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BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, 13. Gen. Lew Wallace is assigned to the command of the middle department, with his headquarters at Baltimore.

New York, 13. Gen. Sherman arrived at New Orleans on the 2d. The late expedition is called by himself a big raid in the course of which he reached a point 10 miles east of Meridian, without opposition worthy of name, and returned with 1,100 mules, 4,000 contrabands, 500 prisoners and a large amount of supplies. Transports are rapidly bringing troops back from Texas.

Washington, 13. The commission to investigate the conduct of Gen. Rosecrans at Chickamauga, has fully exonerated him from blame.

New York, 14. Advice from Jacksonville, 7th, are unimportant. Gen. Seymour is still in command. Our loss at Olustee reaches 1800, of whom two thirds are slightly wounded.

Hilton Head letters report that firing on Sumter and Charleston ceased on the 7th.

New York, 14. Gens. Gilmore and Seymour have been summoned here by the committee on the conduct of the war.

Portland, 14. Berlin and Vienna Journals ridicule a national Conference.

The London Post promises that England will renew alliance with France against the unjust cause, and says with her gallant neighbors and the Italians, Scandinavians, Poles, Hungarians and Turks, it will be amazing if she does not make short work of this new holy alliance.

Mason had returned to London from Paris, it is supposed in connection with the alleged recognition of negotiations.

There has been no fighting in Schleswig. Gen. Gerlach has succeeded Demas as Commander-in-Chief of the Danish army.

The king of Denmark, in a speech, spoke strongly for vigorous perseverance in his policy.

It is reported that Italy has tendered 40,000 men and a fleet to England, if she will assist Denmark.

New York, 15: London 4. Military operations at Schleswig continued suspended.

The English minister escaped defeat last night, in a mere party division in the Commons, by a majority of only 1.

New York, 15. A special to the Tribune says the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of Genl's McCook, Crittenden and Negley at the battle of Chickamauga, has reported the results of its investigations to the War Department; they find that Gen. McCook did his entire duty in the battle proper, but made a mistake, arising from error in judgment, in going into Chattanooga; Gen. Crittenden is held entirely blameless; the court speak in commendatory terms of his conduct; his forces had been sent piecemeal to Gen. Thomas, and he found himself without command before leaving for Chattanooga; Negley is also exonerated.

A Herald's special says the Department of the Pacific, including California, Oregon, etc., has been tendered to Maj.-Gen. Hunter and refused on the ground that he desires active service in the field, directly against the enemy.

Washington, 15. Gen. Order number 100, dated Executive Mansion, 14, says:—In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the half million called for February 1st, a call is hereby made and a draft is ordered for 200,000 men for military service in the army, navy and Marine corps of the United States. Proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, election districts or counties will be made known through the Provost Marshal Genl's Bureau, and an account taken of the credits and deficiencies of other quotas.

The 15th of April is designated as the time up to which the number required from each ward of a city, and town and county may be raised by volunteering; a draft will be made in each ward of a city, Town, etc., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill the quota, the draft to be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. Government bounties, as now paid will continue till April 1st; after that date only \$100 bounty will be paid as provided by the act approved July 22, 1861.

Fortress Monroe, 15. The Richmond Examiner 14th, prints Charleston dispatches to the 10th. A slow fire on the city was kept up. There was an artillery Gen. Neale Dow and Captains Flynn and Sawyer have arrived here, having been exchanged.

Knoxville, 15. Peace has been ratified with the North Carolina Cherokees; those recently captured in the State were induced to take up arms under the belief they were fighting for the United States government; since their return to loyalty the rebels have committed numerous outrages on them; several have been thrown into prison, and the rest are concealed in the mountains.

Gen. W. F. Smith was yesterday nominated Maj.-Gen. of the regular army, in the place made vacant by Gen. Grant's promotion.

New York, 16. A special to the Post says the new call for troops accords with the plans for the military campaign which are laid out by Gen. Grant; it is understood that he asks for large armies, if the country expects him to close the war within the present year.

Halifax, 16. By the Arabia from Liverpool 5th. Danish affairs are reported unchanged.

A Vienna telegram says the mission of the Prussian Minister Manténfel to Vienna had the desired result, Austria having consented to a continuation of operations in Jutland.

In the Commons, Shaw, called attention to the course pursued by the Confederate agents in England, in fitting out war vessels, and moved for the papers on the subject; he denounced the proceedings, and regretted that the Alabama was not detained; contended that all such vessels should be prohibited from entering British ports. The Solicitor-General explained and defended the course of the government, and asserted that every effort had been made to honestly carry out the laws and maintain neutrality; he admitted that the vessels might be prohibited from entering British ports, and said that the government was considering the subject of how they could remonstrate with the Confederate government.

The remonstrance of France to Prussia against the advance of Prussian troops into Jutland is said to be far less forcible than England's; but the tone of the document is considered indicative that Napoleon fully means what he says.

Paris, 5. A Hamburg dispatch announces that three brigades of Austrian troops have received orders from Gen. Wrangle to enter Jutland and invest Fredericksa.

New York, 17. The Herald's correspondence, from the fleet off Mobile, has a rumor that Farragut is to withdraw his fleet, being satisfied that the city cannot be taken by water. Thirty of the 10 rebels who mutinied in Fort Morgan have been shot.

A Hilton Head letter reports the occupation of Pulaski, Florida, by a strong force under Col. Barton.

A New Orleans letter states that Porter's entire fleet of ironclads is at the mouth of Red river; 30 transports, loaded with troops are also there.

A Times despatch, Washington 16th, says 500 of our prisoners died at Richmond in Feb.

New York, 17. Richmond papers, 12th, say the message of Governor Brown, of Georgia, commences by saying that the action of Congress has shaken the confidence of the people in their justice or competency in financial affairs; the compulsory funding of seven hundred millions in 40 days, at a less rate of interest than that pledged on the face of the notes, resembles repudiation. The discussion of an important measure in secret session he declared a blighting curse, and convenient for canvassing subjects which will not bear the light. He declares the new military law unconstitutional, and says the conscription of citizens will not fill the army, but keep them at home on details, thus depriving the State of her active militia, and make civil rights subordinate to military power. He denies the right of Congress to delegate the power of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus to the President, and characterizes it as a plain violation of the constitution. The Legislature is earnestly recommended to take prompt action, and stamp the act with the seal of their indignant rebuke. He says we should keep before the northern people the idea that we are ready to negotiate, when they are ready, and will recognize our right to self-government and the sovereignty of States. After each victory our government should make a distinct offer of peace on these terms, and should the course of this State be doubted, let armed force be withdrawn and the ballot box decide; if this is refused even a dozen times, renew it.

Exchange was unsettled yesterday, Atlantic currency bills opened at the rate of 55 to 57 premium for gold in New York; about noon telegrams from the East announced a decline of gold, when currency bills ruled from 50 to 55 and 56, and telegraphic transfers of gold to New York at 6 to 7 per cent, legal tenders at 61.

The market for most staple goods is feverish; jobbers are at a loss how to operate in the present unsettled state of the currency and

exchanges, coupled with anxiety concerning the weather and the probable effects of drought.

Demopolis, 11. Richardson and Ross attacked Yazoo city on the 5th, capturing many stores and much cotton ready for shipment; we took quite a number of prisoners; our loss 50 killed and wounded; the enemy still occupy Yazoo city and Liverpool, fortifying the latter place.

Bristol, 10. Our forces attempted to flank a portion of the enemy's column, near Mossy creek, on the 6th; after sharp skirmishing they retreated to Strawberry plains. The enemy is entirely without cavalry, and wholly destitute of wagons; he is stealing every morsel of food left in the hands of citizens.

The Sentinel says exchange under Cartel has not been formally resumed, but for every 10 of our men delivered at City Point we return 7 Yankees.

Jeff. Davis has appointed Friday, 8th of April, a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

Nashville, Tenn., 17. Gen. Grant issued general order No. 1 today, assuming command of the armies of the United States; he says my headquarters will be in the field, and until further orders with the army of the Potomac; there will be an office at headquarters in Washington, to which all official communications will be sent, except those from the army where headquarters are at the date of their address.

New York, 18. The enabling bills passed by the House yesterday for Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska require of each the election of delegates to a convention, which shall submit the Constitution agreed upon to the people for ratification at an election to be held on the 2d Tuesday in October; the Constitution shall be Republican in form, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles contained in the declaration of independence; slavery shall be prohibited therein by an ordinance forever irrevocable without the consent of Congress; when the Constitution is ratified by the people, the President is to declare by proclamation the admission of these States on an equal footing with the original States; each is entitled to one member in the House until the next apportionment, and two Senators. After the passage of a bill providing a temporary government for Montana, the House went into committee of the whole on bill appropriating \$240,000 for the public buildings. Kinney was in favor of admitting Utah as a State, referring to the patriotism and persecution of that territory. Without action the committee rose.

Harrisburg, 18. Generals Burnside and Hancock were handsomely received by both Houses of the legislature, and yesterday afternoon reviewed, in company with Gov. Curtin, the 45th, 48th, 50th and 55th regiments; these regiments are under marching orders for Annapolis, where Burnside's corps concentrates. Hancock expressed the opinion that his corps would re-enter the army of the Potomac. Recruiting is very active at this point.

There is a rumor of a conspiracy, embracing several counties and cities of Kentucky, having for its object the annexation of Kentucky to the Southern Confederacy; the leaders, with headquarters at Monticello, were corresponding with Longstreet. It is also stated that the Kentucky delegation in Richmond had secret correspondence with parties in Louisa, Manchester, Mount Vernon, Danville, etc., for the establishment of a central committee in every county to compel the inhabitants to join the Confederacy as soon as Longstreet or Breckenridge invaded the State; this infamous conspiracy was discovered by the seizure in different post offices of letters addressed by lay members of the rebel Congress to some leaders of the plot.

Gen. Gilmore's chief of staff states that the lower part of Charleston is nearly destroyed; that only the upper part is now occupied by troops.

The Times Paris correspondent announces the important fact that Minister Dayton has served a written notification upon the French Emperor that, if the rebel cruiser Rappahannock, now at Calais, is allowed to proceed to sea, the French government will be held responsible for all damage she may do to American commerce. It is also announced that the French government has issued a more stringent regulation concerning cruisers of belligerents; among other things specified in these regulations, article 2 is to the effect that no vessels of either of the belligerents can remain in port more than 2 hours, unless by stress of weather, or for necessary repairs; that no vessel can return to a French port, after leaving it, in less time than 3 months.

St. Louis, 18. The capture of Jacksonport, Arkansas, by the rebels, is reported, who drove out 2 companies of the 4th Missouri cavalry, and came near capturing the steamer Dave. It is also

reported that Quantrell is preparing to make a raid into Missouri in the spring.

Washington, 18. Capt. Sawyer, recently returned from Richmond, states that he saw Lieut.-Col. Litchfield, Major Cook, Doctor Kingston and three other officers of a negro regiment in one cell, chained to six negroes; they were fed on cornbread and water, and very little of that.

Chattanooga, 17. A convention of all the rebel churches has been called to devise a plan to check the increase of vice.

Cairo, 18. The estimated force of the enemy in the recent fight at Yazoo city was 5,000, with 4 pieces of artillery, 2 stern-wheel boats were there, but could render no service without endangering our forces. The 8th Louisiana, colored, lost 80 killed, wounded and missing; the 1st Mississippi cavalry lost 50, and the 11th about 24, and 9 out of 18 officers of the 8th Louisiana were wounded.

Little Rock, Arkansas, 17. Partial election returns from 11 counties give more votes than the whole number required by the President's proclamation to replace Arkansas into the Union; other counties to hear from, 43 in number, will give fully 5,000 more votes; the new State Constitution framed by the late convention is almost unanimously ratified; there being so far only 137 votes against it. A. C. C. Murphy is elected Gov. and the whole State ticket is elected, Guerrilla bands made violent threats, notwithstanding which the citizens were enthusiastic in their determination to vote the State back into the Union, many going to the polls at the imminent risk of their lives. The military authorities used every exertion to protect voters.

A World's special, Washington 18, says 2 of our soldiers were captured yesterday near Munson's Hill, showing that rebel Scouts are within our lines. Active preparations for the defense of the forts around Washington indicate that the military authorities are apprehensive of a foray at least, if not for a movement of the main body of Lee's army toward the national Capitol.

The enemy is strengthening his pickets along the Rapidan, and has also erected new and made more formidable his old works opposite several Fords.

By the city of Baltimore, Liverpool, 5. A Copenhagen dispatch, dated night of 5th, says the Austrians have arrived before Duppell; an attack on that place is shortly expected; also that those districts of Schleswig not occupied by the Austrian and Prussian troops have elected members of the Danish Rigsradt.

Cincinnati, 19. A dispatch from Columbus says all the veteran regiments in Ohio, belonging to the Department of the South, have been ordered to the army of the Potomac.

New York, 19. The Steamer Ellen Terry, from Newbern, 14th, says 2 of our prisoners have frozen to death on their way from Richmond to Americus, Georgia, 31 escaped from the cars.

The hanging of 51 Union soldiers at Kingston, and the reported hanging of several companies of the 2d N. C. Regiment have given a start to the enlistments of conscripts and deserters, who are eager to avenge these atrocities.

New York, 19. The Banks have generally advanced the rate of interest to 7; but on the streets loans are made at 5 and 6.

New York, 20. A Times special says the excitement in regard to the threatened raid by Stuart has subsided. A detachment of the enemy crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg on Wednesday night, and the following day, the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry captured 20 of them. On Friday morning, another detachment crossed at Morton's Ford and drove in the 7th Michigan, but were subsequently repulsed and forced across the river.

Stuart is said to be massing his cavalry at Charlottesville, where he has 3 brigades, and 2 at Fredericksburg.

New York, 21. It is ascertained from official sources that the effective army of the United States now in the field exceeds by 200,000 the entire force a year ago. It is stated by authority that Gen. Grant will take command of the army of the Potomac in person.

Washington, 20. Prisoners from Richmond assert that the rebels have already secretly executed a number of officers attached to colored regiments; it is said that several have disappeared mysteriously from Libby.

San Francisco, 15. Men are going to Oregon, enroute for the Boise and Veighforburg mines, as rapidly as transportation facilities will permit. Telegraphic accounts from Portland, Oregon, represent all the steamers leaving for the cascades crowded with passengers and freight.