

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, 11.

The Times special says a letter from an officer with Steele's Arkansas expedition, dated Little Rock, 30th, states that deserters from Price's army are coming into our lines by hundreds and enlisting in our army.

Gerrillas still continue operations, but with diminished success. Several gangs have already thrown down their arms and resumed peaceful pursuits. These people admit that Arkansas as well as the whole trans-Mississippi country is forever lost to the Southern Confederacy, and probably the rebels will abandon the State altogether and make their last stand in Texas. Cotton burning in the State has almost entirely ceased, and planters are beginning to bring it in in small quantities; a great deal is still in the hands of planters in the northern part of the State.

Chicago, 12.

Washington, 12.—Intelligence of an authentic character did not reach Washington till Saturday night, that the rebels had abandoned the line of the Rapidan, and retreated in a southward direction. On the fact being known at Gen. Meade's headquarters on Saturday morning, Buford's cavalry were sent across the Rapidan. The evacuation of the south bank had been complete. On proceeding inland they came upon a portion of Stuart's cavalry, evidently covering the retreat of the rebel infantry; considerable skirmishing ensued, but did not result in our ascertaining whether the enemy had fallen back on Gordonsville, or whether he was attempting some flank movement to get between the army and Washington, in a similar manner to Stonewall Jackson's movement on Pope over the same ground.

Col. Porter, commissary at Gen. Meade's headquarters, reports the rebel evacuation of the line on the Rapidan as most complete, and that it has been very rapidly made.

Nashville, 11.

McMinnville is again in our possession; nearly 400 rebels, taken prisoners there, arrived to-day; more are expected to-morrow. All quiet in front to-day.

The fight reported yesterday occurred at Farmington, not Franklin. Wilder's Federal brigade was engaged and one regiment of mounted infantry and the 2d Kentucky cavalry. The Federal's overtook Wheeler's forces on Thursday night, near Farmington. The rebels lost heavily in killed and wounded. We captured 300 prisoners and a battery. Federal loss, 29 killed and 15 wounded; among the killed is Col. Menara, of the 123d Illinois.

New York, 13.

A special to the Tribune, Knoxville, 11th, says that Burnside advanced toward Greenville, on Thursday; he overtook the rebel force under Jackson and Williams, on Saturday at Blue Springs. The rebels occupy a strong position, and number at least 6,000. Our cavalry held the advance until three p.m., when the 1st division several times charged the rebels; the firing was sharp, and destructive to our men. The rebels used only one battery, which was driven from the field at sundown, but darkness rendered pursuit impossible. The rebels are now retreating on the Greenville road. We lost 60 in killed and wounded.

Washington, 12.

The Republican says a dispatch has been received by Government, to-day, from Rosecrans. All his communications are complete; the raiders are dispersed, and the enemy in front are inactive. The troops are in good physical condition and fine spirits.

New York, 13.

The following, relative to Rosecrans' army, appears under a Washington date:

All divisions of the army will be consolidated into six, to form the 14th and 4th corps, with Generals Thomas and Granger as commanders; the three, under the former, will be commanded by Generals Baird, Davis and Rosseau, and those under the latter by Wood, Sheridan and Palmer. Gen. Brannon will be chief of artillery.

Gen. Rosecrans denies, officially, having brought any charges against Generals McCook and Crittenden; it is generally believed that these officers will show a much better record than reports in regard to them will warrant.

All the wounded, able to bear removal, have been sent north.

The casualties in the late battles will not be less than 15,000.

The force of Wheeler, after burning a portion of Shelbyville, were attacked by Col. Crook, not far from that place on Wednesday; we killed 120, took 300 prisoners, and 3 pieces of artillery. The rebels were pursued by our force in the direction of Fayetteville, overtaken, and 300 more prisoners taken; at last accounts they were working their way into the interior, closely pursued by our cavalry, which is regarded sufficient to take care of them.

There seems to be good reasons for believ-

ing that the rebels had a fight among themselves, last Monday, in which 500 or 600 were killed and wounded; deserters confirm the statement, but differ as to the cause and force engaged; one version says the Georgia troops refused to cross the Chichamauga, and Wither's Division was sent down to compel them; the other story is that the Tennessee troops refused to obey orders, and Longstreet's forces were sent against them; a line of battle and the flash of guns could be distinctly seen from the mountain tops; this occurred at the time of cannonading on Monday.

The steamer Connecticut, from Hilton Head, 9th, reports that the rebels, on the night of the 6th, sent a torpedo attached to a raft, from Charleston to the Ironsides off Moultrie, which exploded under her bows, deluging the decks with water, putting out the fires, killing Ensign Howard, and wounding seamen, but doing the vessel no damage. The Ironsides remains off Moultrie; the monitors are doing picket duty off Sumter.

Gilmore is still erecting batteries on Morris Island.

The Washington Republican says there is information from the front that Meade's army has fallen back to this side of the Rappahannock, followed by Lee's army, which is in great force about a mile from the south side; the enemy made a feint of moving up the valley on the southern bank of Robinson river; our cavalry, under Buford, crossed at Germania ford and took possession of the earthworks abandoned by them. When our force was all across the enemy came against Buford in great force and drove him across the river, and, crossing, pursued him to Rappahannock station.

Kilpatrick's force of cavalry and artillery made a reconnaissance in the rear of Madison Court House, and were cut off yesterday afternoon, on the road to Culpepper, by a portion of Ewell's corps which formed across the only road by which he could retreat. Kilpatrick was compelled to charge, and the cavalry cut their way through, under a concentrated fire, such as has hardly ever been experienced by our troops during the war.

Meade displayed good generalship, bringing his army back to the line of the Rappahannock. When the enemy made up the valley, Meade made a feint of following him in force to attack him in the rear, massing his troops at Raccoon ford; this drew back Lee's army and the intended flanking movement was frustrated. Meade brought every wagon and nearly all his stores with him.

The Times special, giving later intelligence from the front, says that our forces evacuated Culpepper.

Such stores as could not be conveniently carried were burned, the value, however, was trifling.

It is reported that Gen. Meade had fallen back to the north bank of the Rappahannock.

The rebels began to cross the Rapidan on Thursday morning, in the direction of Madison Court House, with the evident intention of turning Gen. Meade's right wing. Heavy cavalry reinforcements have been sent to the front.

The Times Morris Island correspondent, 7th, states that so much damage was done the Ironsides by the rebel torpedo, that it is seriously contemplated sending her north for repairs. Our naval picket boats were attacked at the same time, and it was thought the rebels would soon make a demonstration on our fleet with their rams, as three of our monitors are absent.

Two devils, to remove harbor obstructions, have arrived.

On the 8th, Browning was conscripting on the Hatchie, north of Bolivar, with bloodhounds. Street was plundering the citizens in the counties along the Mississippi and Ohio railroad, taking everything valuable, burning the houses, and killing men who refused to be conscripted.

A large cotton crop is growing in that region, but there is little prospect of it being gathered.

Washington, 13.

Gen. Milroy has been exonerated from all the charges preferred against him, by the court of inquiry for the examination of the charges.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, 13.

By the Africa, from Liverpool, 3d, Queens-town, 4th, we learn that the news by the Scotia of the defeat of Rosecrans, created considerable sensation in England, and caused a rise of five per cent in the Confederate loan, but the advance was not fully sustained, and the loan closed at 25 discount.

The Times thinks that Rosecrans was defeated by superior strategy, rather than by mere fighting; and says it is evident the Federal troops contested the field obstinately, and rallied, when broken, and formed again, and renewed the engagement repeatedly; they seem to have done all that bravery and determination could effect, but the greater skill of the Confederate Generals in combining the

force which made the attack, insured them the victory.

The Herald looks upon it as the most decisive battle fought in the West. The Daily News says Bragg's victory is a striking demonstration of the wisdom of the new military policy of the Confederates, in combining their forces to arrest the advance of the Federals.

The Paris Siecle argues that if Stephens visits Paris with expectations of procuring the recognition of the South, he will return disappointed; it says the time for that is past, if it ever existed; the South, by arming its negroes, shows that its resistance is exhausted.

Maximilian has answered the Mexican deputation that he is ready to accept the throne, on the free and spontaneous expression of the population, and on the guarantee for the integrity of the independence of the country.

Washington, 13.

The Evening Star says the skillful manoeuvre by which Gen. Meade checkmated the astute adversary and, without loss of any sort, to any appreciable extent, placed himself on the other side of the Rappahannock, and in the position where he preferred to accept battle, seems to have considerably bothered the rebels, who do not seem inclined to fight unless with Indian-like advantages of surprise and ambush. The change of position made by our army was effected without the slightest confusion, the amount of stores destroyed or left behind would not make a carload.

The loss in Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry is said to be severe; the 13th and 14th Pennsylvania and 10th New York suffered the most.

On Sunday night our forces crossed the Rappahannock; on Monday morning two corps recrossed and drove the enemy to Brandy Station, with severe loss in killed and wounded and prisoners on the rebel side, they then received an order to fall back, which they did in good order. Gen. Buford with his cavalry was on the left, Kilpatrick in the centre, and Gregg on the right; Gregg and Buford succeeded in holding the enemy in check on the right and left until 9 o'clock, when, acting under orders, they fell back on our main body, the purpose of the move having been effected.

Philadelphia, 14.

Forney's Press figures up Curtin's majority at 21,600 with 41 counties to hear from, which in 1860 gave over 10,000 majority for Curtin.

Fort Monroe, 14.

The steam transport Fahkee, from Charleston, 10th, reports that on the night of the 5th the rebels attempted to destroy the Ironsides by approaching her in a small steamer, striking the Ironsides amidship; the concussion was tremendous; the bulwarks were knocked down, and one man injured; the hulk of the Ironsides is uninjured; she is considered torpedo proof. The enemy's steamer was badly damaged, several of her men were knocked overboard and drowned. On the night of the 6th another attempt was made to destroy the Ironsides, but the rebels were discovered and driven off. It is said the citizens of Charleston have offered a heavy reward for the destruction of the Ironsides.

New York, 14.

A special to the Herald, headquarters, army of the Potomac, 12th, says the trains have all come in safely, and in excellent order. Kilpatrick and Buford have also arrived at the river, and are in line of battle.

Chicago, 15.

On Monday, the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania were sent forward to Jefferson, 5 miles from Sulphur Springs; the 1st Maine was sent out towards Little Washington, to reconnoitre. The last named regiment encountered a large force of the enemy, just beyond Amosville, and were surrounded, but gallantly cut their way out and crossed the river at Waterloo Ford, about 12 miles above Sulphur Springs. At 10 o'clock on Monday, the enemy advanced on the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania, which were at Jefferson, with cavalry, showing heavy infantry supports in their rear, when our cavalry, seeing they were being overpowered, fell back slowly, contesting the ground, to a large forest this side of Jefferson, where Gregg, who led three regiments in person, dismounted a portion of his men and sent them out as skirmishers, their horses having been sent back to Sulphur Springs. After stubbornly contesting the ground for over two hours, they were ordered to fall back slowly, and as they were doing so, a heavy infantry force of the enemy was discovered on each flank, and at the same time, three regiments of cavalry, having made a wide detour, attacked them in the rear. At this time the 10th New York was sent to the support of Gregg, and Reid's battery of the 2d New Hampshire opened on the rebel cavalry, but, owing to the short range of the guns, no serious damage was inflicted on the enemy. The 4th and 13th were now pressed severe-

ly in front, and our centre broken, and at the same time they were attacked on each flank and in the rear. Our men cut their way through and escaped across the river, with a heavy loss. The 15th Pennsylvania were now dismounted and thrown along the river banks as skirmishers, while the 8th was also dismounted and ordered to support the battery which had only four short range guns. The enemy opened on us with some 20 pieces of artillery, but our troops gallantly held the ground for several hours, repulsing charges of the enemy, and gradually fell back on the Fayetteville road, the enemy following, but keeping a respectful distance.

The loss of the 2d New Hampshire brigade, it is thought, will amount to about 450 in killed, wounded and missing. The 4th and 13th Pennsylvania suffered most severely.

New York, 15.

The Times special says the surplus baggage of the army of the Potomac is removed to the rear, and the army is stripping for fight. Meade's position yesterday morning, 13th, was on the north bank of the Rappahannock, his right flank resting on the eastern slope of Bull Run mountains; since then, however, he has fallen back to the neighborhood of Manassas plains.

Lee's whole force has crossed the Rappahannock, and were yesterday pressing our rear. A battle this morning is considered imminent. Our trains last night were all at Centerville.

A Morris Island correspondent of the Times states that Lieut. Glassom and sailing officer Tombs declare that the expedition against the Ironsides was prompted by a declaration that the citizens of Charleston were pinched for the simple commodities of life, and unless the harbor can be forced so as to admit vessels laden with supplies, most serious consequences will ensue.

Cincinnati, 15.

Returns from 54 counties give Brough 52,144 majority, a gain of 47,777; of these counties but 15 gave Vallandigham a majority.

Chicago, 16.

Headquarters, army of the Potomac, 15.—The following general order has been published. The Maj. Gen. commanding, announces to the army that the rear guard, consisting of the 2d corps, Gen. Warren's, was attacked yesterday while marching by the flank. The enemy, after a spirited contest, was repulsed, losing a battery of 5 guns, 2 colors, and 450 prisoners.

Among the rebels killed in yesterday's battle are Gen. Cook, and Cols. Raffin and Thomson of North Carolina. We have lost nothing on the march, and are now in a strong and safe position. Col. Mallon, 42d New York, was killed; he is the highest officer on our side who met that fate. Our losses are not over 200 in all, while the enemy left on the field over 400 in killed and wounded.

The 3d corps, moving on Monday night from Rappahannock station to get possession of the turnpike to Warrenton, fell in with an overwhelming force of the enemy; it immediately deployed, gave battle, and routed the enemy after a fight of nearly two hours; our loss, 30 to 40 killed, and 100 wounded.

On Tuesday morning, the 2d corps met the enemy in the same position, in increased force; the enemy in concealment opened on us by surprise; the fight was desperate for a short time, when the 2d corps fell back with considerable loss.

New York, 16.

The Times army of the Potomac correspondence, 14th, says the enemy made two desperate, but unsuccessful attempts to-day to whip this army in detail and destroy the trains; in both they most signally failed. Just at daybreak, between Cutlett's station and Auburn, Stewart and A. P. Hill made a simultaneous attack upon Gen. Gregg's cavalry and the 2d army corps; almost the first intimation given of their presence was the opening of batteries upon the 2d corps, our troops got speedily into position, and the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss.

Late in the afternoon Hill made another dash to cut off the 2d corps; he first attacked the rear of the 5th corps, killing 15 of the Pennsylvania reserves and wounding 15 or 20 more; when the head of the 2d corps had reached Kettle Run, near Bristol's hill, he made a terrible onslaught on both corps; the 2d corps was on the east side of the railroad track, and used the road embankment at several points for breastworks with a decided advantage. The enemy charged at one time up to the embankment, when a portion of the 2d corps charged in turn, capturing 7 or 800 prisoners and one battery. Several charges were made, and each time the enemy was forced back with great slaughter, leaving their killed and wounded in our hands. A rapid artillery fire was kept up on both sides till long after dark, when the enemy gave up and retired. We have not been able to obtain a full list of our killed and wounded, but it is not large.