

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864.

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## By Telegraph.

New York, 20.

An Atlanta letter of the 10th to the *Herald*, mentions the arrival of an escaped prisoner from Andersonville, who confirms the statement of the rebel atrocities toward prisoners; he also states that in traveling through Georgia he found the harvest gathered, and barns and ware-houses filled, showing that there is plenty to subsist our army. In the meanwhile but little resistance will be offered.

The last train from Atlanta bound north was to leave on the 18th. The only troops at Atlanta on the 10th were Slocum's corps.

The *Herald's* Chattanooga correspondent of the 15th says, all arsenals, foundries and rolling stock in Atlanta have been destroyed, and all factories, mills and foundries from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Buford is destroyed, railways torn up and the iron put beyond use or brought to the rear. Atlanta is no longer of military importance. The country for miles around is wasted beyond the possibility of service to the rebel army.

Another account says Sherman issued an order, telling the troops that they were about to pass through a country heretofore uninterrupted by either army, and were expected to subsist on the country, taking all horses and mules within reach.

Washington, 20.

The posts of Norfolk, Ferdinandine and Pensacola, Florida, having for some time been in the possession of the United States, the President issued a proclamation making known that from and after the 1st of December next, commercial relations with them, except as to persons things and information contrabands of war may be carried on.

Buffalo, 20.

Brig. Gen. Birney, chief of artillery of Sherman's army, arrived here yesterday seriously ill. He left Sherman on the morning of the 12th at Kingston, Georgia. He says Sherman has every infantry, cavalry and artillery soldier that he wants. His men have all received eight months pay. The outfit has been especially adapted to a hard and rapid winter campaign. The morals of the troops are unequalled. With genius and vigor Sherman will carry his army triumphantly through the work it has to do.

Louisville, 19.

Gillem's loss in the late encounter with Breckenridge, is estimated at 400 killed, wounded and missing.

New York, 20.

Gold, as quoted at Richmond on the 13th, \$27 and \$28; flour, 350 and 360 dollars per barrel.

Dispatches from the Shenandoah confirm the previous advices of the rebels that Early had withdrawn from Sheridan's front.

Correspondence from the city of Mexico indicates that the Republicans are likely to give Maximilian considerable trouble.

Chattanooga, 19.

The rebels attacked our forces on Strawberry Plains, 18 miles above Knoxville, in force, yesterday morning at daylight. The fight continued at intervals all day, and our forces held their own and repulsed the enemy in every attack.

Washington, 20.

The *Richmond Sentinel* in speaking of Sherman's movements says: The first point marked out for capture by Sherman, is Macon, eighty miles from Atlanta. We are informed that he will then move on Savannah, 105 miles distant—then upon Charleston.

In the legislature on the 9th, a resolution was introduced asserting the right of each State to act in an individual capacity in reference to efforts to secure peace, as well as all other affairs and hailing with gratification any disposition in favor of cessation of hostilities manifested by the Democratic party of the North, and favoring a Convention of all the States, and calling on Jeff. Davis and the rebel Congress to make offers of such purpose to the Government at Washington.

A fire at Charleston, on the 2d, destroyed very extensive rebel shops and an armory, containing cannon and con-

siderable supplies of clothing.

Cincinnati, 21.

Gen. Gillam is safe at Knoxville with his command.

New York, 21.

The *Times'* Washington special says it is not contraband news to say that Sherman will touch at Macon. His army numbers 50,000, including 9,000 picked cavalry under Kilpatrick, and rations for 30 days for man and beast. After arriving at Macon he will probably go to Milledgeville, where he will divide his army, sending a part to Savannah and a part to Augusta, which he will fortify and receive supplies up the Savannah river, so as to move on Columbia or Charleston. This programme will destroy the railroad system of Georgia. Also, all manufactories where shell and fixed ammunition are made. It is impossible for Beauregard to intercept Sherman.

Philadelphia, 21.

The *Enquirer's* special says: Richmond papers of Friday have an Augusta dispatch which says that scouts, who left Jonesboro on Wednesday morning, report that Gen. Howell Cobb, with 6 or 8,000 militia and three brigades of cavalry, attacked the enemy and was steadily driving them in. The same paper has another special which says, that on the 18th the rebels captured a part of our picket line between James and the Appomattox, numbering sixty men.

News from City Point reports the retaking, by Butler, of our picket line.

New York, 21.

The *Charleston Mercury* of the 14th, says: Since the last report 250 shells have been thrown at Sumter, and 100 at the city.

The *Richmond Dispatch* of Friday says: The exchange of prisoners inaugurated at Savannah, is to be transferred to City Point.

New York, 22.

Gen. Grant left the city yesterday afternoon for the front. Before leaving he called on Gen. Scott, and had an interesting conference. To a gentleman in this city, Gen. Grant said on Sunday "The Confederacy is a mere shell, and I know it, and Sherman will prove it." In answer to the question—whether, in his opinion, 90 days would bring the end? he said with a grim smile, "I am not a 90 day man."

Boston, 21.

Ex-Governor Fairbanks, of Vt., died at his residence in St. Johnsbury, yesterday.

Portland, 22.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to eight per cent.

The Danish Lower House adopted the treaty of peace by a large majority.

Chicago, 22.

A Louisville letter says: I left Marietta, Ga., Nov. 12th, 8 hours after the last railroad train for Chattanooga. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon that day, by a simultaneous movement, the railroad was destroyed from Atlanta to Ackworth. At Etowah we met Gen. Sherman bringing up the rear of his column, Jeff. C. Davis, with the 14th corps. As we passed Ackworth, Cartersville and Calhoun were burning. On Sunday, the bridges over the Etowah, and the railroad bridges were to be destroyed. Atlanta was smouldering in ruins on the 14th, and on the 15th an expedition cut loose from their communications. Their destination is unknown. The best informed say it will go via Macon and Augusta to the Atlantic coast. This looks reasonable, for at Macon Hood's communications with Richmond are cut, and Andersonville is located only a few miles below.

New York, 22.

The *Commercial's* special says there was great consternation in Richmond on Saturday, on account of Sherman's move, and it is believed he is sweeping onward in spite of all opposition.

Great floods have occurred in Tuscany. Enormous damage has also been suffered at Florence by flood.

The *Times* says advices from New York in regard to the mode which the Washington government received the news of the capture of the Florida, was awaited with the greatest interest by the mercantile world. One reason for the importance attributed to these advices, consists in the inference that if the affair be permitted or be endorsed

by Lincoln's Government, it will henceforth entirely extinguish any power on the part of the United States to assail, by privateers, the commerce of any nation that may be at war, since the precedent will establish a claim to the right to pursue and destroy every such vessel whatever may be the port in which she may seek shelter or supplies.

Borgement, Delawenberg & Co., bankers in Paris, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are from 5 to £600,000.

ITALY.—The debate on the Convention and removal of the Capital to Rome is still progressing in the Chamber of Deputies. Some speakers denounce the Convention as a virtual renunciation of Rome. Others regard it as leading to Rome at no distant period.

Lord Wodehouse has been inaugurated as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The *Commercial's* City Point letter of the 19th, says: A movement of the army began yesterday. While with the 9th corps on the extreme left, they learned that orders were issued to prepare eight day's rations and 100 rounds of ammunition, and to be ready for the march at any moment. The artillery of that corps set out on the march by sunset, and encamped eight miles in rear of City Point on the line of the railroad. The infantry followed and reached Hancock's station, about ten miles hence. Similar orders were issued to the 2d part of the 5th corps. It began raining about 8 o'clock last night, and has continued ever since. The line of march yesterday, was towards the Appomattox, which would probably strike two or three miles below Petersburg.

The line is now so strong that Gen. Grant can hurl his main body against any part of the rebel lines he may select, or the whole. It is impossible to flank him or cut his communications with any force short of the whole rebel army.

The *Commercial* says: It is editorially reported that all mounted cavalry in the Department of the Gulf, commenced concentrating under Lee several days since, it is believed with the purpose of co-operating with Sherman.

Sergt. Cribben, of the 132d New York and another gentleman, escaped from Charleston, report the lower part of the city as untenable, in consequence of our shells. The Court House, City Hall, Guard House and other public buildings were struck by shells, and a few fires were occasioned by the bombardment. But few casualties have taken place—probably 12 deaths in all. Five thousand troops are stationed in and around Charleston. Eight heavy guns are mounted on the channel facing Fort Sumter. The citizens are much troubled in consequence, and in want of habitations. Blockade running continues with the greatest impunity. Three nights before they left, four blockade runners cleared at the same time, on outward trips.

The *Enquirer* says on Thursday night Stuart, with three or four companies, surprised the enemy's pickets about a mile below Powell's house, and killed and wounded 40 or 50, and captured 12, including one Colonel and Inspector General, who happened to be inspecting the pickets at the time. Stuart's loss was two killed and seven wounded.

New York, 23.

Rebel papers say that Gov. Watts, of Alabama, had an official conflict with the rebel conspiring officers about the policemen of Selma, who were being taken for service in the army, and applied for redress to the Governor, who issued an order that as State officers they were exempt from the draft. They were therefore released.

The *Richmond Examiner* is very severe on what it styles the defection of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and the legislature of that State and also of Alabama.

Beauregard with Stewart's corps was still at Corinth when last heard from. Gen. Thomas, commanding the Union army, designed to check Hood's advance, is rapidly concentrating his forces as though disposed to make an attack on the rebels in some direction.

Late advices from South America, say that the native rebels in Uruguay are operating with great activity against the government troops, and their action is affording very great aid to the war

encroachments of Brazil against the Republic of Paraguay, which sent a sharp note of protest to the Envoy of Brazil against the policy of the Emperor, in which the President declared his intention of taking up arms if necessary, in support of the cause of her sister Republic, Uruguay. In this paper the President of Paraguay condemned the non-intervention course of Buenos Ayres. It was thought that Paraguay would bring forward power which would prove very formidable to Brazil. The Uruguian troops were in hasty march for Paysander, the occupation of which place it was thought would decide the war against the rebels. Some British, Brazilian and French war vessels lay off Paysander.

By a decree of the Brazilian government, dated September 14th, all Africans in the Empire are set free, whether in the service of the State or private individuals.

Rio Janeiro was recovering slightly from the effects of the late financial panic. All commercial interests of the country were greatly affected by the shock.

New York, 23.

The *Richmond Sentinel* of Saturday says that Grant is massing troops on the right of the rebel line, in the vicinity of Battery Harrison, and that Sheridan has sent a considerable force to the James. A slight demonstration was made on Wednesday on Butler's front, by his troops, but it was forced back without accomplishing anything.

The *Express* reports the arrival of heavy reinforcements to Grant, within the past few days. In the affair on Thursday night they claim to have captured our picket line for the distance of 600 yards.

Mosby has written a letter to Sheridan announcing the execution of seven Union prisoners, in retaliation, and announces the intention to continue, if any more of his captured men are executed.

The *Sentinel* announces that Gen. G. Smith is aiding Howell Cobb in opposing Sherman's march.

Large mines of magnetic iron are said to have been discovered at Puerto Rico. The yield is reported to be 65 per cent.

Cumberland Gap, 21.

Breckenridge has advanced to Powell's bridge, six miles from Cumberland Gap. Heavy skirmishing all day. Burbridge has moved out from Lexington with a strong force to protect the Kentucky border from the anticipated invasion of Breckenridge's forces.

New York, 23.

Richmond papers of Monday state that Sherman's army was marching on Macon, and report his advance having reached the out posts of the city.

St. Louis, 23.

A Paducah dispatch yesterday says the gunboats Peasta and Powpow arrived on Sunday from a reconnaissance up the river. They found the river lined with rebel pickets from Pine Bluff to Johnsonville.

Forrest has a pontoon across the river at Chickawa. Deserters and scouts reported to the gunboats that Hood's army is 35,000 strong, with 37 pieces of artillery. He intended to operate in Middle and Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, and was marching on Pulaski, Tenn. He expects ultimately to seize Cumberland Gap. His men are greatly in need of clothing and supplies, which he hopes to obtain by plundering the towns through which he passes.

Advices from Fayetteville, Ark., say Col. Brooks, with 2,000 rebels, attacked that place Oct. 28th, but was repulsed with considerable loss. From that time until Nov. 3d, the town had been closely invested, when Gen. Hazens, with about 6,000 of Price's retreating forces, came up and bombarded the place for five hours with two pieces of artillery, but were held at bay until the next day, when Curtis and Blunt arrived, and the rebels skedaddled. They lost nearly 100 in killed and wounded. A missionary who traveled some 40 miles with Price, reports that that General told him he had lost over 10,000 men in killed, wounded and desertions, and his expedition had been most disastrous.

G. S. L. City, 29.

Coin, 210.