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BY TELEGRAPH.

New York 6.

A Times special has the following additional statements as to the results, etc., of Kilpatrick's raid;—miles of the railroad track, on the two principal roads over which Lee transports his supplies for the northern army of Virginia, have been so thoroughly destroyed that sometime must elapse before they can be put in running order again; depots of commissary of ordnance and Quartermaster stores were burned, 6 canal boats loaded with grain several locks on the James river canal and the almost invaluable coal pits at Milliken's Bend were destroyed; nearly 300 prisoners were captured, and several hundred horses were pressed into the service; hundreds of negroes availed themselves of the opportunity to come within our lines.

New York, 7.

The Tribune correspondent announces the arrival at Fortress Monroe of Col. Dahlgren and 1,000 of his command.

The City of New York, from Liverpool 24th brings word that in the Commons, Fitzgerald denounced the government for the seizure of Laird's rams; he asserted that the act was in contravention of law; in moving for all correspondence on the subject, he said he should deplore a war with America, but would rather go to war than that the law of England should be infringed in consequence of threats of foreign Ambassadors. The Attorney-General defended the course of the government and explained their legal action. Several speakers denounced the course of the government, and charged it with pusillanimity; others replied; the motion was finally rejected by 5 majority for the government. The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheers from the ministerial side.

It is asserted that England has proposed a conference on the Danish question, on a new basis; Austria and Prussia have assented. The Times regards this as hopeful for a settlement.

It is asserted that the good feeling between France and England is no longer doubtful; the Emperor agrees to co-operate.

Hamburg telegrams say the Prussians had evacuated Jutland, but British papers say they retained possession of Kaldierg, with orders not to advance beyond there. The Germans are busy destroying Dannel Nork. In an attack on the whole Danish line at Duppel, 23d, the Danes were at first driven back, but afterwards re-occupied their former position.

The Times strongly opposes interference single handed, and bitterly denounces the powers that refuse co-operation.

A conference of minor German States adopted strong resolutions in opposition to the Austrian-Prussian policy.

It is confirmed that Austria and Prussia agree to a conference in London, but not to discontinue hostilities.

The Danish Minister of foreign affairs, in a speech, distinctly asserted that not until the former State of things is reinstated in Schleswig will the Danish government renew its efforts for terminating, by means of negotiation, the conflict with Germany.

Memphis, 7.

McPherson's corps is reported between Jackson and Black river. Hurlbut is near Brandon.

Washington, 7.

The Senate ratified the treaties made with various tribes of Shoshones for the protection of overland emigration and the security of the proposed Pacific railroad and telegraph line, and for the safety of miners in Idaho and Utah.

New York, 7.

A New Orleans letter says it is reported that 20,000 rebels are marching through western Louisiana. Gen. Banks has sent a large cavalry and infantry force into the Teche country.

The naval attack on Mobile is said, by the same correspondent, to be a mere demonstration against Fort Gaines, to prevent the rebels from sending assistance to Polk.

Our troops are rapidly returning from Pass Cavalas, Texas. Those already arrived have gone to Teche, where some 12,000 of our men are concentrated.

New York, 8.

The Richmond Sentinel 1st, claims the capture of 204 of Kilpatrick's men and 5 officers. One or more ships of war are to go to the Pacific.

The business of blockade running is resumed at Charleston. Hardly a week passes without a couple of vessels getting in. A joint-stock company is organized there for the purpose, and two swift steamers are now employed between there and Nassau. Two successful trips are reported within a month.

A World special says our relations with France are in a very critical condition.

Washington, 8.

All the Eastern States, except Mass., Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa have raised

ed full quotas under the last calls; Ohio, Maine and Wisconsin nearly so.

The committee appointed to investigate the charge against Gen. Buell failed to find any evidence against him; he is pronounced free from all blame.

Portland, 6.

Rumor says Victoria is to abdicate, and the Prince of Wales is to ascend the throne as Edward VII.

Chattanooga, 7.

The Tallahassee Floridan States that more than 1000 Union soldiers have already been buried on the battle-field of Oulstee, and that the rebel dead only numbered 165.

St. Louis, 9.

Gen. Rosecrans issued a special order requiring all persons attending religious conventions, assemblies, Synod conferences and other conventions held in his department, to take the most stringent oath of allegiance; any violation of the order will subject the assemblies to dispersion by any Provost Marshal.

Sandy Hook, 9.

By the Austria, from Liverpool 27th. Political news is unimportant. The Confederate loan declined to 47-9.

Fortress Monroe, 8.

A flag of truce steamer arrived from City Point with 700 prisoners exchanged for an equal number of Confederates taken up.

The Richmond Sentinel, 6th, has the following:—Sherman was at Canton on Wednesday last; our cavalry are fighting him on all sides; heavy cannonading at Canton all that day; Sherman leaves the country perfectly impoverished wherever he has been.

Wilmington, 7.

A blockade steamer was sunk off Cape Fear yesterday.

The Richmond Whig, 7th, announces the arrival of 860 prisoners for exchange, under stipulations of the cartel, and hopes regular exchange will be resumed.

Washington, 10.

The House unanimously passed the bill increasing the pensions of revolutionary survivors, 12 in number, to \$100 additional per annum, to cease at death.

New York, 10.

A Fort Monroe letter, 7th, says the cavalry under Kilpatrick, which made the recent raid around Lee's army and came down to Yorktown, have marched across the Peninsula to Newport News, and to-day are embarking for Portsmouth, Virginia, from which place he will march on Suffolk, where Gen. Heikman is quite seriously threatened by the enemy, it is said to the number of 20,000.

Washington, 10.

Ratification of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for a final settlement of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound agricultural companies has just been exchanged; all claims between the United States authorities on the one hand and these companies on the other, with respect to the possessory rights and claims of these companies and other British subjects in Oregon and Washington Territories, are being settled by the transfer of these rights and claims to the government of the United States for an adequate money consideration; it is agreed that both governments shall, within 12 months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, appoint each a commissioner for the purpose of examining and deciding all claims arising out of its provisions.

New York, 10.

The English steamer Donegal, with a cargo of cotton, ran the blockade at Mobile, Feb. 28, and arrived at Havana.

Copenhagen, 27.

Denmark has expressed a wish to be excused from replying to any proposition for a conference, as long as Schleswig is not evacuated.

Stuttgart, 27.

Denmark has finally resolved on opposing the most determined resistance to the claims of Austria and Prussia and the Federal diet.

St. Johns, N. B., 10.

Justice Ritchie to-day ordered the release of the Chesapeake prisoners brought before him by a writ of habeas corpus.

Chattanooga, 10.

Gen. Thomas rode to the front to-day and found all quiet along the lines. Our new position is considerably in advance of the one held during the winter. Gen. Palmer's lines embracing the Chickamauga battle field and Ringgold, Taylor's and White Oak ridges to Cleveland Gap are strongly fortified.

There are now at Dalton and Tunnel Hill six divisions of rebel infantry, and four brigades—Peboddy's, Patterson's, Hughes' and Davidson's—of cavalry; the infantry organization consists of Hardee's corps, of Walker's, Cheatum's and Clayborn's divisions, Hindman's corps of Stevenson's Steward and Bates; 4000 men is a large estimate for each division, and 5000 for all cavalry gives a grand total of 20,000.

There is no apprehension of a raid on the railroad; all the lines are rebuilding to Ring-

gold, and are nearly finished; they will be guarded by veterans, who are coming back at the rate of 2000 a day; many regiments bring 300 or 400 recruits.

The Union meeting here to-day was largely attended by the citizens; resolutions in favor of immediate and unconditional emancipation were passed unanimously; a State convention was recommended.

Washington, 10.

In the Senate bills for the admission of Nevada and Colorado into the Union as States will be considered on the 15th, the day set aside for Territorial business.

New York, 11.

A Fort Monroe letter, 6th, says last evening as news had reached Gen. Butler that the enemy had been troubling our lines between Portsmouth and Suffolk, there was a consultation between him and Kilpatrick; the result is the latter's command is removed from Yorktown to Portsmouth, and sent to reinforce our lines in front of Portsmouth, or on advance in pursuit of the enemy. It was ascertained from the front yesterday p.m. that the enemy's force consisted of 2,000 infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery; this may have been only the advance force. Our force is quite sufficient to defend the front, and to place the troops in such a position as to cut off the enemy's retreat.

Fort Smith, Arkansas. Citizens from Santa Fe, via Choctaw Nation, say the people of New Mexico are in great fear of a rebel raid in their country, in consequence of the Federal occupation of the entire south west, Gen. Herron having blockaded all the routes to Mexico on the Rio Grande.

A convention of the Choctaw nation is called to meet on the middle of April; it will embrace all the leading men of the tribe. Gen. Massey failed to induce the Choctaws to continue friendly relations with the Confederacy. The convention will propose the old terms of allegiance to the United States. Chief Jack McCurtain circulated over 4,000 copies of the President's amnesty proclamation, which was received with great favor. The Seminoles and Chickasaws are still obdurate, owing mainly to the influence of Gen. Cooper, the old Indian agent.

Chicago, 11.

A correspondent, who accompanied Sherman's expedition, writes from Canton, 26th, that the expedition has been successful in the objects for which it was sent. With 20 days rations they left Vicksburg, Feb. 3d; crossing the Big Back; on the next day they had a sharp fight of an hour's duration with Wiert Adams' cavalry, driving them to beyond Jackson, at which place the army camped that night; they marched to Brandon the next morning, where they skirmished with the rebel cavalry, driving them out. On reaching Morton, the divisions of Loring and French, who had been throwing up defenses, evidently intending to fight, but, as our forces came up, they slowly retreated without firing a gun. On the 14th, Hurlbut's corps entered Meridian; the remainder of the expedition followed on the ensuing day having destroyed the town of Hillsboro, Scott co., on their way.

In Meridian they encountered some rebel cavalry and drove them out, after some skirmishing; they then took possession of the town and held it four days; in that time expeditions were sent out which destroyed 70 miles railroad running out of Meridian, including over 30,000 feet of bridging and a large amount of rolling stock; they also found that the rebels themselves destroyed considerable rolling stock, to prevent its falling into our hands; while this was being done the town of Enterprise and the village and railroad station of Chaucy were destroyed, together with a large amount of rebel stores. There has been no intention of going to Selma, and the main body of the army never went beyond Meridian.

Another correspondent says it is confidently reported that Polk had 14,000 men at Meridian, yet dared not make a stand. The expedition was no time in danger from the enemy's resistance, and was so formidable that the utmost terror was caused by the advance. The country was generally helpless before them. The country through which they passed is thinly populated; most of the residents are poor, and many of them would be glad to return to the Union.

Smith's cavalry was to have joined them at Meridian; if he had done so he would have been used to do an important service on the Tombigbee. The expedition left Canton on the 4th, and arrived at Vicksburg on the 7th. Nothing is said about the cavalry fighting in the vicinity of Canton, reported from rebel sources a few days since. Our whole loss in killed, wounded and missing is set down at 100.

Suffolk, Va., 10.

Our forces entered Suffolk this morning, after a brief struggle; we now hold the place.

Newbern, N. C., 7.

Everything is in readiness for the reception of the enemy in North Carolina, whose mysterious movements are difficult to understand.

A deserter states he heard his officer say that Plymouth was to be the first point to attack.

A Union soldier, recently escaped from Goldsboro, reports a great riot at Raleigh, on the occasion of the hanging of native Union soldiers; that Pickett's troops from Kingston passed through Goldsboro to quell the outbreak in the city, where the Stars and Stripes are conspicuously displayed. The press was not allowed to speak of the matter. The Raleigh Standard was suppressed soon after this affair.

New York, 11.

The Kingston correspondent of the Raleigh Confederate, speaking of the hanging on the 6th, in Kingston, of 23 captured soldiers and deserters from the rebel conscription, says the prisoners ascended the scaffold with a firm and elastic step, and met their fate with unflinching fortitude; they asked no quarters, and scornfully spurned overtures of concession on condition of returning to duty in the Confederate service. The multitude was moved to tears, and openly denounced the cruel massacre, which is causing desertions from the Confederate service by wholesale, and creating an indignation which is feared to be uncontrollable. It is reported that the rebels intend hanging the entire number of Union soldiers captured by them from Col. Foster's command, 51 in number, half of whom have never been in the rebel service. The native Union troops have decided to take the question of retaliation into their own hands; they have given officers, who do not approve of severe measures, the opportunity to resign, and have also given warning that immediate death will be inflicted upon any officer who offers hereafter to surrender to the enemy, or to ask quarter.

The bombardment of Fort Powell, below Mobile, is continued vigorously. The rebel batteries replied, but none of our vessels are seriously hurt; the only casualty on our side was the wounding of 1 man.

A special to the Tribune, from a returned Richmond prisoner, gleams the following incidents connected with Kilpatrick's raid:

When information reached Richmond that Kilpatrick had crossed the Rapidan, most vigorous orders were issued respecting the prisoners. When the fact that Kilpatrick was really approaching Richmond was established, the prison was mined and 200 kegs of powder placed under it, and every preparation made to blow the prisoners into eternity. Ignorant that the prison was mined, a plan was formed to attempt to join our forces when they should enter the city. The guard was increased, and strict orders given to shoot any one who approached a window or the stairway. Three officers and 150 men from Kilpatrick's command were confined in cells and fed only on corn paste and water. A sentinel says that Kilpatrick's officers and men captured had been put in irons.

Washington, 11.

The following order has just been sent to each of the collectors of internal revenue, from the department here:—

Sir:—you are herein informed that the act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes, has been approved by the President; therefore it has become a law. The act takes effect from its passage. Duties upon distilled spirits are increased to 60 cents a gallon; the duty on cotton to 2 cent a pound; you therefore are to require all distillers of spirits, in making their returns, to specify the amount removed on and after the 8th instant, and on such amounts to pay a tax of 60 cents a gallon.

[Signed] JOHN J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

The following military arrangements are made, first, by order of the President, Lieut.-Gen. Grant is assigned to the command of the United States army; second, Maj.-Gen. Halleck is relieved from duty as General in Chief, and is assigned to special duty in Washington, as chief of the staff of the army; third, Maj.-Gen. Sherman is assigned to the command of the military division of Mississippi, lately commanded by Gen. Grant, comprising the departments of Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas; fourth, Maj.-Gen. McPherson is to command the department of Tennessee, recently commanded by Gen. Sherman; fifth, Lieut.-Gen. Grant will establish his headquarters in the field with the respective armies operating under his personal supervision.

Brig. H. F. Smith was to-day nominated Maj.-Gen. of volunteers, vice Grant promoted. This is supposed to be preliminary to his assignment to the command of the army of the Potomac.

The committee on the conduct of the war has already examined several witnesses concerning Gen. Gilmore's Florida expedition, and have ascertained that their evidence established, even to the satisfaction of the committee, that neither the President, Secretary of war, nor Gen. Halleck is responsible for the movement which had so disastrous a termination.