

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 13

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1863.

VOL. XIII.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago, 5.

New York, 5.—The City of London, from Liverpool on the 23^d, Queenstown on the 24th, has arrived.

The withdrawal of Mason is confirmed.—The Times says, if the Confederates are offended with England for trying to keep in the right, it is sorry for it, but the loss is theirs, while the relief to the British Government will be great, and the nation will have nothing to repent of.

A meeting at Leeds adopted a resolution rejoicing that the war is shaping itself into one for the destruction of slavery, denouncing the building of war ships for the Confederates, and applauding the government for detaining those built.

The Times city article warns the Government against going too far in stopping ship building for belligerents, while munitions of war are freely supplied; it says such a course bears too much resemblance to the views of Federal politicians.

L'Europe, of Frankfurt, asserts that the Arch Duke Maximilian has finally accepted the Mexican crown at all risks and perils, even renouncing his rights and prerogatives under the Austrian crown.

A Paris correspondent of the Morning Post asserts that the Washington Government has assisted Juarez with arms and ammunition.

The Paris Moniteur published an address, Aug. 15th, by the Polish National Government, to Prince Czartorisky, which has already appeared in the English journals; the event created a sensation, and caused a fall in the bourse. Many journals regard it as a virtual recognition of the Poles as belligerents.

Russia continues warlike preparations.

Queenstown, 24.

The Great Eastern is withdrawn from American trips. The American ships Express and Anna F. Schmidt were destroyed by the pirate Alabama, off Rio Janeiro, no date given.

New York, 5.

A Tribune's special states that gentlemen who are accustomed to watch the current of European politics, and are in receipt of private correspondence from well informed sources abroad, predict a great general war, growing out of the Polish question, that will convulse Europe by next spring. It is believed, at St. Petersburg, that Russia will then have a million men under arms, and will be prepared for any emergency.

It can do no harm now to say, that the arrangements for forwarding troops from Washington to the Department of the Cumberland have been brought to such perfection that soldiers who left here Friday week were, on last Tuesday, in position to render effective assistance to Rosecrans who has, by this time, received heavy reinforcements.

Chicago, 5.

A Memphis letter, 22^d, says that Gen. Sherman is on his way up the river with a large force; his advance left Memphis that day.

New York, 5.

Additional by the steamer St. Helena. Advice Aug. 6th, state that the Alabama boarded a vessel off the Cape of Good Hope; it is reported that she has fitted out the bark as a privateer, also that the Georgia was with her.

The pro Southern English journals begin to see signs of a collapse in the South. The Times editorially assumes that Maximilian will ascend the Mexican throne, and that the British Government will acknowledge re-organization.

The Paris Patrie urges that the reply to Russia be the recognition of the Poles as belligerents.

By the Roanoke, from Havana on the 30th, we learn that the rebellion in St. Domingo was increasing. The gunboat Kearney arrived from Havana on the 29th, and reports that the Toga took into Key West on the 28th, the rebel steamer Herald with 250 bales of cotton.

The agents for the new blockade running company, with a capital of \$2,000,000, were aboard; the Herald was the first vessel of the new line.

Headquarters of the first division of cavalry, near Dunlap, Tennessee, 3.

Col. Edward McCook with the 1st Wisconsin and 2d Indiana cavalry attacked Wheeler's force, 4,000, at Anderson's cross roads yesterday, and whipped them badly, killing and wounding 120 taking 87 prisoners, and recapturing all the government property, including 800 mules, and the prisoners taken from our train. Among the prisoners is a Major on Wheeler's staff, a Major on Gen. Martin's staff, Col. Russell, commanding the brigade, and 9 other officers; the enemy were completely routed and driven ten miles.

St. Louis, 5.

The Mayor of Harkville and 100 other citizens of Platte county, Missouri, made a statement to the effect that there are now in Leavenworth over 100 men and their families

who have fled from Platte county, for fear of violence from Moss' militia men; and if a change in the condition of affairs is not soon made, the lives and property of Union men in Platte co. will be at the mercy of men whose loyalty has always been, at least doubtful. So many destitute refugees have arrived in Leavenworth from Missouri, that the Mayor has been compelled to issue a proclamation to provide means to relieve their necessities.

Chicago, 11 a. m., 6.

Nashville, 6.—Four or five thousand rebel cavalry under Wheeler, with artillery, attacked McMinnville, Saturday afternoon, capturing the town and garrison consisting of the 4th Tennessee infantry. Our forces were without artillery, and the town without defenses or fortification. The rebels burned a train of cars, and destroyed the railroad and telegraph. They are believed to be advancing on Manchester. Several prominent Union citizens are supposed to be captured. A part of the same force destroyed a train of 200 wagons, on Friday, between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, and captured an ammunition train of 12 wagons. Portions of the rebel cavalry scattered along the road in the rear and south of Murfreesboro, designing to destroy the railroad or telegraphic communication, capture stockades, etc. Our troops are closely pursuing them.

Chicago, 6.

A Louisville special dispatch from Knoxville, considered entirely reliable, says that Burnside holds the country south from Knoxville to Calhoun on the Western Atlantic railroad, and only 25 miles distant from the Kingston Junction of the Western Atlantic and Rome railroad, and holds east of Knoxville as far as Greenville on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad; also that he possesses all the passes in North Carolina. Burnside's right wing is in communication with Rosecrans; his position is all that could be desired; his army is in the best of health and spirits.

New York, 6.

The Post says by the arrival of the steamer Fulton, from Charleston, we have the report, apparently from good authority, that the headquarters of Gen. Gilmore have been removed from Morris Island to Folly Island. The continued sinking of the beach of Morris Island rendered the removal of headquarters and the main body of the troops and material a measure of convenience, while there are sanitary reasons which would ultimately be controlling; it is said there are also other causes for the change, among them, that the troops will not be less available in future operations against Charleston, while under the change they are entirely out of range of any batteries the rebels have or can erect on James Island.

The recent firing from Gilmore's batteries was directed almost exclusively against efforts that were making, and which the rebels do not disclose, to erect new batteries in the ruins of Sumter.

Gilmore's operations on Morris Island are actively prosecuted. The battery on Cummings' point now shields our troops perfectly, while the condition of Wagner is such as to protect the troops from all hazards; casualties, however, occasionally occur, all of which are traceable to unnecessary exposure. The battery which is designed to throw Greek fire is nearly completed; recent experiments show that the fire may be safely and effectively used.

Charleston is within easy range of guns already in position in such numbers as will insure the destruction of the city when they open; this event will not take place until other plans are complete, and the navy ready to co-operate with the army.

Chicago, 6.

The latest arrivals from New Orleans bring information that the recent announcement in the Richmond papers that Gen. Weitzel had been defeated in a battle in the interior of Louisiana, by Dick Taylor, is entirely destitute of truth, no battle, as reported, having taken place.

Louisville, 6.

A Nashville dispatch says the rebels burned the Railroad bridge at Stuart's creek and another over Stone river. After the capture of McMinnville, Saturday, by the rebels under Wheeler, they burned one locomotive and ten cars, and took a number of railroad men prisoners; subsequently Col. McCook, with a Brigade of Federal cavalry, attacked them, scattering them in every direction. The rebels left behind all the prisoners taken, and several hundred horses; ninety five of them were taken prisoners and 125 were killed and wounded.

Chicago, 11 a. m., 7.

New York, 7.—A Herald dispatch from Washington states that no arrangements have been made for the release of officers held by the rebels as prisoners of war at Richmond; captures in the battle near Chattanooga have increased the number to over 1,000, who are all crowded into Libby prison.

While the rebels are declaring that every one of their officers and men are exchanged, putting them in the field again, they still hold on to our officers and privates, as well as civilians.

Sandy Hook, 7.

By the Persia, from Liverpool, 26th, Queenstown 27th.

The pirates Alabama, Conrad and Georgia visited the ports at the Cape of Good Hope, and captured and bonded several vessels. The steamer Vanderbilt left St. Helena, on the 20th of August, in pursuit of the Alabama. It is reported they have captured 53 prizes.

Mason's letter to Russell, on withdrawing from London, is published; it quotes Davis' instructions, saying that he believes that the British government is determined to decide friendly overtures, and will not receive a Minister; it is therefore no longer consistent with the dignity of the Confederate government for Mason to remain.

New York, 8.

The Bureau of deserters had arrested, in the last two months, 15,000 of the 80,000 absentees from the Union army.

St. Louis, 8.

A Leavenworth telegram says there is much excitement there in consequence of reports of a rebel advance on Fort Scott and Kansas City; all the troops at Leavenworth have been ordered below, and it is stated that the militia will be called out.

St. John's, 8.

By the Columbia, from Liverpool 29th, Earl Russell, in a speech relative to the iron clads in the Mersey, is interpreted as saying that the vessels will be detained, even if the existing law is in their favor, so that parliament may be called upon to press the measure for that purpose.

The directors of the Great Eastern issued a report showing that more capital must be provided, or the company will be dissolved.

European politics important.

Russel made an important speech on foreign affairs; he referred at considerable length to the American question, justified England in recognizing the Confederates as belligerents, and answered some of the imputations brought by the people of the North, particularly in the speech of Senator Sumner; also replied to the complaint of the South in regard to the recognition of the blockade, and asserted that, although self-interest demanded that England should break it, she prefers the course of honor, as it would have been infamous to break it. He showed that the government had not sufficient evidence against the Alabama to detain her, until after she sailed, and explained the difficulties in the way of interference with such cases. He drew the line between ordinary vessels equipped for war purposes, and steam rams which are in themselves formed for acts of offense, and might be used without even touching the Confederate shores. He asserted that the government was ready to do everything that the duties of neutrality required, everything that is just to a friendly nation, and such as they would wish done to themselves, but would not yield one jot to the menace of a foreign power. He complimented the Federal government and Mr. Seward upon the fairness with which they discussed matters of difference, and denounced the efforts of those who sought to create trouble between America and Europe, with expressions of friendship towards America; he asserted that all his efforts would be to maintain peace. Speaking of Poland, he defined England's position, and remonstrated against that of Russia; but did not think that England should go to war on the subject. As regards Mexico, he thought that if the Mexicans approved of what is being done for them they should be allowed to do so.

New York, 9.

The Herald's dispatch says that by latest private advices from the south it appears that Bragg's army has been reinforced, since the battle of Chickamanga, by one division from Richmond, under Gen. Elsey, one from Western Virginia, under Gen. Sam Jones, one from Petersburg and Weldon, under Gen. Ransom, three brigades from Florida, under Howell Cobb, and three batteries from Lee's army, viz:—Cutts, Blodgetts and Walton's. In addition, Bragg has his original army, consisting of D. H. Hill's and Polk's corps, besides four divisions from Mississippi, a division from Charleston, one division of Georgia State troops, under Gen. Walker, one division from East Tennessee, seven divisions from Lee's army, 15,000 Georgia State militia, under Gen. Wagner, 5,000 cavalry, under Gen. Wheeler, and 350 pieces of artillery; his whole force is estimated at 175,000.

It is now represented that Joe Johnston's reserves at Rome, Resaca, Kingston, Cartersville, and Etawah Bridge number 55,000.

Washington, 9.

The Republican extra says that Government has advices from Chattanooga to the 6th. On the 5th the rebel batteries opened on our position, at a range of two and three quarters and three miles. A dispatch from

Rosecrans' Head Quarters, 6th, says that not a man was injured by the rebel batteries yesterday, other dispatches show the impregnability of Rosecrans.

There is no official information of the rebel statement that two of Rosecrans' pontoon bridges over the Tennessee had been carried away.

Sedalia, Mo., 9.

The information received to-day contradicts the report about an indiscriminate slaughter of citizens at Warsaw; the number now said to be killed is 12; many even think this exaggerated.

Louisville, 10.

Later advices from Shelbyville say that but three buildings were burned by the rebels; a number of prisoners were taken, and the town was plundered throughout; the rebels also captured a train of 257 wagons and 187 guards at Waldron's Ridge.

Five hundred and eighty prisoners were taken by the rebels at McMinnville.

Washington, 10.

Lookout Mountain, from which Bragg endeavored to bombard Rosecrans, is 1,800 feet higher than Chattanooga, is 3 miles distant by wagon road, and less than 2 miles by direct line. Missionary Ridge, where the rebel dispatches are dated, is 1,000 feet high, 3 miles from Chattanooga by road, 2 miles in direct line. Lookout and Missionary Ridge nearly encircle Chattanooga, which lies in a basin formed by a mountain range around it.

Bragg has open railroad communication with Rome, 40 miles, and Atlanta, 136 miles distant, whence he can bring up the heaviest siege guns, cast at both these places, to shell the works. Etawah, 60 miles from Chattanooga, is also connected by railroad.

New York, 10.

Money easy at six to seven. Exchange firmer, sixty-three and a quarter. Gold irregular, opening at forty-seven and three quarters to forty-nine and a quarter, closing quiet at forty eight and three quarters.

Washington, 10.

Magruder, in a general order dated Sept. 9th, announces a brilliant victory at Sabine Pass; says the result of this gallant achievement is the capture of 2 gunboats, 15 heavy guns, and over 200 prisoners, including the Commander of the fleet; over 50 of the enemy were killed and wounded, while not a man was lost on our side, nor a gun injured.

GRAPE, CANISTER AND SHRAPNELL.—An officer of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment, recently communicated the following interesting article to a Lawrence paper: Grape consists of nine shot, arranged in three layers, which vary in size according to the caliber of the gun; they are held together by two plates of about 1 1/4 inch less diameter than the caliber of the gun, two rings, a bolt, and a nut. The canvas bag arrangement is too old for this war; it is not so simple or durable, and has not been used for years. Canister for a gun contains twenty-seven small cast-iron balls, arranged in four layers, the tip of six, the remainder of seven each; for a howitzer it contains forty-eight small iron balls, in four layers of twelve each; for the same caliber you will see that the balls for canister are in a tin cylinder, closed at the bottom by a thick cast-iron plate or a wooden sabot, and at the top by a sheet-iron plate, with a handle attached; the interstices between the balls are closely packed with sawdust, to prevent crowding when the piece is fired. Shrapnell consists of a very thin shell, which is filled with musket balls; the interstices are then filled by pouring in melted sulphur; a hole is then bored through the mass of sulphur and bullets to receive the bursting charge. Now to explain the difference between a "canister" or "spherical case" and a "shell." The destructive force of a shrapnell is what it receives from the charge in the gun, the powder in the shrapnell being only to break the envelop and spread the balls, they still moving forward by force of the impulse they received from the charge in the gun. A shell is made up very much thicker than the envelop of a shrapnell, and is nearly filled with powder, and will do great execution if it explodes on the ground, it having destructive qualities in itself, aside from the discharge of the gun. A shrapnell shell has only half the charge of powder that a shell proper has; thus a 24-pounder shrapnell contains 175 musket balls, six ounces of powder and weighs 22.75 pounds. A 24-pounder shell has twelve ounces of powder, and weighs 19.75 pounds. A 6-pounder shrapnell has 39 musket balls and 2.5 ounces of powder.

—The last dodge of the conscript deserters is to don a Confederate uniform, and come into camp as deserters. They are then sent to Washington, take the oath of allegiance and are forwarded to the North. Seven were caught at this game in one week.