

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 19.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1863.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Hallifax, 13.

The Mercey rams remained in the possession of armed marines; work on them had been suspended; two gunboats also kept watch over Laird's yard.

Washington, 14.

The Post says Government has authorized Gen. Neal Dow, at the Richmond prison, to draw upon Gen. Meredith for every article of clothing needed by the Union prisoners.

Baltimore, 14.

The American has a special from Fort Monroe, which says that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was yesterday put on a steamer to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Rev. H. C. Trumbell of the 10th Conn. regiment, who has been a prisoner in Richmond, and was exchanged last Wednesday, says that two days previous to his leaving Libby Prison, the officers' daily rations consisted of about one third of a pound of bran and water; no meat had been served for several days. The rebel quartermaster told the prisoners it was not his fault that he had none to give them that day, for he had been unable to furnish anything whatever to the prisoners on Belle Island, and that it was with the greatest difficulty he could get the smallest supply of meat for the hospitals.

Louisville, 17.

A telegram dated yesterday, from headquarters, army Tennessee, states that Maj. Gen. Sherman was in Gen. Thomas' headquarters, having made a junction, with his entire corps, with Grant's right.

Washington, 17.

John Minor Botts is now within our lines; it is a mistake that he was taken to Richmond. On our withdrawal he was arrested, taken to Culpepper, held a few hours, and released. He has written a strong letter to the Richmond papers, pitching into the rebel leaders.

The Petersburg Express says the conservatives in North Carolina have carried Leach in the 4th District, Turner in the 5th, Christian in the 7th, and, probably, Logan in the 10th.

The Richmond Enquirer indorses an article from the Dispatch in reference to the treatment of those of our men held as prisoners.

The Dispatch article is significant, as follows:—If we are starving ourselves, how can we prevent them from starving? but the truth is, though straightened in our own means of life, we are caring as well for the prisoners as for ourselves. Our own people, we know from our own personal knowledge, have in some cases been denied meat for their own families, because it was necessary for the Yankees.

Washington, 18.

An intelligent deserter has arrived in our lines who left his regiment, the 2nd Louisiana Tigers, on the 7th, being then stationed between Brandy Station and Culpepper Court House. The whole of Lee's army now in front is estimated at from 45,000 to 50,000, consisting of A. P. Hill's, Ewell's and a part of D. H. Hill's corps. No other troops have been sent west from Lee's army since the departure of Longstreet's corps and part of D. H. Hill's.

He thinks Lee does not mean to give battle this side his entrenchments upon the Rapidan, which he describes as rather formidable, but capable of being turned. He describes things among the Confederate soldiers as decidedly blue, in view of their scanty supplies of food and clothing. A considerable portion of the Tiger Regiment were barefooted; when he left the soldiers had been reduced to quarter rations; threats to desert were openly made; the camp allowance consists solely of flour and beef.

St. Johns, 17.

The U. S. Steamer Kearsage is watching blockade runners at Cork, Ireland. The Alabama is cruising in the Bay of Bengal.

Lemberg, Nov. 4.

The insurgent corps, numbering 600 infantry and 230 cavalry, which advanced on Sunday into Volhynia, having been pressed by the Russians, laid down their arms yesterday in the district of Lalkie and Galicia; and 400 had gone with their arms, munitions and over 100 horses, and surrendered to the Austrians.

Theorn, Nov. 5.

It is stated on reliable authority that the Grand Duke Constantine will be relieved from his functions as Governor of Poland, and that Gen. Berg will be his successor.

Stockholm, Nov. 5.

The official Gazette, in a leading article on the Dano Germano conflict, says it is now by no means the fault of Denmark if peace should be disturbed.

Madrid, Nov. 4.

The Cortes opened to-day. The Queen's speech says that friendly relations continue with foreign nations, and that the project of constitutional reform had been definitely reserved on.

Fort Monroe, 16.

The steamer convoy, which left here on the 14th, with provisions and clothing for our prisoners in Richmond, returned to day, bringing back the provisions and clothing. Col. Irving who had charge of the matter, was refused permission of taking rations to Richmond.

New York, 19.

A Washington dispatch to the Herald says a sutler of the 5th Kentucky cavalry and 7 others, released from Castle Thunard on parole, had reached Washington and state the removal of 12,000 Union prisoners from Richmond to Danville had commenced; already 2,500 had gone.

There is great complaint among the poor people at Richmond at the high prices and scarcity of provisions, and they are forced to adopt the advice of the papers, to live without eating meat.

Baltimore, 19.

Intelligence from our prisoners at Richmond is most gloomy; no meat has been furnished them for 12 days; prisoners on Belle Island had killed and eaten dogs to sustain life; supplies furnished by the Baltimore American relief fund are forwarded daily.

Leavenworth, 18.

Forty miles of the Pacific railroad, on the eastern division, had been graded within 45 days from the time it began; 50,000 cross ties have been delivered, and a great bridge was completed on the 13th; 4,000 tons of rails and rolling stock are on the way here; the road is going to the Pacific at a rate of a mile a day.

New York, 19.

The Tribune has the following highly important special from Knoxville, 19:

The enemy began skirmishing from their position on Kingston road at 10 this morning; our advance alone, composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, commanded the position, under the command of Gen. Sanders, and each man acted like a veteran. At noon the enemy opened with artillery at short range; their battery was protected by a large house. Benjamin's battery was the only one which replied, occupying the chief fortification a mile in front of the town. A desperate charge was made by the enemy about 3 p. m.; our men were protected by rail barricades on the crest of the hill. Gen. Sanders was severely wounded and driven from the field; we yielded the position, and fell back a third of a mile to a stronger. We lost about 100, a fourth of whom were killed.

The enemy have completely invested the place, but Gen. Burnside will defend it to the last man, it is believed successfully. The troops are in the best spirits, our important point is fortified, and confidence prevails that we shall whip the enemy.

The steamer Creole, from New Orleans, brings further details from Teche, relative to the attack on Washburn's advance; they show that our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 677. The 67th Indiana was captured almost entire, and the 6th Indiana and 96th Ohio lost heavily.

Chattanooga, 19.

Deserters from the rebel army are more numerous than at any time since the expulsion of Bragg from Middle Tennessee. The demoralization of the rebels increases daily; on the other hand government troops are all in splendid spirits; re-enlistments were more numerous than was expected; good authority says that not less than four fifths of the entire force will enter the army for the new term.

New York, 20.

The World's special, Head Quarters Army of the Potomac, 6 p. m., 19, says everything is perfectly quiet; the enemy is still in his old position along the Rapidan; a large infantry force is being discovered daily in the rear of his fortifications.

The Tribune's dispatch, dated Head Quarters, army Potomac, 19, says a reconnaissance was made by about 200 of the enemy's cavalry yesterday morning at Germania Ford, resulting in the capture and wounding of several of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, which regiment was on picket duty within two miles of the ford; the reconnoitering force of the enemy charging furiously forced them to fall back on the infantry pickets of the 2d corps, when the rebels returned across the river; no artillery was used, but several desperate hand to hand conflicts took place.

The New York Times Washington special says a dispatch was received here to-day from Niel Dow, Richmond, that 48,000 rations, sent by our Government for the relief of prisoners, had been landed from the steamer, and were being distributed. The refusal of the rebel authorities to receive them arose from the misapprehension or misuse of a word in the request for permission to land commissary stores; it was either accidentally or actually written commissaries; the rebels refused to let any such officers enter Richmond, but, on explanation, they consented to the reception and distribution of rations.

Washington, 20.

The Richmond Enquirer complains of the French journals in their repeated assertions that instructions had been sent to Slidell to make no concessions and listen to no discussion relative to the subject of slavery; it declared that no such instructions had been sent, because they were unnecessary; neither Slidell nor the Confederate Government, says the Enquirer, has power to make any concession, or a right to entertain any discussion on the question relating to the domestic institutions; the States have not conferred any such power on the Confederate agency.

Surgeon Gen. Hammond, recently returned from a tour of inspection in the departments of the Gulf and Mississippi, reports the former to be in excellent condition; no cases of yellow fever had occurred among the troops on shore and but few in the fleet; the city of New Orleans is probably the cleanest city in the country.

A gent. just in from the army of the Cumberland says all indications are hopeful and cheering; the prospect of victory by Grant is excellent.

Wilmington, Del., 20.

The election of a member of Congress in this State passed off quietly, and resulted in the success of the Unionists; Mr. Smithers, Union candidate for Congress, is doubtless elected.

Louisville, 20.

A private dispatch received by a gentleman in this city yesterday morning, dated Knoxville, 19th, signed Burnside, Maj. Gen., says all is right, yet our line is still interrupted between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap; nothing from the latter place last night, nor up to 11 o'clock to-day. Head Quarters here are not advised of any movement about Knoxville for several days past.

New York, 20.

The Post's Washington special says advices have been received at the War Department this morning; Gen. Burnside says his situation is impregnable; he has no fear of the rebels under Longstreet.

It is reported here that Meade's army occupies Madison Court House, and that the rebels are retreating.

Fort Monroe, 20.

The steamer from City Point, Col. Irving, satisfactorily transferred our Government rations also the Baltimore American relief fund provisions to Commissioner Ould.

The Richmond Examiner, 18th, contains the following:

Charleston, 17.

Two of the monitors engaged are not seen this morning; a report from Moultrie states that the leading monitor in the fight had her smoke stack and turret perforated.

A report from Sumter states that four monitors took position, to-day, near Cuming's Point, and afterwards passed up the channel; it is believed they carried a heavy weight suspended at a certain depth below water, to ascertain whether there was a passage for vessels of a certain draft.

Washington, 20.

Advices from Minister Adams, England, confirm the news that a new trial has been granted in the case of the Alexandria.

Chicago, 21.

The morning papers contain full accounts of the Gettysburg exercises. The opening exercises were prayer by Rev. Mr. Stockton, chaplain of the United States Senate, followed by an oration by Edward Everett, at the conclusion of which the Baltimore choir treated the assemblage to a beautiful dirge written at Gettysburg by B. B. French; when this was over Marshal Lamont introduced the President, who made a short characteristic speech, which was received with great applause and, at the conclusion, three cheers were given for him and three for the Governors of States.

The number assembled was between 30,000 and 50,000; everything passed off quietly and satisfactorily.

Cape Race, 20.

By the City of Baltimore, Liverpool, 11th, Queenstown, 12th. It is reported that the British Admiral ordered the Kearsage from Queenstown; it is believed she was shipping men ostensibly as stokers, but supposed for more active services.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, deplored the American war, and said England would have interfered but for the belief that it would have been in vain, therefore he would yield neither to blandishment nor menace; he would remain strictly neutral. Regarding Poland, he said England had done her duty by remonstrating, but, although these remonstrances failed, he hoped Russia would cease to pursue an offensive course. Lord Palmerston's reception was significantly enthusiastic. M. Villiers, a prominent supporter of Government, has been speaking in defence of the Federal Government.

Paris Telegrams say that Matamoros was not blockaded, but contraband of war would not be allowed to be landed.

The Emperor's proposal for a European Congress attracts universal attention; fifteen powers are invited, and it is supposed the greater number will acquiesce.

Chicago, 21.

A correspondent to the New York Times writes as follows:

St. Petersburg, Russia, 30.

War preparations continue here upon a scale unprecedented in the history of Russia.

An immense recruitment has been ordered throughout the Empire. Very large earth-works and stone forts have been constructed in this place, Cronstadt, Helsingford, Viborg and other places; the old granite forts at Cronstadt will be covered with twelve inch rolled iron plates. Ten or twelve monitors and two or three iron clads of different construction have been ordered to be ready for sea in May or June next. Large quantities of cannon shot and shell have been ordered from England, and will come overland during winter. All Government shops are being enlarged, and every effort is making to render Russia as independent of other countries in war material as she already is in food and clothes for her armies. On the first appearance of the war cloud the Russians dreaded it very much, although they were determined to do their utmost to sustain the Emperor if it came to that; now, however, the feeling is entirely changed, they do not dread it, in fact I think they rather court it than otherwise. Alexander's popularity is immense, and is increasing every day; he is now visiting the southern portion of the Empire, but is expected to return to St. Petersburg in a few days.

New York, 20.

The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans, 14th, brings news that the expedition by water, accompanied by Gen. Banks, was a great success; Brazos Island, Brownsville and Point Isabella were captured, and are now in our possession. The enemy threw away their guns and fled to San Antonio. Casualties on either side are not mentioned.

Reports of heavy fighting in Western Louisiana are untrue; there had been slight skirmishing, but nothing decisive. Our forces are still in the vicinity of Vermilion.

The Richmond Examiner in a recent editorial, shows the worthlessness of the rebel currency. It says the Government is gradually feeling its way to a system of forced loans. The bakers in Richmond had raised the price a pound of loaves of bread from twenty-five to fifty cents.

New York, 21.

The Tribune's Washington special says the attention of the President and more prominent members of the Cabinet and other gentlemen, has been largely given of late to the consideration of important questions connected with a recall to the Union of the traitor southern States, several of which may soon be knocking at the door. The precise course to be adopted is not yet determined; several theories claim the President's ear, but he is engaged maturing a practical plan by which to secure a re union upon the only practical basis,—a basis of freedom and equality, before law, for all recent utterances.

The President's instructions to the recently commissioned representatives of Government: district's south, now in our possession, leave no doubt that the policy of the Administration is to permit the now vagrant states to come back with a slave constitution.

New York, 21.

A Tribune letter from Brazos, Texas, 8th, says on the arrival of Banks' expedition being known, the rebel sympathizers threw the guns of Fort Brown into the Rio Grande and burned the greater portion of the dwellings of Brownsville, leaving the Unionists in possession of the place.

The rebels took cotton on the Texas side across the river; after ferrying over all that was owned by the Confederate Government, there was a general destruction of the cotton remaining. The 94th Illinois regiment raised a flag over Brownsville on Thursday at 10 o'clock a. m.; Gen. Banks arrived soon after; at last accounts seven regiments had arrived there.

Sterling firmer, quiet at 168 1-2; gold unsettled, firm, opening at 54, closing firm at 53 3-4.

New York, 23.

The Times special says an officer of Gen. Banks' staff, writing to a friend says a large quantity of cotton was captured near Brownsville, and expeditions had been sent up the river to get all they could find. The Union men at Brownsville, who hailed with delight the capture of the place by our forces, were forming themselves into defensive organizations and rendering valuable service as scouts. The cotton which will be thrown into market by our occupation of Texas will reach 250,000 bales; the amount stored on the Rio Grande line is immense.

Gen. Scofield's hesitation is past; his order to recruit from slaves just the same as from white men is out.