

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE FIGHT BETWEEN BRAGG AND ROSECRANS.

Chicago, 10 a. m., 22. Chattanooga, 1.30 a. m., 21.—The battle on the 19th resulted well for us, we having held our own as established on the left, and contracted our forces, and on Sunday morning held a handsome line with the right on the ridge of hills, with our left protected by rude works of logs thrown up during the night. The left rested on the east side of the Rossville and Lafayette road, four miles south of Rossville.

In the fight on the 19th we lost about 600 killed, 2,000 wounded, and were a-head three pieces of artillery.

The engagement was resumed at 9 on the morning of the 20th, by an attempt of the rebels to storm Thomas' left and front. Several times they were severely repulsed with heavy loss to them, but with very little to us. This fight lasted an hour and a half and was one of the most terrific of the war, a continuous fire of musketry and artillery being kept up with deadly effect. During this time, the right and centre not being engaged, skirmishers kept up a rattling fire.

The enemy finding their assaults in vain, manoeuvred to the left with the intention of throwing a force on the Rossville road and attacking Thomas on the left flank. At this juncture Thomas ordered Brannon, who had one brigade in reserve and two with Reynolds holding the key of the position which was on Thomas' right, to move to the left of the line to protect the flank. General Rosecrans, at the same time, sent Generals Davis and Van Cleve from the right and center to support Brannon in his effort to hold the line to Rossville and protect Thomas' left flank.

On perceiving the withdrawal of the skirmishers from the front of the division moving from the right and center, the enemy made a vigorous attack on that part of the line, piercing the center and cutting off Davis and Sheridan from the left and driving the center into the mountains, both right and center being much scattered, without any very serious loss in killed and wounded. The right and center being gone, Thomas' right became exposed to the most terrific flank attack, and Reynolds and Brannon and the right of Thomas' line were swung around, his extreme left being as at first; this also fell back a short distance on the Rossville road. Parts of the center were gathered up and reported to Thomas, who made several stands, but was unable to check the rebel advance until the arrival of reinforcements.

At 1 o'clock Gen. Granger, with one division of reserves, came up and was thrown into the center, driving the enemy handsomely, and with heavy loss, from his position on a ridge, the fire from one of Granger's batteries literally mowing them down. This fight only lasted half an hour, with slight loss to us.

After this bloody repulse the enemy remained quiet until about 4 p. m.; persisting, however, in manoeuvring on both flanks, their full and correct information of the country enabling them to do so with great facility. Having again gotten on our flanks, the enemy made a vigorous attack, and a fight ensued, which has no parallel in the history of the army. Col. Harker's brigade, Wood's Division and the remnant of Johnson's Division, holding the left, covered themselves with glory; and on the right and center, Brannon, Baird, Reynolds and Palmer, with parts of their Divisions, fought most gallantly, while Steadman and Granger, with the reserve, drove the enemy at every point they went in at.

At 5 o'clock Thomas was still triumphant, and on the left held his line of the morning, but with the right of the enemy back to a line nearly at right angles with that of the morning. Two lines of retreat were open to him to Chattanooga, on one of which he fell back to Rossville during the night.

Our losses have necessarily been heavy, but the list of killed is surprisingly light; and in the two days' engagement we have not suffered more in men than the enemy.

In the charge by Thomas on the first day the enemy lost as many in killed as we did during the whole day.

The losses in provisions and material we cannot now say.

Our killed will reach 1,200; our wounded 7,000, most of them with slight wounds.

Among the general officers killed are Gen. Lytle, Col. Key, Col. King, commanding brigades, and Col. Bartleson, 101st Illinois.

Among the wounded are Gen. Morton, of Rosecrans' staff, and several Colonels and Majors, the majority of them only slightly.

Gen. John H. King is reported wounded and a prisoner.

We have captured Gen. Adams, of Texas, and 1,300 of his men.

New York, 22.

The Tribune's special says:—The general summing up of the battle in Northern Georgia, is, after two days' severe fighting, in which

Rosecrans' greatly inferior forces bore the shock of 140,000 rebels, comprising the armies of Bragg and Johnston, half of Lee's and all of Pemberton's scattered troops that could be gathered together, he deemed it prudent to fall back upon Chattanooga, which he did in good order.

At last account's he had established communication with the cavalry of Burnside, who is severely censured for not having arrived earlier.

Two of Rosecrans' divisions are reported not to have behaved very well. It is believed Rosecrans will be put in position to enable him to resume the offensive; in the meantime it is thought he will be strong enough to hold his ground.

There is reason to believe that the attention of what remains of Lee's army will soon be occupied in a movement of the army of the Potomac, already commenced so far as to send forward Buford's cavalry across the Ripidan; the crossing was effected without opposition.

It is believed that but a feeble force of rebels intervenes between Meade and Richmond.

Commanders who have doubted the accumulated evidence of many detachments being sent from Lee's army southward, now seem inclined to admit the fact since the news from the Chattanooga battle that Rosecrans was fighting the whole Southern Confederacy.

New York, 22.

Special to the Post says the government received intelligence from Gen. Rosecrans' army this morning, and the news is of a more cheering character than was previously received. The government has made preparations for every contingency that is likely to occur in the field of Rosecrans' operations.

Washington, 22.

The Evening Star has accounts as follows, evidently derived from official sources:

Gen. Thomas retired to Rossville on Sunday night. He brought off all his wounded.

Of the sick and wounded at Crawfish Springs, including our wounded in hospital, nearly all were brought away.

The number of prisoners taken by the enemy will hardly exceed 2,000 besides the wounded, of whom not more than 1,000 could have fallen into their hands. Of rebel prisoners we sent 1,300 to Nashville. Most of our losses in artillery were occasioned by the killing of the horses.

After the battle closed, Rosecrans issued an order for all the troops to be concentrated with the forces at Chattanooga.

In the last two assaults our troops fought with the bayonet, as their ammunition was exhausted.

Washington, 23.

Dispatches from Rosecrans, Chattanooga, afternoon of the 22d, received by government this a. m., state that the enemy's attack on Thomas' corps on Monday p. m. was handsomely repulsed, and Thomas' forces marched quietly to the position they were about taking when assaulted.

Official dispatches on Monday state that two divisions of Longstreet's made a reconnaissance on Rosecrans, but no attack was made.

Rosecrans' order for concentrating the entire command was accomplished on Monday night, and he is now in a strong defensive position that he can easily hold until reinforced. Four thousand of our wounded were removed from the field after Sunday's battle.

Louisville, 23.

The Journal has received information, which it credits, that on Monday the right and left wings of Rosecrans' grand army rested on the battle ground of Saturday and Sunday, and reinforcements, number not stated, from Grant, via Decatur, were to have reached him yesterday.

Chattanooga, 23.

No attack by the rebels, though it is confidently expected to-day. Our position has been vastly strengthened by additional works commanding the approaches from the South, while the flanks and communications are amply cared for.

The only demonstration to-day was by a heavy column of infantry and artillery on our left, which crossed Mission Ridge towards Ringold without replying to our artillery. It is believed the movement is intended to intercept Burnside.

Washington, 24.

A dispatch from Rosecrans, dated headquarters last night, says he cannot be dislodged from his present position. Another dispatch from one of Rosecrans' staff, written 11.40 last night, says, "fighting to-day," 23d.

Washington, 24.

Advices were received to-day, by government, from the army of the Cumberland to the effect that our wounded in the late battles before Chattanooga had been conveyed to hospitals in Stevenson and Bridgeport, and were taken thence to Nashville as fast as they were physically able to be removed.

Washington, 25. Telegrams up to 2 p. m. yesterday, from Rosecrans, give additional assurance that his position can be assailed only by regular siege. The purpose of Gen. Rosecrans seems to be to assume offensive operations as soon as reinforcements reach him.

The mass of the rebel infantry are in Chattanooga valley.

A telegram from Rosecrans, dated last night, says that he made a reconnaissance in force along the enemy's lines, and found him in force. The enemy did not resist the advance of our reconnoitering column, which returned to quarters after accomplishing the object of the movement, which proved of importance.

New York, 26.

From the Washington special to the Times it appears now that all three of Rosecrans' grand divisions were engaged in the battles, two of which were driven back considerably. Rosecrans, in his dispatches, imputes the loss of the battle to a disobedience of orders on the part of Gen. McCook, who failed to occupy an important position assigned to him; had he have done as ordered, Rosecrans' opinion is that the battle would have resulted in a splendid Union victory. By extending his forces too much the enemy were enabled to penetrate Rosecrans' lines.

Chicago, 28.

Our present position in Chattanooga is such that an attack on our lines is exceedingly improbable.

The sanitary condition of the army is very satisfactory.

## SOUTHERN STATEMENTS.

Fortress Monroe, 23.

A Richmond dispatch of the 22d has the following:

Chickahominy, Georgia.—After two days hard fighting we have driven the enemy, after desperate resistance, from several positions, but he still confronts us.

Losses heavy on both sides, especially in officers. We have taken twenty cannon and 2,200 prisoners.

Rosecrans has been heavily reinforced from Grant's army.

The Richmond Whig, to-day, reports three days hard fighting in Northern Georgia, with heavy loss on both sides; the Confederate loss was put at five thousand. Among the killed are Generals Smith, Woolford, Waltham, Helm, Desher and Hood.

Atlanta, Georgia, 22.

The fight was still going on.

We have every confidence that the enemy will be driven from their present stand on Mission Ridge, six miles from Chattanooga. In the three days' fight the enemy has been driven eleven miles to the position now held by him. The Whig, editorially speaking of affairs about Chattanooga, is quite desponding.

Chicago, 24.

The Enquirer says, the battle commenced 8 miles from Ringold, and on the 20th, Rosecrans' army was driven two miles by the combined charge of the corps of D. P. Hill and Polk, the Federal artillery fire being the heaviest that has taken place during the war; it also states that on Saturday, Hood's division of Longstreet's corps was repulsed.

A dispatch says that on Sunday the Union forces fell back 8 miles, and that the rebel loss was 5,000 killed and wounded in the two days' fight—the proportion of officers being very heavy.

The same paper claims that the rebels took 2,000 prisoners and 7 pieces of artillery, and that a heavy smoke that night indicated that Rosecrans was burning his stores.

A dispatch from Atlanta, 23d, reports 4,000 Union prisoners taken, also claims a complete Confederate victory, with large captures of colors and artillery, but admitted a heavy loss on their side in officers and men.

Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, in his dispatch to the Appeal, dated Sunday night, says that the two days' fighting had not had a definite result. He estimates the Union prisoners captured at 2,500, with 30 pieces of artillery.

A telegram from him on Monday says the Confederate victory is complete.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Louis, 21.

The steamer Marcella was boarded and plundered on the 15th at Dover landing, Lafayette county; 3 soldiers were killed.

During the past week 5,000 persons crossed the river at Lexington, mostly refugees from border counties. Cass county, under Ewing's order, is nearly depopulated.

Sandy Hook, 22.

Paris correspondence of the Morning Herald repeats the assertion that recognition and an offensive and defensive league between the French, Confederate and Mexican governments was decided upon.

Money steady. Sterling lower, at fifty-one and a half to two. Gold feverish, lower, opening at forty and a half, declining to thirty-

six, and closing quiet at thirty-seven and three-quarters.

The contract to manufacture and lay down, next summer, a good submarine cable between Ireland and Newfoundland was signed in London on the 5th inst.

Chicago, 10 a. m., 23.

New York, 23.—A Herald Charleston letter reports all quiet.

A late Charleston Courier says, the rebel steamer Sumter was sunk between Moultrie and Sumter a few days since.

Gov. Bonham had called an extra session of the Legislature to meet at Columbia on the 27th, and had also issued a proclamation calling out, for State defence, all the arm-bearing population of the State, over sixteen years of age, not in or liable to Confederate service.

New York, 23.

The World's special says, that Halleck ordered the army of the Potomac to move forward. The enemy is understood to be fortifying the approaches to Orange Court-House and Gordonsville.

Lee's whole army is estimated now to be composed of the two Hill's commands and Hood's division of Longstreet's corps, with Stuart's cavalry, making an aggregate of 40,000 men.

Sandy Hook, 23.

The China, from Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th.

London, 12.—The government has certainly resolved to stop the steam-rams in the Mersey.

The Florida is detained at Brest to satisfy French claims. It is again positively asserted that Maximilian accepts the Mexican throne.

The Confederate government effected a loan of a hundred million francs from parties in France, based on cotton now in this country.

New York, 23.

The following important announcement concerning iron clad rams in the Mersey appears in the London Morning Herald:

We are informed that Earl Russell dispatched, by written missive, a positive order to Messrs. Laird, to prevent those vessels from leaving their yards without an ample explanation of their destination, and sustainable reference to their owner or owners.

It is affirmed, moreover, that the French Ambassador had been appealed to as to the possibility of French subjects having ordered vessels of this class of an English ship-builder.

The reply was, that no French subject had any legal right to possess or purchase any vessels of war, either for himself or in behalf of others.

The Secretary of foreign affairs is also of opinion that if these vessels are for an individual owner, that individual could only be a privateer or pirate, and it is on these grounds that the government has decided the question in the courts.

Sterling dull, at fifty-one to fifty-two. Gold unsettled, closing at thirty-seven and five eighths.

The Post's Washington letter, yesterday, says that Meade's army is undoubtedly moving upon Gordonsville, and it would surprise no one here to hear that a battle has been fought between him and Lee before Sunday.

Chicago, 10 a. m., 24.

New York, 24.—The Times says that Meade's cavalry and a part of his infantry are south of the Rapidan. The cavalry penetrated to Orange Court House without meeting any signs of the rebels in force.

The rebels have retired on Gordonsville.

The Tribune's special at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, on the 22d, says: General Meade's advance for the past two days has been nearly on the same line as that of Gen. Pope last year.

Buford, with his own and Kilpatrick's cavalry occupied Madison last night; the village was deserted by nearly all the male inhabitants; a few prisoners were taken.

Thoroughfare Mountain, which day before yesterday was occupied as a rebel signal station, is now in our possession.

Clarke Mountain, seven miles to the left of Culpepper, is still held by the rebels. Nearly all the male inhabitants at Culpepper have been arrested and are now held by the Provost Marshal.

The Herald special says:—A party of guerrillas crossed the Potomac on Tuesday, on a horse stealing expedition, but were overtaken near Rockville by a portion of Scott's nine hundred and were driven back with a loss of several killed and wounded.

The Tribune special states that letters from Europe say that Forey will resume operations against the remaining forces of Juarez.

A considerable number of French officers have been appointed instructors of Mexican soldiers. Thirty thousand uniforms and stands of arms have been forwarded from France to equip the Mexican army.

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