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## The Deseret News:

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### ADVERTISEMENTS

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## By Telegraph.

New York, 3.

By Steamer Hansea, Southampton, 28. The Army and Navy Gazette says, it is unbecoming British officers to engage in blockade running and to treat the Queen's proclamation of neutrality with contempt.

Italy.—It is proposed to transfer the capital to Naples. The vetoed bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence, passed by 317 to 70.

Japan.—The Prince Nagata agreed to open Simonski Straits and not rebuild the demolished forts, also to pay the allied expedition their expenses.

Spain.—Duke has resigned the presidency of the Council. The Marquis of Veluma has succeeded. The Epoca says, Spanish duty is to defend the Papacy in coming to an understanding with France.

New York, 9.

The recent proceedings in the South Carolina Legislature look very much as though that state, in consistency with her ingrained secession doctrines, was about to secede from the Empire of Jeff. Davis. Resolutions have been introduced in that body, denouncing as unconstitutional, Davis' propositions to emancipate the slaves and abridge the freedom of the press, declaring that States are not subject to the Richmond Government and advising the other States not to submit to its usurpations.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th, reports that no new movements have been made in the direction of Grahamsville. The Federal troops engaged consisted of four regiments of Whites and four of blacks. About 1,300 men found on the field, dead and wounded.

St. Johns, 9.

A destructive fire occurred at Indian town, a suburb of St. Johns, 90 dwellings were burned, and at least 300 people rendered houseless.

Vicksburg, 4.

Gen. Dana, by a successful expedition from Vicksburg, destroyed the Mississippi Central railroad for 30 miles above Big Black crossing including the Long bridge. At that place, the enemy was found in force, but the work was thoroughly done, and the troops returned to Vicksburg. Loss, 5 killed, 41 wounded and missing. Twenty-five hundred bales of cotton, valued at \$300,000, and other public property was destroyed.

The Tribune says, a few days ago General Stevens, commanding at Harper's Ferry, sent out a scouting party of 30 men, in the direction of Waterford, Long county, to watch Mosby, who was reported by citizens, etc., to be preparing for a raid into Maryland.

At Waterford, our cavalry struck the head of Mosby's force, and a skirmish ensued, in which we lost 70 killed, wounded and captured; the rebels, who outnumbered us three to one, lost equally as many. Among their killed was Capt. Monjoy, one of Mosby's ablest officers. At Leesburg, on their return, the party gobbled up a member of the rebel General Gordon's staff.

Nashville, 10.

The Federal loss in the battle at Franklin is greater than was at first supposed. It is ascertained, by official report, to be about 2,000, a large proportion slightly wounded.

The rebel Gen. Cheatham, whose headquarters were at the residence of Mrs. A. V. Burr, was shelled out from there yesterday by our batteries, and the house is reported destroyed.

New York, 11.

By the Canada, Liverpool, 25. Lord Lyons had not resigned, but was going home on a six months' furlough.

It is said the Florida was taken by surprise, with everything on board, and her papers may be found implicate many foreign officials in sympathy with the rebels.

The Daily News publishes a letter from Goldwin Smith, dated at Boston, which is highly complimentary to the recent election. He regards the defeat of the Democrats as a great escape from trouble between England and America.

Spooner, the well known Protestant leader in the House of Commons, is dead.

Gales had been prevailing on the English coast, and there were numerous shipwrecks.

ITALY.—The Chamber of Deputies had adopted a bill reducing the enrollment of public officers. The Senate had passed the financial bill.

SPAIN.—Election returns shows results favorable to the ministry, four to one.

An official Berlin paper regards Lord Napier's appointment to the Court of Berlin as favorable to the future friendly intercourse of Prussia and England.

Cobden addressed a great meeting at Rochdale on the 23d. He favored non-intervention in either European or American affairs, advocated the war in America, asked why the South, as in other cases of rebellion, had not put forth its grievances.

The reason, he thought, was that they had but one, they wanted to consolidate, perpetuate, and extend slavery. Instead of stating their grievances, they simply demanded to be let alone. This is the cry that has secured so much European sympathy for the insurrection. He regarded the peaceable Presidential election as one of the most sublime spectacles in the whole history of the world and said that the people that could do that, had given the world a spectacle such as never was presented before to any other people. They had resolved, notwithstanding their great sacrifices, that slavery should be abolished. He reiterated his belief that he should not live to see two independent States on the continent of North America.

The Herald's London letter says, responsible parties are making arrangements for the speedy construction of the telegraph to America, by way of Greenland and Iceland.

The exchange of prisoners, which was broken off at Savannah a short time ago, is now progressing as rapidly as practicable in Charleston harbor. In consequence of this arrangement the bombardment of the city of Charleston is temporarily suspended and will not be resumed until the exchange is concluded. The bombardment ceased on Sunday morning, 4th inst., and the operations of transferring prisoners was soon after begun. It was expected that two or three weeks would be required to complete the exchange.

Nashville, 12.

The official reports from Gen. Rossau at Murfreesboro, concerning the recent battles, are just received. The railroad south of Murfreesboro is believed to be uninjured, as also the road between Murfreesboro and Dunvill's Creek. Five miles north from there, to Lavergne, the road is destroyed.

Block House 5 and 6 have been abandoned by the garrison. The enemy surrounded them, but they bravely fought their way out and reached Murfreesboro without loss.

On the 4th the Blockhouse at Orvill's creek was attacked by the rebel Gen. Bates' division, with a battery of artillery. Seventy-four shots were fired at it, doing no damage. The same afternoon three regiments with the second artillery went from Murfreesboro under Gen. Milroy. The enemy's force was unknown. Our troops attacked and routed the enemy. The Federal loss was four killed and 40 wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown. Night coming on, our forces retired to the fort.

On Monday last, the enemy were reinforced by two regiments of infantry, and 2,500 cavalry under Farrenham in person. During Tuesday and Wednesday the enemy demonstrated against the forts at Murfreesboro and the town, coming up within a mile of the forts and skirmishing heavily.

On Wednesday the enemy's infantry moved around to Wilkinson, about 11 miles north west of the fortress, where Negly's command was formed at the

battle of Stone river. Seven regiments and a battery were sent out on the Salem pike, who encountered the enemy near the Wilkinson pike, entrenched behind breast works of logs and rails. The rebels were utterly routed and driven off in great confusion. Forrest's cavalry making race against time in their hurry to escape. Our loss was 30 killed and 175 wounded. The enemy's loss largely exceeded ours. We captured 207 prisoners including 18 commissioned officers. Two twelve pounder Napoleons were captured and are now in position in the fort.

Just previous to Milroy's attack on the rebels, Buford's division of cavalry attacked Murfreesboro, and entered the town, shelling it, and destroyed many houses. Rossau with a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery, drove the enemy out of town and they have not made their appearance since.

Gen. Granger is reported all right at Stevenson, Alabama. The weather is cold and there are no movements. Persons from the rebel lines report intense suffering among the troops. All the carpets in the neighborhood have been taken up and made into blankets. The report seems to be gaining ground that the Tennesseans in Hood's army are willing to fight now, but will not again leave the State.

Washington, 12.

Arrangements are rapidly being made to put the new 1st corps, under Gen. Hancock, into the field at the earliest moment. Many old and tried officers will be placed in command. Their names will be announced in a few days. Steps are being taken, which will induce each State to forward veterans to join this corps. It is said that arrangements are in progress by which State and other local bounties may be paid here to a veteran recruit, who may have himself credited to any particular locality he may prefer. For any veteran sent to Washington, to be accredited to any army, a certificate will be given.

It is to the interest of all localities to send on as many veterans as possible—as they are not subject to the draft, and hence can be properly accredited to the particular locality. The government bounties given to veterans of the 1st corps are given to no others. Superior inducements are therefore offered to enlist in this corps. The time to put it in the field is short, and localities must be prompt to forward men and thus take advantage of the government bounties to fill their quotas. It is only necessary to take a veteran recruit to the Provost-Marshal, who will forward him free of expense to Washington. Let it be remembered that these veterans soldiers are not subject to the draft and any one enlisted is clear gain in the quota of any future draft.

Louisville, 12.

The rebel Gen. Lyon crossed the Cumberland river with his command on Sunday at Yellow creek, about 20 miles below Clarksville. His force is reported about 2,500. When last heard from, he was moving towards Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and threatening that place.

Breckenridge's position seems to be in doubt. A loyal gentleman whose reliability is vouched for, says he is at Sparta, Tennessee, with about 10,000 men.

New York, 14.

The World's special has an account of a battle in front of Savannah on Saturday, the 10th, which says, a correspondent direct from a loyal resident in Richmond has arrived. He says that twenty thousand of Sherman's men, at an early hour, had crossed the Ogechee river, below Bloomingdale, twelve miles south of Savannah, and were massing between that point and Telfair, the left wing extended so as to cut the Charleston and Savannah railroad. Communication had been effected, preceding this, with Foster, who was rapidly advancing on Grahamsville. The rebels retreating from their strong positions south of the Poctaligo bridge, were evidently alarmed at finding themselves threatened both in front and rear by a superior force. Sherman, who was on the field, found himself confronted by a large force of regulars and militia entrenched. A battle began early in the day, and was contested with great fury on both sides; the garrison of Savannah, numbering 12,000

veterans, in participation. Toward noon, a grand charge was made by the Union troops, which carried some works on the enemy's left and centre, threatening to cut him off from the inlet and city. This was followed by an advance of the whole line, which doubled up the rebel forces in confusion; they fell back to the rear of Savannah. Our troops pursued them to Telfair on the south, and at corresponding distance along the upper railroad; there our troops rested, finding the enemy's works very strong, and our men, from a heavy march on the previous night and severe fighting, being worn out. The loss was severe on both sides, 2,500 Union, and between 3,000 and 4,000 rebels, among whom were fully 1200 prisoners, including many officers of rank; colors, cannon, small arms, wagons and caissons were captured. Smith, Hardee and Cobb were in command of the rebels, whose loss at first was less than ours, owing to their protection; but, at the close of the action they suffered tremendously. It is believed that all the rebels at the head of the inlet—four or five thousand, will be captured; the facts, says the World's correspondent, have been carefully concealed by the rebel authorities, and the greatest consternation prevailed at Charleston. The last word left Sherman close to the coast, and either able to form a junction with Foster and the fleet, or attack Savannah with prospects of success.

The Tribune's special says—Warren's mission was to destroy the Weldon road and bridge, as far as possible, and discover and destroy the new cross road from the Weldon to the Danville road, which Grant knew was in process of construction, and was designed to serve Richmond with supplies from the south. It was ruined by Warren.

The Tribune's army of the Potomac special thus sums up the results of Warren's expedition: Making a rapid march of fifty miles, he destroyed three important bridges and over twenty miles of railroad, a large amount of forage and other stores, and burned the Sussex Court House, captured a score or two of prisoners, and will reach camp tomorrow, having sustained but a trifling loss.

New York, 13.

A new rebel ram has come down the Tombigbee river and is now at Selma, having her armor plating put on, and is reported to be a very formidable engine of war, of the pattern and style of the ram Tennessee, captured by us during the Fort Morgan bombardment, and is expected to arrive at Mobile at an early date. There are said to be seven rams and gunboats inside of the obstruction, beside some water batteries. The obstructions are of a very strong and almost impassable nature, with large piles driven into the earth some eight feet beneath the water. It will require skill and daring to overcome these rebel means of defense.

It is said there are no less than four or five blockade runners at Mobile, all eagerly waiting to escape.

Washington, 14.

Admiral Lee reports to the Navy Department, under date of Dec. 8, that Lieutenant Chandler Fitch defeated and drove the left wing of Hood's army, on the Cumberland river, on the 4th inst., with heavy loss to the rebels, including several of their prominent officers, also recaptured two transports from the enemy.

New York, 14.

The Eagle, from Havana on the 10th, brings Vera Cruz dates of the 2d. Papal Nuncio arrived on the 29th, and was received with high honors. The Emperor has ordered a reduction of fifty per cent. on imports. Duties on foreign importations are to cease.

Private advices state that Mazatlan was evacuated by the Juarists, and occupied by the Imperialists.

A general order from Gen. Dix's headquarters, says, information having been received that the rebel marauders who were guilty of murder and robbery at St. Alban's have been discharged, and that other enterprises are actually in preparation in Canada, the Commanding-General deems it due to the people of the frontier towns to adopt the most prompt and efficient measures for the security of their lives and property. All military

[Concluded on page 93.]