were sent across the river, but the ferry boat, on returning for another load, was fired on by the rebels and could not land. The rebels made a gallant charge at the fort, but were repulsed with great slaughter. They subsequently sent two summons to surrender, which were each time refused; the rebels then scattered through the town, and contented themselves with plundering and destroying property. The quartermaster's buildings were destroyed, and a quantity of commissary stores; not a large number of other buildings, including the railroad depot and 1 steamboat on the stocks, were burned. The houses nearest the fort, which were shelled to dislodge the rebel sharpshooters, were all destroyed by our guns. The negro troops are reported to have behaved admirably. The rebels remained in the vicinity until the 26th, when they left in the direction of Columbus. The gunboats fired 600 rounds, and had 3 men wounded.

New York, 29.
By the steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool, 15th.

Rome, 13.
Conflicts between the Papal and French troops continue; the populace side with the former. The Pope's illness continues.

Halifax, 29.
A measure to unite Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's land in one Government and one legislature unanimously passed the house of Assembly on the 28th.

Chicago, 30.
In the fight at Charleston on the 28th, a surgeon, 3 privates and 2 Union citizens were killed, and Col. Mitchell, 5 privates and 2 citizens were wounded; 2 copperheads were killed, and several wounded were taken off by their friends.

New York, 30.
Maj. Hill and 18 of the regiment of the corps de Afrique have been sentenced to degradation from rank in the presence of the troops, and to confinement at Dry Tortugas 1 year. Gen. Banks, approving the sentence, says the of-

fence was an attempt to effect, by violence, advantages over powerless women, disgraceful to himself and criminal in the eyes of God and man.

A letter dated off St. Marks, Florida, 7th, states that the Unionists in central Florida have organized, gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on the salt works, and capturing a rebel tax collector. They had an engagement with the rebel cavalry, beating them handsomely, and capturing 10 prisoners; they also captured 3 of the enemy's wagons, mules, horses, and 150 contrabands, and destroyed a large amount of rebel subsistence. These men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Halifax, 30.
By the Africa, from Liverpool 19th. The Germans are vigorously prosecuting the siege of Duppel.

The English Parliament separated without expressing any opinion on the present state of affairs.

Washington, 30.
The rebel schooner Linda, from Nassau, was captured off Musquito Inlet, Florida, on the 11th, with a cargo of groceries. The British sloop Hannah, with a small cargo of cotton, was also captured the same day.

New York, 31.
The Fulton, from Port Royal, 27th, reports that the naval expedition up St. John's river captured the rebel steamer Hattie Brock with 100 bales of cotton, also a lot of tobacco, etc.

Gen. Hatch relieves Gen. Seymour at Jacksonville. The rebels are reported having withdrawn part of their force from before Jacksonville.

A bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the overland mail from Atchison, Missouri, to Folsom, California, passed.

The Secretary of the navy, in response to a Senate resolution of inquiry, says no transfer of seamen from the army to the navy has been effected under the recent act of Congress, and that 35 vessels of war were now waiting their compliment of men; he also states that the terms of many seamen in the service have expired, and if men were not detained, many vessels in the blockade service would have to go out of service.

Cairo, 31.
The New Orleans Delta, 23d, says official information is received that a reconnaissance was made to Natchadoches, 75 miles above Alexandria, on the 21st, where the enemy was met in some force; a fight ensued, in which we turned the enemy's flank and captured 4 pieces of artillery with caissons, and 200 prisoners.

St. Louis, 31.
The Provost-Marshal-General has ordered the seizure of all rebel publications, such as P.illard's Southern History, and the war life of Morgan and Stonewall Jackson, circulating or for sale in this department.

About 200 wagons leave St. Joseph daily for Idaho.

Chicago, 31.
Cairo special; say prisoners state the main body of Forrest's force is ordered to Jackson, Tennessee. Troops sent to reinforce the garrison at Paducah have returned, Col. Hicks having sufficient force to repel any assault. During the fight at Paducah on the 25th, the rebels took Mrs. Hammond from the hospital and murdered her; 4 other ladies were also taken and sent to the front and kept there between two fires an hour; their dresses were perforated in several places by bullets.

Fort Smith, Arkansas, 30.
About 10,000 effective troops have gone south from this district. The whole number in the department under Gen. Steele is now moving southward, with a force of 35,000 strong, sufficient to overpower any rebel force opposing them.

A scout from Price's command reports Cabel's force of 7 or 8 regiments 15 miles this side of Washington, Missouri. Troops are being moved to Camden. Gen. Gano has 7 or 8000 Texans at Tannerport. Marmaduke and Shelby are at Camden. The rebels are well supplied with clothing and imported shoes from England, said to have just arrived. A large number of negroes have been concentrated at Camden and Washington, Quantrell is south of Red river. Gov. Edwards, of the Choctaw nation, has issued a proclamation urging the Indians of that tribe to return to their allegiance to the government, and repossess themselves of what they have lost in the last three years by associating with the rebels.

Denver City, 31.
An arrival from New Mexico reports the unconditional surrender of the entire Navajo nation, numbering nearly 6,000, to Gen. Carlton. The majority of them are in a destitute condition, and to feed them Gen. Carlton was obliged to put the troops on half rations.

Chicago, 31.
As intimated last night the reports in regard to affairs in Coles and Edgar counties in this state are greatly exaggerated; all is quiet

at Mattoon to day, the insurgents are believed to have dispersed; part of the troops have left; 2 regiments still remain, but will probably leave in a day or two.

New York, 31.
A special to the Post says Joshua R. Giddings was on the floor of the House this morning; he states there is a very decided change of sentiment in Canada towards this country; he urges in return that we should not repeal the reciprocity treaty.

Knoxville, 31.
The rebels, after destroying the trestle work at Bull's Gap, fell back beyond Greenville; they took up the wagon and railroad bridges across Lick Creek, and carried off a portion of the rails and telegraph. Deserters continue to come in, and report large numbers trying to make their way into the Union lines.

Louisville, 31.
Parson Brownlow telegraphs from Knoxville that Gen. Sherman left this morning for Chattanooga, after returning from the front. All is quiet at Mossy Creek. Knoxville is so well fortified that we can hold it against all of Lee's army.

Longstreet's forces were at Watuka, more than a 100 miles east of Knoxville. I am of the opinion the rebels are intending to forthwith make a raid into Kentucky.

Two or three hundred mounted rebels appeared in Kentucky, this side of Pound Gap, supposed to be covering the advance of Longstreet's forces. Our troops are ready for them, in whatever numbers they present themselves.

New York, 31.
The Post's special says all the sutlers are ordered to leave the army of the Potomac by the 4th of April.

Chicago, 1 a.m., 1.
Cincinnati, 1.—The entire business portion of the town of New Liberty, Owen county, Kentucky, was destroyed by fire on the 30th; loss about \$175,000.

Specials say the President has given a peremptory order for the transfer of 10,000 seamen from the army to the navy; 1000 negroes are promised to be transferred in 2 days.

New York, 1.
A Herald special says Gen. Grant left for Fort Monroe on the 31st.

Major General Smith has been assigned to duty at Fort Monroe.

The World says the hasty departure of the double turreted monitor Onondaga is in consequence of the report to the naval authorities that the rebel iron clad Merrimac, No. 2, is ready to make a raid on our iron-clads at Newport News and Hampton Roads. It is also reported that the rebel iron-clads in North Carolina will also make a simultaneous appearance.

The World's Beaufort correspondent mentions that reinforcements have been sent to Florida, and that the next movement would be led by General Gilmore himself. It is reported that our troops will soon advance from Jacksonville.

A Florida letter, 26th, states that the rebel steamer Hattie has been captured by an expedition from Pilotka; she is a very valuable boat.

A Tribune special from Washington says the Union prisoners lately sent to the United States, and the rebel prisoners lately returned to Richmond are not exchanged, but paroled.

The Baltimore correspondent of the World predicts that the rebels will abandon the defensive and assume the offensive this Spring, an invasion of the North will be made in two columns, one under Lee into Pennsylvania, and the other will strike for Cincinnati.

A Correspondent of the same paper says Forrest's present raid was planned in the North, and that supplies, clothing &c., from New York and Cincinnati were shipped to Paducah for the express purpose of being captured by him.

Cincinnati, 1.
A Chatanooga despatch says Major Gens. Buell, Negley, McCook, Crittenden, Sykes and 10 Brigadiers have been ordered to report to General Sherman for duty in his department. Buell will probably succeed Schofield in command of the army of Ohio.

Deserters report Johnson reinforcing Lee.

Chicago, 1.
The bill providing a territorial government for Montana passed the Senate on the 31st, by a vote of 29 to 8.

San Francisco, 29.
Yesterday's despatches from Oregon say cold, rain and snow had prevailed over the most of that State during the previous 5 days. Reports from Upper Columbia are very encouraging to miners; there will be plenty of snow on the mountains to supply water for spring and summer mining along all streams having a mountain source.

San Francisco, 30.
Oregon despatches of to-day contain late news from Idaho, relating principally to the extraordinary means for suppressing crime. The grand jury of Boise county have returned

12 indictments for murder, 16 assaults with intent to kill and 1 for manslaughter. A Vigilance committee, numbering 1,000 men, were making a clear sweep of the villains infesting Beaver Head county. They had hung 11 men at Virginia city, 5 at Bannock, 1 at Big Hole, 1 at Deer Lodge and 7 at Briar Root. The Indians on Snake river were committing ravages; they were armed with rifles and shot guns.

The rush of emigration from Oregon and California to Idaho is immense.

New York, 1.
The Cahawba, from New Orleans, 24th, says Franklin, Louisiana, has been evacuated and the government stores removed to Brash-ear city. Refugees from Natchetoches say a large quantity of cotton, etc., remained on plantations in that vicinity.

Gen. Franklin's column passed through Opelousas. The capture of Natchetoches is confirmed; large quantities of cotton are expected from that region.

Nashville, 1.
The notorious guerrilla Hughes and command surrendered themselves on the 30th and took the amnesty oath. They report that others desire to do the same thing.

The Post's special, Washington, 1, says Gen. Meade was before the committee on the conduct of the war to-day, giving evidence in reference to the battle of Gettysburg; his testimony was clear, and left a good impression on the committee.

New York, 1.
The receipts for duties to-day were \$316,000, of which \$279,000 were certificates. The government price for gold was 65. The Assistant-Treasurer reports the receipts for the month over \$40,000,000, of which 7,670,000 were for customs. The balance in the Sub-Treasury is 32,155,000. There will be large shipments of government bonds to Europe to-morrow.

Chicago, 2.
The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed Col. Patrick E. Connor, of the 3d California Volunteers, Brigadier-General, to date from March 30th, 1863.

Cairo, 2.
Refuges report that Forrest's officers are conscripting in western Kentucky. The military authorities are willing that he should subsist on the disloyal people of that region; and as long as he does not stop navigation or attempt to interfere with the federals, he will be allowed to scour through the country which is occupied almost entirely by rebel sympathizers.

New York, 2.
A Herald's special says the reorganization of the army of the Potomac is still incomplete owing to the non-confirmation of officers by the Senate.

Over 900 deserters have come into Chattanooga in March. Many thousand veterans are marching overland from Nashville, the railroad being unable to accommodate them.

Gen. Sherman, having completed his tour of inspection, has returned to Headquarters in Nashville.

By the city of Cork, from Liverpool 20th.

Copenhagen, 19.
Yesterday, 3 Prussian men of war attacked the Danish Blockading squadron off Griefswald, Pomerania; after an engagement of 2 hours the Prussian vessels returned to the harbor.

Artillery firing was renewed to-day at Duppel.

Berlin, 20.
The Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian navy received a report stating that yesterday the Arcona, with 3 gunboats, again put to sea in search of hostile shipping; the cruise had no result, all Danish ships having left the Prussian waters; the report concludes that therefore there can be no question of an existing blockade on the Prussian coast.

Louderberg, 18.

Thursday there was heavy cannonading and fighting all along the line at Duppel village and Tonjeberg, the position taken by the Prussians after the heroic resistance by the Danes. The position at Duppel is still unharmed. The numbers of Prussians are always 4 to 1. Their artillery have ranged 3 miles. A Danish Col. was killed to-day and 70 wounded were brought in; the enemy's losses are severe. The Danish army is undaunted.

Copenhagen, 17.
The Prussian batteries opened fire yesterday morning on the Duppel entrenchments; the enemy fired altogether, 500 shots; we replied occasionally, in all, 35 times. Our firing seemed to be successful, as 2 of the enemy's batteries were silenced for some time. We have 18 killed, and 19 wounded.

New York, 2.
A Tribune's special says Gen. Ord is to command the forces in Western Virginia and Gen. Sigel is to command that department, but not the conduct of military operations.