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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 18.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Head Quarters Army of the Potomac, }
Nov. 7, 9-30 p. m. }
Maj. Gen. Sedgewick advanced to the Railroad crossing, where he drove the enemy to the river, and assaulted and captured two redoubts with their artillery on this side, taking a number of prisoners.

Maj. Gen. French advanced to Kelly's Ford, driving the enemy in small force across the river; he captured several hundred prisoners at the Ford. [Signed,] GEO. G. MEADE, Maj. Genl.

Head Quarters, Army of the Potomac, }
Nov. 7, 10 p. m. }

Gen. Sedgewick reports capturing, this afternoon, in his operations, 3 Lieut. Colonels, many other officers, and 800 men, together with four battle-flags. Gen. French captured 300 or 400 prisoners, officers and men. [Signed,] GEO. G. MEADE, Maj. Genl. Commanding.

Washington, 8.

The Secretary of State authorizes the announcement that the French Government, upon remonstrance by Minister Dayton, has promptly arrested 6 iron clad rams which were building at Nantez and Bordeaux.

New York, 8.
A letter to the *Herald*, from Banks' fleet, 22d, states that all the vessels crossed the bar that morning and were steaming out to sea; the fleet comprises 20 vessels, accompanied by gunboats.

Rappahannock Station, 7.
Maj. Gen. Sedgewick, commanding the right wing of the army, consisting of the 5th and 6th corps, left Warrenton this morning, with orders to proceed to Rappahannock Station, and take and hold that point. The march was a rapid one, and the 1st division of the 6th corps, under command of Brig. Gen. Russell, Gen. Wright being in command of the corps, reached the heights on this side of the Rappahannock about 1 o'clock; and drove in the enemy's pickets.

Haw's 2d division of the same corps, on Russell's right, commenced skirmishing soon after and drove the enemy before them; the 5th corps, under Maj. Gen. Sykes, formed a skirmish line on the south of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, stretching down towards Norman's Ford. Garly's division and Ewel's rebel corps occupied the heights on this side of the river, and the works which were constructed by our forces last summer, while we occupied the line of the Rappahannock; the enemy, however, had strengthened the works by digging a semi circle of rifle pits around their front; such was the formidable position which Russell's brave boys attacked and carried to-day.

Gen. Thompson, chief of artillery in Gen. Sedgewick's staff, posted his artillery on the heights about three fourths of a mile this side of the river, and began to shell the works. About three o'clock 18 guns were engaged in shelling them at this short range; the firing was beautiful and effective; that of the enemy was also very fine.

While this was going on Gen. Russell was busy with musketry; he pushed his line of skirmishers upon both lines of the enemy's works until nearly sunset, when his own brigade, composed of the 5th Wisconsin, 5th and 6th Maine and the 121st New York, were ordered to charge the redoubts and earthworks upon both flanks, led by Gen. Russell in person. They went steadily and silently onward, fighting as they proceeded, till nearing the works they fixed bayonets and pitched in with cold steel; this was too much even for the flower of the Southern army for it was too much for the vaunted Louisiana brigade they found there, and, after a short hand to hand contest, they turned to flee to their pontoons which were lying directly in their rear, but here they were foiled, for our boys had already secured the approach to the bridge, and they had no alternative but to surrender or swim for it; some of them preferred the latter, but it was no easy matter, and they yielded. When those on the opposite shore found that we held this end of the bridge, set fire to their side and destroyed a portion of it; this closed at dark, one of the most brilliant actions of the war. This action was fought by the same troops that so gallantly stormed and carried the heights of St. Mary, at the second battle of Fredericksburg.

Rappahannock Station, 8.
In yesterday's fight the killed will be nearly 100, the wounded 300. The rebel wounded are left in our hands; we have 1500 prisoners, including 103 commissioned officers.

Warrenton Junction, 8, noon.
Our forces began crossing, and found little or no opposition. They are pressing forward to Culpepper. The 2d division of the 30th corps, under Gen. Price, crossed the river last evening at Tally's ford, and captured 252 of the 2d and 38th North Carolina. Gen. Price's boys waded the ford, which was about waist deep, and the prisoners had to wade back.

Chicago, 9.
A Nashville dispatch, 6th, says a gentleman, who left Chattanooga on Tuesday informs us that ample supplies for the army had been received, that no apprehension is felt as to future supplies. Bragg still held Look-out mountain, upon which he had thirty-two pounder with which he fired awhile on Chattanooga and then upon Hooker, who occupied a position below the mountain, but without accomplishing any damage. Our informant states that large numbers of the inhabitants of Lower East Tennessee were leaving that section, because of the extraordinary scarcity of the necessities of life.

Memphis, 7.
Little Rock advices confirm the capture of Arkadelphia. About 700 of our cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. Caldwell, entered that place on the 28th, and found the rear guard of the enemy just leaving the town; our force immediately attacked and routed them, capturing a large number of their wagons and taking several prisoners. Col. Caldwell then destroyed a large powder mill and an immense amount of ammunition and stores.

Washington, 9.
Seventeen hundred and thirty prisoners, captured on the 7th, have arrived at old capitol prison. The highest estimate of our loss in that affair is 400; of these, 260 wounded have already arrived here.

New York, 9.
The *Post* has the following significant paragraph:—From New Orleans we learn that the Overland expedition to Texas has returned, and the army before this set out in another direction. According to reports, only a part of the forces are to go to Brownsville, where their arrival will be hailed with joy by multitudes of loyal Texans, and where a small force will suffice to put a stop to an immense contraband trade.

St. Louis, 9.
Official returns from 62 counties and the soldiers' vote, so far as heard from, give a conservative majority of 4063.

Washington, 9.
A government officer in high position received a note to-day from a Union prisoner in Richmond, saying the rebel authorities have altogether stopped the very small meat ration heretofore allowed our starving soldiers in their prisons; the excuse alleged is that they are unable to furnish their own soldiers with meat.

A hundred and twenty-five officers are among the prisoners who arrived from our front this evening; they represent that but few of their companions retreated across the river; their general basely escaped; they unite in the opinion that the movement on our part was the most brilliant and successful one of the war.

New York, 10.
The *Tribune's* Washington special, 9th, says no considerable opposition was offered to the onward march of the Army of the Potomac yesterday, the rebels having rapidly fallen back and placed the Rapidan between them and the advancing columns. A brigade of Buford's cavalry encountered a brigade of rebel cavalry at Waterloo bridge, on Sunday morning; after a short fight they drove them across the river; having orders to proceed in another direction, the pursuit was not followed up. Buford's cavalry occupied Culpepper on Sunday night. The main body of the army was in the vicinity of Brandy station. To-day, 8 h, our advance has pushed on, and is at the Rapidan. The enemy is on the south side in their old entrenchments. Our forces are rapidly moving to different fords of the Rapidan.

New York, 10.
Money decidedly firmer at 7. Sterling dull at 59 1/2 to 60. Gold dull at 45 3/4.

By the Adriatic, from Liverpool, 27th, we learn that the mission of Marshal Niel to St. Petersburg is supposed to be the last attempt on the part of Napoleon to persuade the Czar to grant the Poles the concessions which the diplomacy of Europe has hitherto failed to obtain; it is, however, surmised that the French Emperor would not be displeased or greatly disappointed if the Poles maintained themselves in insurrection.

Cairo, 10.
Little Rock advices, 31st, state that at the mass meeting that evening the strongest kind of Union resolutions were adopted. The most influential men in Western Arkansas were present; great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Maduke, Price & Co. are believed to have skedaddled for Texas.

Jeff Davis has sent a large number of blank commissions to Arkansas and Missouri, for such persons as will engage to raise guerrilla companies.

New York, 10.
A special to the *World* says Sewarn, in answer to a request asking permission to raise men for the Juraz Government, says the possession cannot be granted; any one engaging in it would be prosecuted.

New York, 11.
Seventeen hundred muskets were gathered as fragments of the recent fight; most of them are in a serviceable condition, two of the cannon captured were ten pounder Parrotts and two twelve pound Napoleon's, with caissons all complete.

Washington, 11.
The tenor of the information brought by deserters and refugees, as to the alarm in the south, and especially in Richmond, in consequence of the food famine, is infinitely beyond what the Richmond papers venture to divulge. The people there ask, if this is the condition of things immediately at the end of harvest, what will it be through winter and up to the distant period when another crop can be raised? They say now that if they have to succumb to the North, it will be from famine and not by force of arms.

Most of the officers captured on the 7th, and who are in the old capitol, declare their willingness to take the oath of allegiance, and also confirm the very worst stories of an approaching famine in the South. A letter dated the 4th, from a prisoner in Libby prison, says there is no prospect now of an exchange, though we number some 13,000, 1000 of whom are commissioned officers.

Philadelphia, 11.
Judges Lowrie, Woodward and Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, being a majority of the court, decided, Monday, at Pittsburg, in case of some drafted men, that the conscription was unconstitutional.

Washington, 11.
All prisoners here will soon be transmitted to Johnson Island, Lake Erie; this would indicate the resumption of exchange as far off as ever.

Washington, 11.
It was stated, several days ago, that two of Gen. Burnside's most easterly outposts in Tennessee had been attacked by the rebels and half of the garrison, consisting of 2 regiments and a battery, had been captured.

Gen. Burnside telegraphed that the disaster occurred at Rogersville, Tenn., 15 miles from Knoxville, he also states that the rebels captured 600 men and 4 cannon; he does not mention the number killed and wounded. His main army is where it was when the attack was made, in an impregnable position, under orders from Gen. Grant.

New York, 11.
Necessary measures are being taken by the President to provide the Federal prisoners at Richmond, with the necessities of life; an effort will also be made to see if the rebels will not parole men held by them for exchange.

Cairo, 11.
From a reliable source we learn that Inka was burned by the rebels after Gen. Sherman's forces left it.

Head Quarters, army Potomac, 11.
Meade issued a congratulatory order to the army on its recent successful passage of the Rappahannock in face of the enemy, and says the President has expressed his satisfaction with recent operations.

Washington, 11.
Meade's official report of the battle at Gettysburg, promulgated to-day, gives the following losses:—The enemy 3 guns, 41 standards, 13,621 prisoners; our losses foot up 2,884 killed 13,709 wounded, 643 missing.

It is rumored that Chase has decided to issue twenty five millions legal tender currency, with a view to relieve the stringency in the loan market.

Our advance of the 7th effected one of its objects in the preservation of 24 miles of road and telegraph between the Rappahannock and Rapidan; both are in perfect working order. The Railroad bridge across the Rappahannock will be done by the 16th.

To-day a number of paymasters started for the front to pay off the troops; it is expected the army of the Potomac will be paid within a few days.

The transport Daniel Webster, from New Orleans, 29th, brings news of the departure from New Orleans, under Maj. Gen. Banks in person, of an expedition which for some weeks has been fitting out under the direction of Maj. Gen. Dana. The number of troops composing the expedition is not announced, but the fleet of transports is quite numerous. The steamship McLellan is the flag-ship, and the fleet includes 16 steamships and several schooners and tugs; there are also attached to the fleet, as tenders to transports, three war vessels to convoy the expedition, viz:—The Monongahela, Owaseo and Virginia; these vessels are under the command of Capt. Strong of the Monongahela. The fleet crossed the bar at South-west Pass, on the 27th, for its destination. Orders have been issued that immediately after anchoring on the enemy's coast, the men are to be provided with four days cooked rations, and every soldier is to be supplied with forty rounds of ammunition; those on board the transports which carry the ammunition are to take twenty rounds extra. The 19th and 30th army corps are still in the vicinity of Opelousas.

New York, 12.
The *Tribune's* special says that Meade's head quarters are now a mile and a half north east of Brandy Station.

Washington, 12.
A dispatch from Gen. Kelly, Clarksburg, Va., 11, says there is information from Lewisburg that Gen. Averill's victory was more decisive than at first reported. The enemy had over 4,000 engaged. They acknowledge a loss of over 300 killed and wounded. Averill took over 100 prisoners, one stand of colors, three pieces of artillery, many small arms, camp equipage and a number of wagons.

New York, 12.
The *Post's* Washington special says that Burnside's forces are concentrated in and about Knoxville.

Members of the diplomatic corps freely express their opinion that war in Europe next year is inevitable. It is understood the position of Russia towards France and England is haughty and likely to continue so.

Chattanooga, 12.
All quiet at and around Chattanooga. Reliable intelligence from Bragg's army to 3 a. m., at which time from the rebel picket posts, twelve men deserted to our lines. The disaffection among the rebels is no longer confined to Kentucky and Tennessee troops, but is wide spread among the others. Our daily receipts of deserters average 12 to 14.

Fortress Monroe, 12.
The *Richmond Whig* has the following:

Charleston, 9.
Slow firing is going on all day on Sumter; 58 rifled shots were fired from battery Gregg last night, all directed at the south west angle; 60 rifled shots were fired to-day and 25 mortar shells, of which 7 missed; the whole number of shot and shell fired during the bombardment is 9,346, of which 7,700 struck; no casualties transpired.

The firing from Gregg on Sumter to-day was at intervals of half an hour. Two monitors came up and fired 30 shots. No new movements are made.

The *Richmond Examiner* admits a rebel defeat on the Rappahannock; Hake's and Hay's brigades were captured.

JAPAN.
Detailed accounts are received in England of the bombardment of Kanagawa, Japan; seven vessels were engaged, including 2 frigates. The British lost 13 killed and 50 wounded; the forts mounted 93 guns and mortars. The ships were 450 yards from the forts; without any land force Admiral Keefe could do nothing further, and, as Sapsama evinced no desire to negotiate, the fleet left for Yokohama to refit. The object of the expedition is as far from being given as ever; if the Japanese remain obstinate a large army will be necessary to obtain satisfaction.

New York, 13.
A special to the *Times*, Washington, 12, says detachments of infantry and cavalry are near Mitchell Station, 3 miles south-west of Culpepper; the rest of the army is quiet. We now hold all the ground in Culpepper county which we held six weeks ago.

The *Tribune* has the following:
Head Quarters, Army Potomac, 12.
There is no truth in the rumor that Lee had left the army in Northern Virginia; he occupied the camping ground which was our head quarters on Tuesday, near Brandy Station; citizens here saw and conversed with him.

On a cavalry reconnaissance, made on the right to within a few miles of Madison Court House; no live rebels were found, but bodies of dead ones, killed by Kilpatrick in his late advance upon that village, lay where they fell.

Clark and Thoroughfare mountains are again occupied as rebel signal stations; nearly every movement of Meade, along his entire front, can be clearly seen from these natural lookouts.

New York, 13.
A Washington correspondent says it is the opinion in diplomatic circles that the present attitude of Russia towards France and England will end in war. The State Department has encouraging advices from England and France, indicating that the construction of iron clads for the rebels will in future be prevented.

The news from East Tennessee is that all East Tennessee up to Knoxville has been recaptured from Burnside; he is said to be impregnably situated in Knoxville.

Fort Monroe, 13.
The steamer Massachusetts, from Charleston bar in 42 hours, arrived this p. m. She reports firing still kept up on Sumter; the fort was entirely demolished; the rebels put up a flag every night, which is shot away every day.

UNTIL FURTHER ADVISED, no more little pigs are wanted on indebtedness to the *Deseret News*, as feed is scarce.