

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 6.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

VOL. XIV.

By Telegraph.

Cape Race, 29.

Cash payments are suspended by banks at Brazil. War has been declared by Brazil against Uruguay.

Headquarters, Army Potomac, 30.

Since the army returned to their old quarters on Friday, nothing of importance has happened. As our troops returned the rebel cavalry followed us closely, but did not do much damage. They made repeated attempts to charge but were repulsed with heavy loss. So far as ascertained, our losses reach 1,500. The 2d corps, which did the most, lost 10 officers killed and 31 wounded. The cavalry division (it is thought) lost about 200. The loss of the enemy is severe; some say greater than ours. We have 1,828 prisoners and 4 battle flags.

New York, Nov. 1.

The Times' Nashville special of the 31st ult., says:

Direct communication with Atlanta by railroad is open and secure, although there are swarms of guerrillas between Etawa river and Big Shanty.

Guerrillas are exceedingly troublesome on the Cumberland river, and on the Northwestern railroad.

Headquar's Army Potomac, 31, 6 a.m.

The rebels attempted to play a sharp trick last night on our lines which only partly succeeded. The main object of the attack was defeated with a considerable loss to them. At the point of connection between the 2d and 5th corps, the pickets of the rebels made an entrance, and passing from one post to another took all the men prisoners. They then sent forward a heavy force to charge our line of breastworks in the hope of piercing our center, but our men had in the meanwhile formed behind our works, and received the rebels with such a fire as drove them back in confusion with heavy loss. Repeated attempts ended with like results, though firing was kept up all night. Our loss was 347 men captured; in killed, and wounded, very few. The enemy's loss was heavy as they advanced within range of our batteries, though it being dark our men had not a good range.

Baltimore, 1.

The Emancipation was celebrated here to-day, by a salute of 100 guns at day-break, accompanied with the ringing of bells. Flags were displayed from the public buildings and many private dwellings.

Washington, 1.

The Navy Department has information that the rebel ram Albemarle was blown up on the morning of the 28th by the picket launch No. 1. The destruction was complete. The launch was subsequently sunk by the enemy's shot. The ram had long been a source of annoyance to our fleet in Albemarle sound.

New York, 2.

The Tribune's correspondent on the left of the army of the Potomac, under date of 30th, says, a new angle of a mile and a half south-west which was acquired on our left, by recent stratagetic demonstration, is being strongly fortified. I understand that the army line road is to immediately push out on the left two or three miles beyond its present terminus.

Buffalo, 2.

The following dispatch was received this p. m. by the Mayor of the city:

Washington 2.—This department has received information from the British Provinces to the effect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election.

Signed:

SEWARD.

New York, 2.

The Post's special says slaves were set free yesterday in Baltimore, in pursuance of the order of the court under the constitution of Maine.

Dr. Ross, a clergyman in S. C., says the entire State of N. C., as well as Ga., is alive with rebel deserters, who in most cases are armed and organized, and are abundantly able to protect themselves. In the western part of the State they reign supreme. They make repeated raids on wealthy planters and rebel depots for supplies and give protection to runaway slaves, who are also armed. The authorities have given up all hopes of forcing them back into the ranks, and have been repulsed in all

their efforts to this end. Jeff. Davis said when in Raleigh, that deserters of the Confederate army outnumber the Confederate soldiers in the field. An extensive conspiracy, recently brought to light, in Raleigh, implicates many prominent officers of the Conservative party, who now openly threaten to head these deserters and their friends, and take possession of the State government of N. C., and all railroads, in the event that Gov. Vance fails to institute at once a separate state of action for peace with Lincoln. The Dr. says it is now apparent to the rebel authorities that Grant has been affording facilities to Lee to receive reinforcements, when Grant, by a sudden spring, has a trap that will close up the last gap and oblige Lee to capitulate. This, Gov. Vance says, is Grant's plan, which has given Jeff. Davis much concern, who is in favor of evacuating Va., having respectfully informed Lee to do so and not incur the risk of the capitulation of his army.

New York, 3.

The Commercial's special says: Information of plots to destroy the Northern towns comes to the State Department, from official sources in the provinces. The authorities of the various cities have made ample preparations against all raids.

Chicago, 3.

A Nashville letter of the 1st, says Hood has crossed the Tennessee, near Florence, with at least a portion of his forces, and Sherman is promptly moving troops to meet the new order of things.

Chicago, 4.

A Nashville letter of the 2d, says Hood's army is now on the north side of the Tennessee. The estimate of his force is 35,000, of all arms, and he has 61 pieces of artillery, mostly 6 and 12 pounders. He effected the crossing of the river at Cypress creek, two and a half miles below Florence, which point is better suited than any along the river for that purpose. He has no supplies, save such as he collects in the country as he proceeds, and that involves the scattering of his forces.

A well informed St. Louis correspondent of the Journal says: What Price accomplished during his raid may be summed up thus: He received 2,000 recruits, the same number of conscripts, and captured about 1,500 stand of arms, paroled 2,000 prisoners and destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of property. On the other hand, he lost at least 3,000 men in battle, besides many hundred deserters, about 15 pieces of artillery, 250 wagons, with their spoils, and several thousand horses and small arms. He carried but little out of the State, except a number of horses and the clothing on the backs of his thieving followers. The raid has been marked more for damages to the people than benefit to the rebels.

Another correspondent says: I have been in the wake of the "deliverers," as Price's army is called, and I cannot find an instance where private property was respected. Age and sex were disregarded in the towns they passed through—women were ravished, negroes killed, white men were torn from their homes and forced to join the rebel cause, and in many instances boys of fourteen years were conscripted.

A Chattanooga letter of the 30th says: The 4th corps are leaving for Huntsville, Gen. Thomas' corps is in the neighborhood of Nashville, and the 14th 17th and 23d corps are on the move.

Washington, 4.

A note from the Army of the Potomac yesterday, says: The situation is unchanged. The men are building log houses, and severe storms prevailed.

New York, 4.

Vessels have arrived here with officers and crews of a number of vessels captured by the new pirate Chickamauga, commanded by Lieut. Wilkinson, which left Wilmington, October 27th, with two other steamers. She is painted pea green, has two smoke stacks, carries three guns and 150 men.

St. Louis 4.

The steamers Chippewa Falls and Alone of the Idaho fleet, arrived at St. Joseph on Monday. They report Sully and his command at Sioux City. Part of them came down the river in Mackinaw boats, and the remainder marched overland. Sully left his Adjutant,

Capt. Pace, at Fort Sully to negotiate with the Sioux Indians, who were anxious for peace. The head chief and some other chiefs were there, and only waiting the arrival of other chiefs to make a treaty.

Washington, 5.

Admiral Porter reports the capture of the blockade runner Lady Sterling on October 28th. She had on board 980 bales of cotton. She is now at Beaufort with her engines disabled. Her engines are 300 horse power. She is reported to be a very fast vessel, and her cargo is supposed to be worth \$800,000.

New York, 5.

The French mail steamer Louisiana, carried out the first installment to Maximilian of the European army, consisting of 600 Belgians. Enrollments for this army consist of 8,000 Frenchmen, 6,000 Austrians and 2,000 Belgians, made by volunteering. Thus far the offers of service are much slower than was anticipated.

New York, 6.

The Herald's army of the Potomac special says: The regular rainy weather is successor to Indian summer, and appears to have set in before Richmond and Petersburg, causing a temporary cessation in active operations.

The latest dispatches from Sherman state that the road is clear, and railroad communication re-established.

From the Herald's correspondent it appears that Sherman has sent the 4th corps to Decatur to operate against Hood, while with the remaining five corps of his army he has moved to Atlanta, and is in all probability about to inaugurate an offensive campaign from that point.

New York, 7.

Gen. Butler, by direction of the President and by assignment of Gen. Dix, commanding department of the East, has assumed command of the military forces of this State, for the purpose of preserving order until after the Presidential election, and preventing the execution of the supposed design of the rebels and rebel sympathizers to carry out a systematic plundering and burning raid in our principal cities.

EASTERN ITEMS.

Most of our exchanges are full of flaming articles on State and Presidential elections. Democrats are rejoicing over what they assert to be a great triumph in the Keystone State, and they speak with almost equal assurance of a majority in Ohio and Indiana. Republican organs are confident of success, and say many strong things about their antagonists. The votes cast for electors on yesterday, doubtless decided who should occupy the White House in Washington for the next four years. We expect to print the result of the great campaign in our next issue.

An old Indian trader informs the St. Joseph Herald that the Sioux Indians have some ten white women in their possession as slaves, which they treat in the most brutal manner, and will not part with for any amount of money. It is to be hoped that Sully's expedition will succeed in rescuing the unfortunate creatures.

A party of 185 mechanics passed over the Hudson River Railroad last Monday, on their way to Tennessee, where they are to be employed by the Government.

The U. S. steamship Kensington, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant commanding Wm. G. Saltonstall, from Mobile Oct. 2, arrived here yesterday morning. There was no signs of fever either at Mobile, Key West, or Pensacola, when she left. She brings home 77 discharged and convalescent seamen from the West Gulf Squadron.

Omaha, Oct. 13.—Nebraska has elected Union Delegate to Congress by a large majority.

The Richmond Examiner tells the following story of the capture and death of the notorious John Morgan. It seems that he was on a reconnaissance near Greenville, East Tennessee, and using the privilege of his highwayman's practice, took lodgings at an inviting house near the village. This pleasant little house was the residence

of a Mrs. Williams, whose husband is an officer on General Burnside's staff. Mrs. Williams kept quiet until the guerrilla chief fell asleep; then she hastily procured a horse, rode full speed for fifteen miles, and returned with a small squad of Union soldiers. Just as they arrived Morgan awoke, and seeing his danger, broke from the house, but was confronted on all sides by bayonets. Desperate at being thus caught by a woman, he drew his revolver, swore he would not be taken alive, and undertook to break through the guard. They fired—and John Morgan's career of infamy and blood was finished.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE IN A FOREIGN PORT—ENGLISH VALUE OF AN AMERICAN DOLLAR.—An English paper of recent date says:

The case of the Nonpareil came before the Court of Admiralty on July 12th. This was an action brought by the mate of the above vessel to recover the balance of wages due to him at the time of his discharge, at Liverpool, in March last. The plaintiff, an American by birth shipped as mate on board the English ship Nonpareil, then lying at New York, on the 7th of May, 1863, on which day articles were signed by him for a voyage to China, and thence home to the United Kingdom, at "\$50 per month." On the arrival of the ship at Liverpool, and the consequent discharge of the plaintiff, he was offered the balance of his wages in English money, calculated at the rate of 2s. 8d. per dollar. This he declined to take, considering himself entitled to be paid at the rate of 4s. 2d. per dollar. The question, in fact, was whether the word "dollars" in the article must be taken to mean paper money (greenbacks) or metallic. Evidence was given to the effect that it has been the invariable custom in paying off seamen shipped in America at so many dollars per month to allow them 4s. 2d. to the dollar in this country. Such was the case before the civil war, and up to the present time no alteration seems to have been made in the practice. His Lordship held the evidence of the custom to pay 4s. 2d. for each dollar in such cases as the present conclusive. Had it been otherwise the decision of the Court would still have been in favor of the plaintiff. It is an invariable rule of the Court of Admiralty, where doubt exists as to the meaning of a contract for seamen's wages, to construe the contract most favorably to the seaman, and against the shipowner. If there be a doubt in the wording of the contract, it is the shipowner's duty to clear it up. He can do so; the seaman cannot. Decree for the amount of the wages at 4s. 2d. per dollar with costs.

GRACE GREENWOOD, in her late lecture in Chicago, drew the following picture in the future:

"Back on these troublous times will our children look in reverence and awe. The sons of our brave soldiers will date their patents of nobility on grander battle-fields than Agincourt or Bannockburn. Such patents of nobility as no royal herald's office has symbols sufficiently glorious for. Many a coat of arms in those days will have one sleeve hanging empty. We may picture to ourselves a group of young lads, some ten years hence, thus proudly accounting for their orphanage—an orphanage which the country should see to is not desolate. Says one, "My father fell in beating back the invaders at Gettysburg." Says another, "My father fell on Lookout Mountain, fighting above the clouds." Says a third, "My father suffered Martyrdom in Libby Prison." Says another, "My father went down in the Cumberland." And yet another, "My father was rocked into the long sleep below the wave, in the iron cradle of the Monitor." And there will be hapless lads who will listen in mournful envy, saying in their secret hearts, "Alas, we have no part or lot in such gloryings—Our fathers were rebels."

—Can you make a thorough-bred dog hum a tune? No, but it is the easiest thing in the world to make a horrid cur-sing.