

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 17.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863.

VOL. XIII.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, 2.

The receipts in the Internal Revenue Bureau, in October, were 50 per cent more than in September, including about a million dollars as tax on the circulation and deposits of banks. The entire receipts, since the Bureau went into operation, are nearly \$36,000,000.

Chattanooga, 29.

Since the fight of the 28th the enemy has not disturbed us. Gen. Hooker took many prisoners, and captured nearly 1,000 Enfield rifles. His loss in killed and wounded was 350.

(Signed,) THOMAS.

Cape Race, 2.

Napoleon had received and congratulated the Mexican deputation on their success.

St. Petersburg accounts say it is the general belief that there will be a diplomatic rupture between Russia and the western powers before Christmas.

Chicago, 3.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Railroad, held in New York, 29th ult., the following directors were elected:—George Opdyke, John A. Dix, T. C. Durant, E. W. Durham, P. Clark, E. T. H. Gibson, J. F. D. Lancer, A. G. Jerome, A. A. Low, G. G. M. Davis, August Belmont, L. C. Clark, Charles Tuttle, H. V. Poor, and George Griswold of New York city; J. V. L. Pruga, of Albany; E. H. Rosehaus, of James' Fall; Wm. B. Ogden and J. F. Tracy, of Chicago; Nathaniel Thayer and C. A. Lombard, of Boston; C. L. Bushnell, of New Haven; J. H. Scranton, of Scranton, Penn.; J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia; Ebenezer Cook and John E. Henry, of Deventport; H. S. McComb, of Wilmington, Delaware; A. Kountz, of Omaha; John J. Blair, of Belvidere; N. J. S. Pomeroy, of Atchison, Kansas. The total number of shares voted was 2,007.

At a meeting the directors on the 30th, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix was chosen President, T. C. Durant, Vice President, John J. Cisco, Treasurer, and Henry V. Poor, Secretary.

Fortress Monroe, 2.

The Richmond Whig says the late bombardment of Sumter was the heaviest that had ever taken place; from sundown on the 28th till sundown on the 29th, 1,250 shots, from 15 inch mortars and three hundred pounder parrots, had been thrown against the fort; our loss 7 wounded. This evening the enemy opened fire from the mortar battery at Cummings' Point upon the north east angle of the fort, which seems to be the special object of their attention. The enemy's batteries engaged were those of Gregg, Wagner, Centre battery, and Cummings' Point battery, with the addition of three monitors. The bombardment of Sumter still goes on, but the fire is much slacker; our batteries fire slowly and deliberately; the enemy, at present, pays no attention to them.

Chicago, 4.

Returns received thus far from the election of county officers in this State, show considerable Union gains. This city gives a Union majority of over 2,700, a gain of 2,800 since last spring. The vote is light.

Returns in Wisconsin of the election of State officers yesterday, show large Union gains, and indicate the election of Lewis, Republican, Governor, by 12,000 to 15,000.

Boston, 3.

Andrew, for Governor, has a majority in this city of 2,417. The republican gain on the vote of last year is 4,000. It is doubtful whether the opposition have elected more than six Representatives; they will probably not elect a single Senator. The opposition vote on the State will hardly reach 30,000.

St. Louis, 3.

Incomplete returns indicating a radical majority in this city of 2,000 over the combination of Copperheads and Conservatives; this does not include the soldier vote, which so far as heard from, is almost unanimously radical. Sedala, St. Joseph and Jefferson City give majorities for Radicals.

Newark, N. J., 3.

As result of the election, to day, the assembly will probably stand four Democrats, five Republicans; a gain of two for the latter.

Leavenworth, 3.

Returns from various parts of Kansas indicate a very full vote; the Union ticket receives about 12,000 votes.

New York, 4.

The exact Democratic majority in this city is 19,032. Col. Wood, Union Mayor, is elected in Brooklyn, by 1,600 majority.

New York, 5.

The Herald's army Potomac despatch describes the men as in fine spirits; the sick are removed to Washington; the sutlers have all fallen back, and the army is ready for any movement.

The Times despatch says a refugee from Richmond brings intelligence that at Manchester, near Richmond, on James river, a gunboat clad with three thicknesses of two inch iron is within six weeks of completion;

that at Ricketts, at the foot of Main Street, two other iron clads are on the stocks; that the sense of security is so complete that large iron works, private property, are in process of erection, by a man named Bradley, in Manchester, and that machine shops at the Central Railroad depot have been greatly enlarged. Two cotton mills had been erected in Manchester, and permanent improvements had been made in the Tredegar works, and bridges built over the river. Two woolen mills in Manchester turn out 1,450 yards of army cloth per week, which is sold to Government at \$35 a yard.

Memphis, 4.

There are but few additional particulars in regard to the attack on Pine Bluff. The rebel force numbered 3,000 or 4,000, with 12 pieces of artillery; their loss is said to have been great and their rout complete. Pine Bluff was badly damaged by shells,—steps are taken to intercept the rebel retreat.

Newbern, N. C., 2.

The canvass for election, on the 4th, of members of the Confederate Congress, was being prosecuted with energy by both parties; there were 28 candidates in 10 districts.—John A. Gilmer, independent candidate in the 4th District, has the field all to himself. Davidson is out with another constitutional argument against secession. The Standard appeals to conservatives to unite against the destructives on election day.

In alluding to the recent defeat of the Democracy in Ohio and Pennsylvania, it says the last ray of hope of the South from the North departed. Lincoln will be re-elected, and prospects of peace were more distant than ever. That the southern people stand alone, with the world against them, and they had better make peace with Providence or the North very soon.

New York, 5.

The latest returns show a Union majority of 33,750. The Senate stands 21 Unionists and 11 Democrats; the Assembly 83 Union, 46 Democrats.

Janesville, Wis., 5.

Returns indicate the election of Lewis by 15,000 home votes, and a large gain in the Legislature for the Union.

Baltimore, 5.

Returns come in slowly; the result in the 1st district is doubtful as yet, but it is generally conceded that Crisfield, opposition, will be elected. Webster, Davis and Thomas were elected in the 2d, 3d, and 4th Districts; the 5th district is doubtful, Halland, emancipation Union candidate, runs well, and, possibly, is elected. Goldsboro, emancipationist, is elected State Comptroller by a considerable majority; in this vote the State emphatically declared in favor of emancipation.

Chicago, 11 a. m., 6.

Trenton, N. J., 5.—We sum the result of election in this State as follows:

The Senate will stand Republican 7, Democrats 9; of the House the Democrats elect 29, the Republicans 20, with one district to hear from.

St. Johns, 5.

Le Nord says there is no truth in the report that Russia is building war vessels in the Black Sea, and that her relations with Turkey have been disturbed.

It is stated that Austria and Prussia have agreed to decline the arbitration of England in the conflict with Denmark, regarding it as of purely German character. The King of Denmark had said, in a speech that if he was overpowered by Germany he would proclaim a Danish republic.

New York, 6.

By the Tubal Cain, from St. Domingo, we learn that the revolution in that Island was in full blast; the rebels held possession of the entire island, with the exception of the capital and the east end. They were reported within a few miles of St. Domingo city. Two recent victories are claimed by the Spanish near De La Mosa and Monte Platta, in one of which they captured many muskets and a number of prisoners. The Captain General of St. Domingo has been removed and Don Carlos De Vargas of Spain, a man of great ability, appointed in his place; he is expected to promptly crush the rebellion.

The Times special says the mortality among our exchanged prisoners and the conclusive testimony of the barbarous treatment of those in Richmond, have determined our Government to apply the corrective of retaliation, if the rebel authorities, upon remonstrance, do not treat our captured men in accordance with the rules of war. The scarcity of food in Richmond may give color to the plea of inevitable necessity as an excuse for the insufficient nourishment of our men, but there is a design in this starvation; the rebels mean to force us to return to the old system of exchange, which excluded officers of negro regiments and those of Col. Streight's command. They will not succeed, the President will not fail the black men who have taken up arms at his call, nor white men who command them; he will not tolerate any prop-

osition which seeks to establish distinction between black and white soldiers as prisoners.

Chicago, 6.

In the attack on Pine Bluff, Arkansas, the enemy left 300 dead and wounded on the field. Our loss, 11 killed and 33 wounded.

Many of the citizens in Pine Bluff, some of whom were formerly in the secesh army, took arms and fought with hearty will against their old comrades.

Arkadelphia is reported in the hands of Gen. Steele.

Reports are cheering as to enlistments, in Arkansas, in the Federal army. Two regiments are being formed at Little Rock, and one at Batesville.

Philadelphia, 6.

Report is received of a terrible riot in the coal regions around Mauch Chunk; 4 men were killed last night. It is stated that Gov. Curtin had been telegraphed to for troops to quell the disturbance.

Chicago, 7.

A letter from Chattanooga, 29th, says affairs are decidedly improved within a few days, and are momentarily brightening. Gen. Grant found the place closely invested from the river above clear around to Lookout mountain on the river below; cannon were bristling from every hill top along the whole line, a distance of between 5 and 7 miles. Detachments from Longstreet's corps were thrown down the river nearly to Bridgeport, on all the roads, and in all the mountain passes; the river bank was lined with sharpshooters, who compelled our abandonment of the most direct wagon road to Bridgeport. The railroad to that place runs on the south side of the river, several miles from it in some places, and was wholly in their hands.

The bulk of the army here had been on half rations for weeks, and finally the only way supplies could be transported was in wagons and on pack mules, by a circuitous road over mountains a distance of at least 60 miles. An immediate opening in direct communication with Bridgeport or the evacuation of Chattanooga was too apparent a necessity to need discussion; accordingly on Tuesday morning at daylight, Hooker's corps commenced crossing the river at Bridgeport, and immediately pushed forward in this direction. Small parties of rebel troops were fallen in with occasionally, but no considerable force opposed his march; by noon on Wednesday he reached and seized the passes in Raccoon mountain without a battle, and with his left flank resting on the river 6 miles below here.

Longstreet still holds Lookout Mountain and commands the river between this and Hooker's corps, but will soon be flanked and compelled to fight or evacuate, if our plans succeed for the next two days as they have in the last two.

Palmer's division crossed about 10 miles below here on the same day Hooker did, and co-operated with him; both captured a few prisoners, though neither had more than a slight skirmish. Hooker's position on Raccoon mountain is said to be uncommonly strong, almost unassailable, and some surprise is manifested that Longstreet allowed him its possession without a contest of strength or generalship. This occupation reopens the direct wagon road to Bridgeport, that follows the river a considerable portion of the way, and consequently avoids most of the hills and mountains that make the other roads well nigh impassable.

Washington, 6.

The expedition of Gen. Burnside's army to the eastern corner of Tennessee appears to be completed. The people are reported as exhibiting the most satisfactory signs of loyalty. General Burnside is again on the march, in what direction will soon appear.

Chicago, 7.

In the late election in Minnesota, Stephen Miller, Union candidate, was elected by a majority of not less than 10,000; the returns show considerable Union gains.

New York, 7.

Panama papers, 27th, contain news from San Salvador that the capital had been bombarded by Carrera's forces almost incessantly since the 5th; many houses were destroyed, and a number of women and children were killed. All who could get away had gone out; many remained. The United States minister, on the 19th, passed through the lines into San Salvador, as General Barriers, at an interview on the 27th of September, had offered to abandon the presidency and leave the country, stipulating that he should be allowed the escort of his guard of honor and be followed by his friends, to which Carrera agreed, insisting that Carrera should also retire at the same time with his army to the front of Guatamala, which Carrera positively and utterly rejected. After a close siege and bombardment, Barriers urged Mr. Partridge, the United States minister, to go to Carrera's camp and make another effort for arrangement. He went on the morning of

the 11th, and had a long interview with Carrera, who stated that he did not insist on hostilities in San Salvador, nor did he require Barriers to sign a convention agreeing to that measure, but in no event would he retreat or abandon his position, until after Barriers had left the government, surrendered his command and gone out of the country, when he would treat with Senator Peratta, who, he agreed, should be left in charge of the government by Barriers. This was made known to Barriers, who replied that he wanted a commissioner appointed to discuss that point; Carrera said he would not discuss it, but Mr. Padviseo and one commissioner should be appointed to sign the terms upon which they readily agreed, and it was hoped, when the steamer left, that the matter would be ended in three days.

New York,

Returns from Maryland are sufficient to determine that four Union Congressmen are elected, and one opposition.

Money is scarcely so firm at 7. Sterling lower, dull, 61 1/2 to 62. Gold dull, closing quiet at 45 5/8.

Cairo, 7.

The Memphis Bulletin, 5th, reports that rebel forces are still conscripting in Shelby, Fayette and Tipton counties; that part of the country is represented in a dreadful condition, the crops all destroyed and many people entirely dependent for support on what they get through the Union lines.

Fort Monroe, 7.

The Richmond Whig, 5th, has the following:

Charleston, 4.

The bombardment of Sumter continues furiously; it was kept up all last night and is still going on this a. m.

Charleston, 5.

Slow firing to-day from the enemy's monitors and Island batteries. Another ironclad joined the fleet to-day. The Ironsides still remains quiet. Three monitors are taking in ammunition to-day.

Atlanta, Ga., 4.

The Yankees retain possession of Raccoon Valley, having been heavily reinforced. The Yankees shell our forces incessantly. The floods in the Tennessee have demolished all the Yankee pontoons.

The Yankee advance has reached Florence. We occupy London, which is within 23 miles of Knoxville.

Chicago, 8.

An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch 4th, says that Bragg has it in his power to muzzle the telegraph, but cannot muzzle the mails of the enemy. We know he has gained important advantages within the last 48 hours which, unless they are counteracted will place the question of subsisting his army at Chattanooga beyond doubt.

A Corinth letter, 1st, says the Memphis and Charleston Railroad is abandoned east of that point; indications are that the authorities will endeavor to keep it open between there and Memphis, although Gen. Sherman will not depend on it for supplies.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.—We learn with much regret of the total destruction by fire of the carding-mill of Messrs. Ashworth and Giles, at Beaver, on the evening of the 23d ult. Our informant states that about 1000 lbs. of rolls and a quantity of wool, were all destroyed—cause of fire unknown. We are personally acquainted with the builders and owners of the mill, and much regret to see years of hard labor and incessant toil swept away from before them by somebody's carelessness. This accident will be severely felt by the people of Beaver county, as the mill did good work and gave great satisfaction.

PRESERVE YOUR FILES OF THE NEWS.—During the past week, personal business required us to glance over a file of our paper for some years back, and we cannot refrain from suggesting to our subscribers throughout the Territory—preserve carefully the News. In our mountain retreat, so far from the multitude of books and other reading matter, that are to be picked up at any moment, for a mere song, it has seemingly been the object of the conductors of this paper, to make a judicious selection of reading matter, on every subject of interest in addition to current news. Binding the News cannot be a very expensive item, and we are certain that long after the news of the day have lost their interest, any volume may be picked up for an hour occasionally with much profit by both parents and children. We own that in the perusal of the News we have alluded to, we were struck with the rich variety of information, and spontaneously we could not withhold our compliments to the judgment and labors of our predecessors.