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ADVERTISEMENTS

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By Telegraph.

New York, 18.

Earl Russell made the following reply to the dispatch of the Confederate commissioners with the manifest of the Southern Congress:—

To J. Slidell and Dudley Mann. I have had the honor to receive a copy which you have sent me of a manifesto issued by the Congress of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Her Majesty's government deeply lament the protracted nature of the struggle between the Northern and Southern States of the formerly United Republic of North America. Great Britain has, since 1783, remained, with the exception of a short period, connected by friendly relations with both the Northern and Southern States. Since the commencement of the civil war, which broke out in 1861, Her Majesty's government have continued to entertain sentiments of friendship equally for the North and South. Of the cause of the rupture, Her Majesty's government has never pretended to judge. They deplored the commencement of the sanguinary struggle, and anxiously look forward to the period of its termination. Meantime, they are convinced that they must consult the interests of peace, and especially the rights of all parties, by observing a strict and impartial neutrality. Such a neutrality Her Majesty has faithfully maintained and will continue to maintain.

(Signed,) RUSSELL.

War Department, Washington, 19.

Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, Near Spring Hill, 18.

I have found the railroad thus far but little disturbed. On the 6th inst. Maj. Gen. Ed. Johnson's entire division, with all his brigade commanders, was captured in the works which were captured by assault, besides destroying a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, capturing its commander, Brig. Gen. Ricker. Among the captures made to-day are the rebel Brig. Gen. Quarles, wounded, and a number of rebels, also wounded, are lying in the houses by the roadside, unable to go away.

(Signed) THOMAS.

Nashville, 19, 1 p. m.

This forenoon the rains have been so heavy that little progress has been made. Our cavalry skirmished with the enemy a short distance south of Spring Hill, finding Forrest in command. The river is swelling rapidly.

Washington, 20.

A call and draft for 300,000 troops, to make up the deficiency occasioned by credits on the last call, has been ordered by the President.

(Signed) STANTON.

New York, 20.

Mr. Dayton, American minister, died in Paris on the 2d, of apoplexy.

The *Times* special at Nashville, 16th, says, Thomas is pursuing the enemy to Duck river. We have nearly all Hood's artillery. All the rivers are high and the bridges in front of Hood are destroyed. We have captured 9,000 prisoners, including 3,000 wounded at Franklin, and four Maj.-Gens. Hood had 65 cannon, 54 of which we now have. The enemy's killed and wounded are about the same as our own, and will not reach 3,500.

Forrest gave Murfreesboro another trial on the 15th, and was repulsed by Rosseau and Milroy.

The rebel General Johnston says, their loss at Franklin was 5,000 while ours was 1,900.

Stoneman has whipped Breckenridge in East Tennessee, near the Virginia

line, killing, wounding, and capturing a large number, and taking most of his artillery.

Maximilian, by proclamation, makes an aggression on the British colony of Honduras. He declares the Peninsula of Yucatan, with the entire territory of the colony of Honduras and its bays and islands, incorporated with his empire from the 1st of Oct. last. England's treaty claims to the sea to be entirely ignored.

The *Herald's* Fort McAllister correspondent says, of the capture of that fort, at 4.30 a. m., on the 14th:—Gen. Hazen placed his division in position with another division of the 15th corps as support. The order was given, when his gallant division marched at double quick forward, penetrated the abatis surrounding the work, plunged through the ditch, scaled the parapet of the fort, ten feet in height, and swarmed into the work under a hot fire, which, while it cut down many, failed to check the advance and the work was ours. Most of the garrison were bewildered by the sudden sweep of our veterans and surrendered in haste. Others stood by their guns and fought until they were cut down. Not over three minutes elapsed after our veterans leaped the parapet until their cheers announced that the work was done to the eager troops stretched around the doomed city.

Our captures were 200 prisoners, 12 heavy guns and a large quantity of ordnance and subsistence supplies, besides an open port through which Sherman can draw his supplies.

Nashville, 20.

An officer of Gen. Rosseau's staff, just from the headquarters of Gen. Thomas, arrived last night. Our forces were then at Spring Hill, near Columbia. Hood's army, the remnant of it, was at Duck river, which he was crossing as fast as possible. All their wounded who were left at Franklin, were captured, also all the rebels who were severely wounded, including Gen. Quarles, of Tennessee, formerly supervisor of banks in this State.

Yesterday morning, Gen. Hatch captured three guns from a rebel cavalry force at Spring Hill. Our total captures of artillery amount to 61 pieces.

The loss of Forrest, in his attack on Murfreesboro, on Thursday last, is estimated at 1,500 killed and wounded, who fell into our hands.

The rebel army, from all accounts, has become utterly demoralized and unable to make a stand, with scarcely any artillery.

The telegraph is working to Spring Hill and the trains will run to Franklin this morning. Gen. Schofield was in Columbia yesterday morning. The total of our wounded in the battle of Thursday and Friday will reach but few over 2,000.

New York, 21.

The Commercial's Washington letter says: the Russian Minister declines going to Mexico to congratulate Maximilian on his new government. Advices from Washington say that a friendly feeling is fully restored between the United States and Canada.

The London *Times* compares Sherman's movement in Georgia to Duke Marlborough's march into Germany, which resulted in the battle of Blenheim, and says: nothing in modern times equals it. It will either make Sherman the most famous General, or it may ruin him and his army.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says: a few days after the result of the election was known in Paris, Mr. Dayton had a long interview with the French Minister and delivered a dispatch from Mr. Seward. Since then, the tone of the official press has been entirely changed. All abuse of Lincoln and the North has been stopped. The papers now tell the truth about the Northern successes.

The *Herald's* London correspondent considers Earl Russell's letter the last nail in the coffin for the cause abroad.

The same letter speaks of the friendship of France towards the United States, and says that Napoleon told Slidell there was no hope of recognition, and the rebels must make the best terms with the North that they could. The rebel ship is sinking and American stock is rising.

Washington, 21.

The President to-day signed a bill to establish the grade of Vice-Admiral, who is to be ranking officer in the Navy and relatively of the same rank as Lt. General in the Army. Immediately afterwards, the President nominated to the Senate Rear Admiral Farragut for that position, and the Senate conferred the appointment without the usual formality of referring to the standing committee. The Senate also confirmed the nomination of John Bigelow, of New York, now consul to Paris, to be Charge d'Affairs ad interim.

The war continued between Brazil and Uruguay. Gen. Flores appeared before Montevideo with 3,000 men, but retired without assaulting the city. The blockade of Montevideo was ordered by Brazil, the Brazilian Minister having been notified that foreign vessels to Uruguay would be searched for contraband of war. England denied that there was war, Brazil being merely engaged in suppressing the rebellion, so that Gen. Flores is not a belligerent but merely a rebel, in the eyes of the power which recognizes Jeff. Davis as a belligerent.

In the House, Mr. Worthington, member from Nevada, took his seat.

On board the gunboat Donelson, Ossabaw Sound, 13, 11, 50 p. m.

To-day, at 5 p. m., Gen. Haven's division of the 15th corps, carried Fort McAllister by assault, capturing the entire garrison and stores.

This opened to us Ossabaw Sound, and I passed down to this gunboat to communicate with the fleet. Before opening communication, we had completely destroyed all the railroads leading into Savannah and invested the city. The left is on the Savannah river, 10 miles above the city, and the right on the Ogeechee, at King's bridge. The army is in splendid order, the weather fine, and supplies abundant.

Our march was most agreeable, not molested by guerrillas. We reached Savannah three days ago, but, owing to Fort Mc Allister, we could not communicate, but now we have Fort Mc Allister we can go ahead. We have captured two boats on the Savannah river and prevented their gunboats from coming down. The estimated population of Savannah is 25,000, and the garrison 15,000. Gen. Hardee commands. We have not lost a wagon on the trip, but have gathered in a large supply of negroes, mules and horses. Our teams are in better condition than when they started.

My first duty will be to clear the army of superfluous negroes, mules, and horses. I have utterly destroyed over 200 miles of rail and consumed all the stores and provisions that were essential to the armies of Lee and Hood. Quick work was made with McAllister. The opening of communication with our fleet, and our consequent independence for supplies, dissipate all their boasted threats to head me off and starve the army. I regard Savannah as already gained. Yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

The Confederate loan was depressed by the news of Sherman's progress.

A violent gale on the coast of India has caused great destruction. Thousands of lives are reported lost.

Earl Carlisle died on the 15th.

The *Herald* has details of Sherman's grand march through Georgia. His army moved 300 miles, devastating forty-two counties, capturing 400 prisoners, 10,000 negroes, 15,000 horses, and 30 pieces of artillery. He lost not a gun. Our entire casualties were only about 500 prisoners, from straggling, and 3 or 400 killed and wounded, including the loss at Fort McAllister.

Kilpatrick defeated Wheeler in a skirmish near Macon, and could easily have taken the city had Sherman desired it. The rebel resistance at the Oconee bridge caused but a few hours delay. At Griswoldville, where the rebels are reported as having repulsed us, one of our brigades (Wolcott's) of the 15th corps defeated three rebel brigades under Gen. Phillips; we losing 37, while the rebel loss was nearly 400. The rebel militia stood but fifteen minutes, though the battle lasted four hours, our forces constantly following up the flying foe. There was not a serious battle during the whole march. Our cavalry was not at any

time repulsed, nor was Kilpatrick hurt; he had several small fights, but still wears the same hat with which he started from Atlanta.

Washington, 22.

Government has received a dispatch from Thomas, at Nashville, the 21st, announcing the report that Gen. McCook overtook the rebel Gen. Lyon on the 17th at Ashbyville, and after a sharp battle defeated and routed him, killing a number of men and capturing one gun. Thomas, also, announces that a portion of Lyon's forces were attacked and routed at Hopkinsville, Ky., on the 18th inst.

New York, 23.

The *Times* special from Franklin, 9 a. m., 22, says the rebel retreat from Franklin to Duck river beggars all description. Hood told his corps commanders to get off the best way they could with their commands. The rebel army is now beyond Columbia. The railroad is but little improved, the trains run to Spring Hill. Telegraphic communication is all right in all directions. Johnsonville is not destroyed.

The rebel loss during the campaign is 17,000, men, 41 cannon and 18 general officers. The number killed at Franklin was 1,400, wounded 4,800, 1,000 prisoners. Before Nashville, and in the retreat to Columbia, the rebels had 3,000 killed and wounded and 8,000 prisoners.

The Union loss at Franklin was 2,000 and before Nashville less than 4,000. The total Union loss does not exceed 7,000, with two Generals slightly wounded.

Hood has pontoons above the shoals in the Tennessee river, where our gunboats cannot reach them. Hood marched on Franklin with 40,000 men, and 65 pieces of artillery. He will have lost nearly half his men.

Washington, 23.

Admiral Porter, under date of the 25th, informs the Navy Department of the blockade runner Petrel, which was driven ashore by the gunboats at New Inlet. The Petrel was fired on and sunk, and finally destroyed by a north-east gale. She had on board a large cargo of arms and ammunition. Porter reports that within the last fifty days the fleet has captured and destroyed five and a half millions' worth of property in blockade runners.

A letter from the army of the Potomac says, quiet continues to prevail here. The weather is such as to prevent any move, if intended. A large number of officers are going home on furlough.

Nashville, 23.

The latest accounts from the front, locate Thomas' headquarters at Rutherford Hill yesterday morning, eight miles this side of Columbia. Since that time our forces have crossed Duck river and moved to a point south of Columbia. Our cavalry force crossed Hunter's Ford below Columbia and dashed into the town, the enemy meanwhile retreating without firing a shot. We captured about fifty stragglers.

New York, 24.

Gen Davidson and his division of Union cavalry, some account of whose raiding operations in the lower parishes of Louisiana, was sometime ago republished from rebel papers, have arrived safely at Pascagoula, Louisiana, from Baton Rouge, which place they left on the 27th ult. They moved through the southern portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and the western portion of Florida, meeting with little opposition, destroying large quantities of rebel army supplies, occupying a number of towns, tearing up railroad tracks, burning bridges, capturing a number of prisoners, with two valuable mails, and inflicting immense damage generally on the enemy. Their operations caused great consternation among the rebels in the country through which they passed. Their entire casualties were two killed, eight wounded and forty captured.

A CURE FOR ERYSIPELAS.—Take the common yellow carrot, scrape or grate it fine, and apply as a poultice. It is a sure cure. The same for croup in children: apply to the neck and breast; change the poultice when it becomes dryish.