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BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, 17.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says Gen. Schofield is continued in command of the Department, and all military powers are concentrated in his hands; he receives new instructions, a copy of which is to be annexed to the President's letter to the delegation, containing explicit and more stringent directions for the management of his Department. Persons in the service of the United States are forbidden to return fugitive slaves, or to assist in their escape. No colored soldiers are to be enlisted, except under the order of the Commander of the Department. Schofield's course with regard to Senator Lane and his followers is approved, and he is ordered to use all the forces under his command to put down guerrillas or other irresponsible persons carrying on irregular warfare, under whatever color or pretext. No action is taken in the matter of enrolled militia, which is left in the same condition as before the address of the delegation was presented.

Washington, 17.

The President has issued a proclamation for 300,000 volunteers, to fill up the regiments and companies in the field if any State fails to furnish its quota by the 5th of Jan. next, a draft will commence on that day to fill the deficiency.

New York, 19.

A special to the *Tribune*, Chattanooga, 18th, says complete returns from the infantry engaged in the late battles show the following:—Officers killed, 131; wounded, 624; missing, 255; men, 1525 killed; 8,698 wounded; 4,812 missing. Losses of cavalry, not reported, will make a grand aggregate of about 17,000. Thirty-six pieces were lost, and a few wagons.

Southern papers, 9th, still insist that their whole losses did not exceed 12,000, but partial returns published by them indicate it is greater. Hindman's division alone lost 2,100 out of 3,400 engaged. The tone of their editorials continues very despondent over the failure of Bragg to take Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, 18.

Cavalry just in report the rebel Cavalry driven back across the Tennessee river, with a loss of over 2,000 killed, wounded and deserted, and a few pieces of artillery; the Federal success was complete.

Cairo, 19.

Little Rock advices, 14th, report all quiet; nothing has been heard from the rebels lately. The opinion is that a brigade could march from there to Texas, without meeting with opposition. Over 1000 Arkansians have joined the Union army already.

New York, 19.

England was startled by an earthquake early on the morning of the 6th; it was felt in all directions; no damage. It is reported that Spain is among the powers resolved to recognize the new Mexican empire.

Knoxville, Tenn., 16.

The rebels are now out of Tennessee. Gen. Shafter is at Bristol, in command of our advance. There is no material change at Loudon.

Washington, 20.

Government has official advices from Gen. Burnside; the marches and victories in East Tennessee and Southern Virginia are eminently satisfactory; in almost every case the rebels have been whipped and routed. Burnside declares there is not a more loyal people living than is found in East Tennessee.

St. Louis, 20.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order placing Col. McNeil in command of the district frontier, vice Gen. Blunt, who is ordered to report at Leavenworth. Gen. Ewing's district is to extend so as to embrace the entire State of Kansas.

Louisville, 20.

Maj.-Gen. Grant has assumed command of the armies of Ohio, Cumberland and Kentucky; he left for Nashville this morning to assume the direction of affairs at Chattanooga. Gen. Thomas takes command of Rosecrans' army. Rosecrans being ordered to Cincinnati, and to report by letter to the Adjutant General at Washington.

New York, 21.

By the Scotia, from Liverpool, 11th, Government, on the 9th, formally seized one of the suspected rams built by Laird on the Mersey; another authority says both have been seized; it is not known what additional evidence had been procured.

A special to the *Tribune* says trains run out to Bristol; large quantities of railroad material were transported for putting the track in repair and re-building bridges. The rebels destroyed the track for miles, burning the ties and digging down the grading. Prisoners assert that it is entirely destroyed for 24 miles beyond Cattlett's, and that Lee's object was to capture supplies, and so disable the road that we could not disturb him until another corps of his army could be sent to Bragg and return.

Our forces are now pushing on, thus far without opposition or any indications of being able to halt Lee and his force in general engagement this side the Rapidan. Our cavalry captured about a dozen prisoners last night at Cattlett's. Large numbers of our cavalry are being refitted with fresh horses and equipments, and everything is put in preparation for work.

A special to the *Times*, Washington, 20th, says the mystery of Lee's movement last week is uncovered. Part of his army was at Culpepper this morning, being vigorously embarked on trains of cars for the South-West.

An officer, just in from the front, brings intelligence that Lee's whole infantry force is across the Rappahannock; some of his cavalry are still on this side, and part on the other. Our reserve, under Gen. Merritt, yesterday advanced as far as Warrenton Junction, meeting but few rebel cavalry, who retired as we advanced.

Nashville 20.

Quartermaster General Meigs and General Grant and staff arrived this p.m. It is reported that Grant assumes command of the Departments of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio; to be called the military division of Mississippi.

Vicksburg, 13.

Little Rock advices, 29th, ult., say that Kirby Smith had arrived at Arkadelphia, and removed Price and placed Holmes in command; this produced a mutiny of the officers and men, swearing they would not serve under him; a large number deserted, one account says 700 in two days.

The Union feeling in Arkansas is increasing; secret societies have been organized, the numbers most seemingly supporters of the Confederacy being active members; in fact the organization is so powerful that in the August election Morgan, Union candidate, to represent the district composed of 19 Northern counties, in the Confederate Congress, was elected over the anti-Union candidate.

New York, 22.

A Washington special says in the engagement on Monday Gen. Custar reports that the rebel cavalry were driven beyond Buckland's mills from Gainesville, where our cavalry encountered the rebel infantry and artillery in line of battle, their line extending a mile. At one time Davis' brigade of cavalry and artillery was cut off completely, however he got well out of the difficulty. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was about 200; several wagons, one of which contained the official papers of the brigade, were captured by the enemy.

Washington, 21.

Advices from Army Potomac say that the right column advanced yesterday to within three miles of Warrenton, the left column as far as Greenwich village. Our advance entered Warrenton without serious opposition, contrary to general expectation. The conclusion is that the rebels are really retreating before our advance. The railroad is intact to Manassas Junction and Gainesville on the Manassas road, and telegraphic connections with the latter place are complete.

Washington 22.

Those portions of dispatches allowed to be made public from Burnside are as follows:—Gen. Shafter, with cavalry, has driven the rebels completely from Tennessee, captured the fort at Zollicoffer, burned the long railroad bridge and destroyed 5 locomotives and about 35 cars; his advance is now 10 miles beyond Bristol.

Our loss at Blue Springs and in pursuit was about 100 killed and wounded, the enemy's considerably greater; about 150 prisoners were taken. No new developments below Loudon; we are holding the country down to Hiwassee.

New York, 22.

The United States steamer *Bienville* brings the important intelligence, which was received at New Orleans just before her departure, that the grand expedition, under Maj.-Gen. Banks, effected a landing at Point Isabel, Texas, with two corps, one under Franklin. The successful occupation of Point Isabel will give us, in a short time, possession of Brownsville. A large portion of the Confederate cotton, which has been sent to Europe to purchase supplies, has passed through Brownsville to ang o of rebel blockade runners lying on the Mexican side of the river; of course our occupation of the place will effectually put a stop to this illegal traffic, and at the same time enable our blockaders to close the river with a small force. It is understood that another corps is co-operating from the direction of the Red river country.

St. John, N. F., 20.

By the *Hibernian*, Glasgow, 13th. The seizure of the rebel rams is confirmed. The Great Britain *Daily News* believes that every English gentleman, whose reason has not been blinded by passion and prejudice, will congratulate himself on the step taken by the government in seizing the rams. The

Herald considers the act as significant that Earl Russell has succumbed to the pressure put upon him by the Federal government. Two war vessels had been on the alert, to prevent any attempted departure of the rams.

In regard to the Mexican question, it is stated that Napoleon had addressed an autograph letter to Arch Duke Maximilian, fully approving his reply to the Mexican Deputation. Said reply of Maximilian is regarded in Austria as an acceptance of the throne of Mexico, and measures are being taken to enable the Arch Duke to set out for Mexico in February or March next.

Cairo, 22.

A Vicksburg letter, 14th, says we shall in all probability have a provisional government established in two or three weeks. Col. Markland, of Kentucky, is spoken of as the most likely to fill the gubernatorial chair.—The letter adds that an important movement is on the tapis, and in two weeks from now there will be no armed foe upon the soil of Mississippi.

Washington, 22.

Close examination of the Orange and Alexandria roads show from Manassas to Warrenton Junction destroyed most effectually, the rebels in their retreat destroying what our forces left.

The *Washington Chronicle* gives prominence to an apparently authentic statement relative to the removal of Rosecrans; it says we are in receipt of astounding intelligence in regard to this late popular officer, which will startle the whole country—it is that three charges have been made against him, the first, preferred by Crittenden and McCook, to the effect that he left the battle-field during the crisis, and fled to Chattanooga and reported to the officers there that the day was lost; it is reported that subsequently, through opium, he became insensible; the second charge is rumored to be made by government to the effect that his orders were to remain in Chattanooga until reinforcements should arrive; the third charge, as rumored, is to the effect that he declined to move from Murfreesboro, in June last, when ordered to do so by Government, as an opportunity was offered to crush Bragg, a large portion of his army having been withdrawn to aid Johnston, who was operating against Grant.

It is learned from a perfectly trustworthy source that Admiral Dahlgren was a few days since relieved from the command of the iron-clad fleet at Charleston, and Captain Thomas Turner, of the Iron-sides, appointed to the position; it is believed that official notice of the change went to Charleston by last steamer.

The facts in regard to changes at the West are as follows: Gen. Rosecrans is relieved, and Gen. Thomas assumes his command of the Army of the Cumberland; Department of the Ohio, Burnside; Cumberland, Thomas; Tennessee, Hurlbut; and Vicksburg, McPherson; consolidated into one grand military division of the Mississippi, under the command of Gen. Grant. Gen. Hooker and Sherman, the latter now at luka, will command a corps in the field. Grant's headquarters will be in the field; he leaves for the front to-morrow. McPherson's Department will extend from the Department of the Gulf to Napoleon.

Chattanooga, 21.

Gen. Rosecrans received orders relieving him from the command on Monday evening, and yesterday left for Cincinnati; he is accompanied by only two personal aids. Gen. Thomas assumed the command.

Washington, 22.

Accounts from Army Potomac to-night say that Gen. Lee's army, with the exception of Stuart's cavalry, crossed the Rappahannock on Monday, at Rappahannock station. Gen. Stuart fell back on the river Tuesday, not stopping in Warrenton, through which he passed, although he admitted that his men had not enjoyed a meal for 24 hours. Officers of Lee's army stated that the Rapidan retreat was caused by destitution of provisions. It is believed that there is no considerable force now north of the Rapidan, unless it be portions of Stuart's cavalry with his artillery.

New York, 23.

The *Herald* has the following. In the field, 22d! As soon as we found that Lee had retreated, our troops took the offensive, pressing the enemy closely. At Auburn we learned that the rebel cavalry had but a few hours start, and Kilpatrick pressing their rear. The general impression is that Lee is falling back on the defenses of Richmond, in order to send all available force to Tennessee.

It is reported that the military authorities are taking measures to prevent further executions of our prisoners, by inaugurating retaliatory measures. Spencer Kellogg, who was hung in Richmond recently, was captured while performing legitimate duties as an officer; it is believed that rebel officers will be selected for execution, as soon as arrangements can be made.

Fortress Monroe, 22.

The *Richmond Examiner* has the following: Charleston, 20.—The Yankees are hard at work constructing another battery east of Gregg, facing the sea. A large number of tents have disappeared from Morris Island. Our batteries kept up a brisk fire on the Yankees, who appear in much larger force than usual at Gregg and Wagner.

New York, 23.

The *Commercial* says the official orders investing Gen. Grant with his new command, designate it to include all the territory west of the Alleghany mountains, to be called the western military division, with headquarters at Nashville.

St. Louis, 22.

The President's reply to the Missouri Delegation, declining to remove Gen. Schofield, says from time to time I have done and said what appeared to be proper, and it obliges no body of Radicals or Conservatives to agree with me in some things and disagree in others; I could wish both to agree with me in all things, then we would agree with each other and be too strong for any foe in any quarter; they, however, choose to do otherwise, I do not question their right. I too shall do what seems to be my duty. I hold whoever is in command in Missouri, or elsewhere, responsible to me, and not to either Radicals or Conservatives. It is my duty to hear all, but at last I must within my sphere judge what to do.

Cape Race, 23.

The *Paris correspondent* to the *London Post* asserts that France has no intention of recognizing the Confederates.

A guard of marines has been placed on board the rams seized in the Mersey. The *Times* says there is nothing as yet certain regarding them; they are, however, suspected of a demonstration to take that of the Alabama, but will not be allowed to slip off as she did.

New York, 24.

Gen. Gregg's cavalry advanced on a reconnaissance yesterday to within two miles of the Rappahannock, and returned to camp without finding any enemy.

Last night a brisk fight was had with Mosby's guerrillas in Fairfax, in which several were killed and a number taken prisoners; among the latter is Jack Barnes, a notorious scoundrel who has been three times in our hands, and released upon taking the oath of allegiance.

The *Times* dispatch says it is now positively ascertained that a portion of Ewell's corps has been dispatched from Gordonsville by rail to resist the advance of Burnside towards Lynchburg. Burnside has a large force of mounted infantry engaged destroying the main rebel Railroad communications with the southwest; no apprehension is felt for his safety.

Newbern, N. C., 20.

A prominent citizen, recently arrived from Raleigh, states that at the recent consultation of Southern Governors and other rebel statesmen at Richmond, Gov. Vance of North Carolina was offered the next Presidency of the Southern Confederacy, provided he would wheel the old North State into line and keep her in the traces, and Gov. Vance returned to Raleigh a fierce war man, and would hereafter do his utmost to prevent the State from returning to the Union.

Chicago, 24.

Dispatches, a few days since, announced the important fact that Jeff Davis had found it necessary to prohibit the British Consuls to exercise their functions, and is ordering them to leave the Confederacy.

The quarrel out of which the dismissal grew, originated with Mr. Fullarton, British Consul at Savannah, who had instructed his countrymen that they might, if drafted, acquiesce in any military service required of them, so long as it was confined to the defense of their homes, but that, when brought into actual conflict with the forces of the United States, it was their duty, under the Queen's proclamation of neutrality to throw down their arms and refuse to render service; this position, maintained by Mr. Fullarton in a lengthy correspondence with the rebel Secretary of State, and endorsed by all the other diplomatic officials, resulted, as above stated, in their being withdrawn from Secession.

Louisville, 23.

Richardson's guerrillas 4,000 strong, made a raid into Bardstown late last night, capturing the town and burning the depot and locomotives and a train of cars, and robbing stores and citizens, and cutting the telegraph wires. On Wednesday guerrillas, numbering 150, went into Greenburg, Green co., and robbed the bank and all the stores, and left in the direction of Bardstown. Four hundred guerrillas, supposed to be Richardson's, robbed all the stores and shops in Columbia, Adair co., on Wednesday morning, and went in the direction of Greenburg and Lebanon. A train, escorted by a guard, came through this forenoon; the rebels had torn up the track, but did no further damage.