

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, 17.

There is no truth in the announcement of the postponement of the draft. A telegram from Provost-Marshal Fry says the accounts are to be made up to include the 15th, to determine which sub-districts are deficient; the draft will be made in them as soon as possible thereafter. Men enlisted after the 15th from different sub-districts, will be deducted from the number required at that date.

Newbern, N. C., 14.

According to the Raleigh Progress the people of western North Carolina recently hung several Confederate officers and soldiers for attempting to enforce the conscription.

There are frequent arrivals of steamers at Wilmington, with valuable cargoes for the Confederacy.

Sandy Hook, 18.

All the powers interested have agreed to holding a conference. France will only ask the inhabitants of the Dutchies to declare what government they prefer, in the event the majority of the powers abandon the treaty of 1857.

The courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Spain and France have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico, immediately on his accession.

The king of Sweden will endeavor to obtain peace, but in the event of failure says he must render assistance to Denmark against the overpowering force. The Prussians had cannonaded Duppel without warning. Sonderberg was bombarded on the 3d, and burned. The Austrians and Prussians had turned the position of Duppel, by crossing to Olson Island.

Denmark sends one Minister to conference. A telegram says 6,000 Danes had defeated the Prussians at Vile.

New York, 18.

The Bank statement shows a decrease in loans of over \$5,000,000, a decrease in deposits of \$210,000, and an increase in specie of \$752,000.

A special to the Post says Gen. Washburn has been ordered to command the Western Tennessee, vice Hurlbut, and leaves to-night to assume his duties.

Later news states that the difficulties about the acceptance of the Mexican crown by Maximilian have been solved by a conference between the Emperor of Austria and the Arch Duke; he proceeds shortly to Mexico.

The Prussians had driven in the Danish outposts, and occupied a position 250 paces nearer Duppel than the first parallel; the works were uninjured, by the bombardment. The bombardment of Sonderberg had ceased; the town was burning in several places; 80 women and children were killed, the town was deserted by its inhabitants.

Chicago, 19.

Late advices from Red river say the fight reported to have taken place on Cane river was at Henderson Hill, 20 miles distant; 5 Federal regiments and 1 battery were engaged; 19 officers, 208 privates, 2 brass six-pounders, 2 twelve-pounder howitzers, 4 caissons, 280 horses and about the same number of small arms were captured.

The President has approved the act extending for two years from date, the time within which States and Territories may accept grants of land donated for the establishment of a college for the benefit of agriculture and mechanics.

Cairo, 19.

Refugees from central Texas represent that fearful outrages have been committed upon persons suspected of union sentiments; as many as 100 have been hung and shot by vigilance committees, under the sanction of the military authorities.

There is much suffering in Texas from the influx of negroes and families; beef and corn are the sole products of the country; of these there is not enough to supply the resident population.

Chicago, 19.

Mobile papers, 23d, contain a synopsis of the speech of Vice President Stephens at Millville, in which he said the bill suspending the Habeas Corpus was constitutional, but dangerous; did not believe the President would abuse the powers conferred, but abuse might be exercised without his knowledge; if suspension was necessary, which he did not admit, it was passed in a way dangerous to freemen, and, if not protested against, would be fostered as a policy of the government; the currency bill he thought unwise and severe, and the military bill fatal, if executed, as it diminished producers to such an extent as to interfere with the necessary supply of food.

Baltimore, 19.

The inauguration exercises at the Maryland Fair last night were very imposing. President Lincoln was present, and in response to repeated calls made a brief address. He referred to the great change that had taken place in Baltimore since the last 3 years. When he alluded to the massacre at Fort Pillow, he said many supposed the government

did not intend to do its duty in regard to the protection of colored soldiers; he desired to say that all such were mistaken. When the question of employing colored men as soldiers was left to the government, it rested very much with himself whether he should make soldiers of them or not; he pondered the matter carefully, and when he became convinced that it was his duty so to employ them, he did not hesitate; he stood before the American people responsible for this act, responsible before the Christian world, and should stand responsible in the eye of the historian; he did not shrink from it. He hesitated not to declare that government would protect them the same as white soldiers; whenever a clear authenticated case is made out, retribution would follow. Hitherto it had been difficult to ascertain with certainty which should govern the decision in a matter so serious, but in the Fort Pillow affair he thought it were likely to find a clear case. When the government does know the facts from official sources, and they substantiate the reports, retribution will be surely given. The President's remarks were warmly applauded, especially his determination to retaliate the barbarous deeds of the rebels.

Chicago, 19.

A letter dated Grand Ecore, Red river, 10th, says our cavalry had been driving the enemy for 2 days, but on the forenoon of the 8th, they sent back word for infantry support. Gen. Ransom, in command of the 3d and 4th divisions of the 13th corps, was ordered to send a brigade, and did so. At noon he was ordered to send up all of the 4th division, and went up with them. After advancing about 5 miles from where the 3d division and 19th corps encamped, the rebels made a stand, and our line, consisted of only 2,400 formed in a belt of woods, with an open field in front, and the enemy in the woods on the opposite side. Gen. Stone, of Ball's Bluff fame, and Chief of Gen. Bank's staff, took the direction of movements. Gen. Ransom was in favor of advancing only in force, but his wish was disregarded. After keeping up skirmish firing across the open field for about an hour, the enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers, estimated at 10,000 strong. All our available troops were sent to the front, and opened on them. The enemy lost heavily, but advanced steadily, and soon made our cavalry give way, and the infantry fell back. In a few moments the enemy pressed us so closely and the panic of the cavalry was so demoralizing that the retreat became a rout. While endeavoring to save the artillery, Gen. Ransom was wounded severely in the leg; his Adj't., Capt. Dickey, was killed. The Chicago Mercantile battery lost all their guns, and the Capt. was taken prisoner, and 2 Lieuts. were killed. While the 4th division was falling back in disorder, the 3d division, numbering only 1,800 men, came up and was immediately routed, and finally, the 19th corps with 7000 men, came up and formed a line, checked the enemy, and held them until we got all our trains off, except that of the cavalry. The whole army is now falling back here, where they must wait to reorganize before proceeding further towards Shreveport. Our loss is said to be 2,000, but that may be exaggerated.

Chicago, 20.

Letters from privates in the Chicago mercantile battery confirm the reported defeat of a portion of our forces comprising the Red river expedition, but give no additional particulars of the battle. Letters also say that next morning, 9th, Gen. A. J. Smith came up with his command and relieved Gen. Franklin, and whipped the rebels badly, recaptured 12 guns, and took 800 prisoners. Another letter places the number of prisoners at 2,000, and 18 guns captured. In the fight on the 8th, we lost 24 guns, all that were in action. The same letter says our corps, 13th, was all cut to pieces; of 3,000 men not more than 1,000 are left to tell the tale of the fearful odds against which we contended. We will probably have full particulars of the disaster in a day or two.

Washington, 20.

The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department.

Cairo, 19.

To Gideon Wells:—I have received private letters from Red river, one dated Grand Ecore, 10th, another, Alexandria, 12th, stating that our army, under Gen. Banks, met with reverses on the 8th, near Mansfield. Our army fell back, and on the next day the rebels attacked them and were handsomely whipped; the loss is heavy on both sides.

Admiral Porter, when last heard from, was about 40 miles above Grand Ecore.

[Signed]

A. M. RENOCK,

Fleet Captain.

Chicago, 21.

A special from Washington says it is ascertained that Gen. Halleck will soon resign from the army and return to California. He has been acting as head of the cavalry bureau since Gen. Wilson was relieved and ordered to the army of the Potomac.

Cairo, 20.

A great part of Hickman, Kentucky, has been burned by guerrillas.

New York, 21.

By the Australasian, from Liverpool, 9th. The Capt. of the United States steamer Kearsage, in a letter to the Marquis of Clanricarde, defends himself from the remarks made by the Marquis in parliament, and denies that he enlisted men; he says on the contrary, the Kearsage has more than her complement.

Gladstone presented a favorable budget to parliament; the expenditure is more than a million sterling under the estimate, and there is a surplus of over two and a quarter millions; he proposes to reduce the duty on corn one shilling per quarter to threepence per hundred weight.

The bombardment of Duppel was vigorously sustained during the 7th. The bombardment of Sonderberg was re-commenced on the 3d, with extraordinary vigor. The Prussians have completed a second parallel.

The conference meets in London on the 12th.

All the difficulties as to the Mexican crown are adjusted. Maximilian receives the deputation on the 10th, to formally accept it, and sails on the 11th or 12th for Mexico.

It is asserted the relations between France and England are again very friendly.

Cardwell, M. P., in a speech at Oxford, said he thought that the conference on the Danish question would lead to a satisfactory result and strongly urged neutrality on the American war.

The Emperor of Austria has allowed the formation of a corps of 6,000 volunteers and 300 sailors for the Emperor of Mexico.

Cairo, 21.

The naval Dispatch boat Gen. Lyon, from Red river, brings the following in regard to affairs in Bank's department. The fight on the 8th was at Sabine cross Roads; the rebels are said to have numbered 35,000 from Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. On the morning of the 8th Gen. Banks sent forward a cavalry force with a supply train of 100 wagons from Nachitoches; they soon began skirmishing with the enemy, and found them in force at Pleasant Hill, 45 miles from Shreveport. The commander of the cavalry, thinking the rebel force small, sent a message to Gen. Banks to that effect, and asked reinforcement. Ransom's division was sent forward by brigades, which the enemy defeated by placing themselves on both sides of the road, closing in on one before the other could come up. The enemy took a supply train, killed and wounded a large number, took many prisoners and threw the remainder into confusion; they retreated rapidly, the rebels in hot pursuit; as they approached Gen. Smith's force, which were drawn up in line of battle, the latter opened their line and let the fleeing troops pass; before the enemy came up Smith closed his lines and prevented further chase, driving the enemy back. The next morning Smith attacked the enemy under Kirby Smith, Dick Taylor, Magruder and Holmes defeating them badly and driving them back; the federal's took a large number of prisoners and killed and wounded more than the rebels did the day before; the fighting was desperate. Gen. Smith is considered to have saved the whole army. Banks finally fell back to Grand Ecore, on account of scarcity of rations, and sent a message to Admiral Porter, who was 150 miles above, to return with the transports containing supplies for the army. As the boats came down, the enemy appeared on the banks of the river, and the stream being narrow, tried to get on board; the gunboats Cricke, flag ship Chillicothe, Osage, Neosho, Fort Heiman, Gazelle and Lexington and the armed transport Brown opened on them, killing and wounding, during two days, the 11th and 12th, 500; but few in the boats were killed and wounded. The rebels have sunk the steamer N-w Falls City, formerly St. Louis, a New Orleans packet, directly across the river, 80 miles below Shreveport; the fleehad reached it and made preparations to blow it up, when orders were given to return to Grand Ecore. Gen. Banks' whole loss is at least 2000. The fighting on both sides was desperate. The enemy exhibited a great deal of recklessness on the second day, and a large number of field officers were slain. Our losses in the first day's fight were 2,000 men, 22 cannon, and 100 wagons.

New York, 22.

The Times Washington special says Grant has left for the front, and Burnside for Fort Monroe. The recent order of Grant, banishing sutlers from the army of over 2,800 supernumeraries. Serious apprehensions are entertained of difficulties with the Sioux Indians during the coming season. Reliable information has been forwarded to the war department to the effect that there are 1,400 lodges of warriors within 70 miles of Fort Union, and 600 lodges on Powder creek, emptying into the Yellow

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## UTAH BEFORE CONGRESS.

In the Congressional Daily Globe, Washington, D. C., of the 23d March, we find the speech of the Hon. JOHN F. KINNEY, Delegate from this Territory, delivered before Congress, on the 17th of that month. We take pleasure in placing it before our readers, as we believe it is the first speech of any extent that has ever been delivered in Congress by any Delegate from this Territory:

Mr. Chairman, Delegates are to a great extent dependent upon the courtesy and liberality of the House for such legislation as their Territories require. With no vote in this body, with no one in the other branch of the national Congress directly interested in measures of legislation affecting the welfare of their people, we look to you with a feeling and hope not unlike that which actuates the child when addressing the parent, asking for food and clothing for the nourishment and protection of the body. Indeed, sir, the relation of the Territory to the parent Government may not inaptly be compared to that existing between the child and parent. You, sir, breathed us into existence; by your legislation were we created; by your bestowments do we as an organization maintain our territorial government. The Federal Government, as our presiding head, appoints our officers and appropriates the money for paying our executive, legislative, and judicial expenses. All this, yea, more, kindness, attention to, and respect for our lesser wants, are all due from the parent Government during our minority.

But, Mr. Chairman, as the child growing into manhood naturally feels restive under restraint, humiliated by control, desiring to be freed from servient obligation, and to exchange it for the full liberty of noble, dignified manhood, so with Territories; after passing through the restraints of youth and arriving at the full status of State manhood, they naturally long for the liberty, the independence, and blessings which alone are to be found in providing for their own wants and maintaining their own existence.

But, sir, territorial relation is unlike that of the child in this; there is no prescribed time of service due to the parent Government. While the son, at the age of eighteen years, may be physically and mentally qualified for the stern duties of life, he still owes allegiance to the parent until he attains the mature age of "twenty-one." Not so with the Territory. No time is fixed, either by the Constitution or law or by any well-settled rule, when the relation of territorial dependence shall cease and that of State manhood commence. Depravity and crime have made it necessary to ordain governments, enact, administer, and enforce law, that the guilty may be punished and thereby the innocent protected. Experience, however, has proved that a republican Government, securing to the people the largest possible amount of liberty consistent with protection to life, liberty, and property, is better adapted to the wants, prosperity, and happiness of man, than any other that has ever been devised. Such a Government did our fathers ordain for us, and it is to be fervently hoped that summary and retributive punishment will speedily overtake those who are endeavoring to destroy it.

## ARE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS REPUBLICAN.

But, Mr. Chairman, it has well been questioned whether a territorial form of government, such as now exists, is consistent with the principles of our republican Government as established under the Federal Constitution. With becoming deference to the opinions of others, and in a spirit of inquiry which only seeks to expose the true character of these governments with a view to change, I may be permitted to examine them by the lights which the history of the country and the principles of the Constitution afford.

The rule among jurists in construing junior statutes is to inquire, first, what was the old law; second, what was the mischief complained of; and third, what was the remedy intended or provided by the subsequent statute? Let us apply this rule in construing our Constitution or form of Federal Government. What, then, was the old law under the colonial government? I answer, taxation without representation and the appointment of officers to rule over the people without their consent.

What was the mischief complained of? Simply the oppressive and despotic tendency of such unjust laws, the enactment by the British Parliament of statutes for the government of the colonies without allowing them either voice or vote in the forum enunciating the law, and the appointment of men to office in the colonies from Great Britain who had no interest in common with the people.

Mr. Chairman, the war of the Revolution was fought to get rid of this kind of government imposed up on the colonies, to destroy