

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 12.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863.

VOL. XIII.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati, 28.

The Commercial's correspondent gives a less gloomy account of the battles in Georgia than those given by other correspondents; our loss in artillery and baggage is greatly exaggerated; all our divisions fought well.

The army was drawn up around Rossville, on Monday, in good order, awaiting an attack, but the enemy, declining to offer battle, the army fell back to a strong position around Chattanooga. There is no lack of guns, ammunition and provisions.

St. Louis, 28.

It is reported that the steamer Florida has been sold at Brest, and that a new vessel awaits her crew at Liverpool. The London Times, editorially, strongly favors the detention of the two rams until they are cleared of suspicions.

Washington, 28.

Gen. Hooker left Washington to-day to enter on active service.

Efforts are being made to obtain the consent of the administration that Gen. W. B. Campbell be inaugurated Governor of Tennessee, on the ground that he was voted in on the first Tuesday in August, the day fixed by law for the election of Governor; it is claimed that he received all the votes cast. It is urged that the people of the State, having a civil Governor, would have no difficulty in reorganizing the entire State government immediately.

Chicago, 29.

Cincinnati, 28.—News from Knoxville to Thursday reports Burnside still there. There are no signs of rebel movements there.

New York, 29.

Special Times advices, received from the army of the Potomac, represent all quiet up to yesterday morning.

It is calculated that the expenditure of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, amounts to somewhere in the neighborhood of three hundred and seventy-five millions. The clothing bureau alone swallows upwards of a hundred million.

A special to the World says it is stated in well informed circles that Rosecrans had been reinforced, up to Saturday, with about eighteen thousand men.

A special to the Tribune says the recent arrangements for exchange, between General Meredith and Commissioner Ould, embraces all prisoners captured up to September 1st, 1863, amounting to about twenty-four thousand, and leaves at least forty thousand in our hands. The terms of cartel are the same as before.

Headquarters, army of the Potomac, }
27, and 28 }

Everything is looking quiet.

The enemy is centered at Orange Court House and at Beat Grove Court House, and is based on Gordonsville. Their vigilance at all points seems unusual.

New York, 29.

The steamer Clinton, from New Orleans, brings papers to the 20th.

The rebel steamer Alice Vivian was captured. There were female bread riots in Mobile. The Governor ordered the seventeenth Alabama to put down the disturbance, but they refused; the Mobile cadets then essayed it, but were forced to fly by the women. Peace was finally restored. The rioters openly declared they would burn the city, if some means were not devised to relieve their distress.

The paroled Vicksburg prisoners at Mobile are suffering greatly; they declare that if they are ever forced into the field they will desert in the first battle.

Fortress Monroe, 29.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 26th, says that after two distinct efforts to capture Chattanooga the enemy still hold it, and are strengthening their strong position. In the meanwhile the situation in Northern Virginia has become critical; the enemy is preparing for a general attack on the Rapidan, and is massing forces at Culpepper, and is also encroaching on the Rappahannock and river, which shows a determination to fight.

New York, 29.

The schooners Ireland, John J. Houseman, Alexandria and Alliance, some of them laden with government stores, had all been captured by the rebels on the Chesapeake since the 23d. The first three were plundered and run ashore; the crews of all the vessels were put aboard the Alliance; she was last seen off Sand Shoals, bound south.

Fort Monroe, 29.

From Richmond papers: Atlanta, Ga., 25.—Gen. Rosecrans sent in two flags of truce, asking permission to bury his dead and relieve his wounded. Bragg rejected both of them.

Leavenworth, 29.

Gov. Gamble having authorized Col. Moss, of Liberty county, to arm men in Platte, Clay and Clinton counties, he has armed mostly returned rebel soldiers and men under bonds;

Moss' men are now driving Union men out of Missouri.

Over a hundred families crossed the river to-day; many wives of Union soldiers have been compelled to leave. Four or five Union men have been murdered by Moss' men; a perfect reign of terror exists.

Advices have been received from Washington to the effect that Kansas will be made a separate department, under the command of Gen. Curtis.

Five days' later advices from Western Arkansas state that the rebels Coffee and Hunter are encamped on Coonskin prairie, Mo., with 1,000 men, and that Kirby Smith was at Arkadelphia with the main body of the rebel army, said to number 25,000.

Gen. Cabell, with the Texas troops and Arkansas conscripts, had joined him.

The powder mill at Arkadelphia, containing upwards of a hundred thousand kegs of gunpowder, exploded on the 16th; this loss was regarded by the rebels as most fatal.

Great disaffection exists against Kirby Smith.

Gen. Cabell is regarded as the best man in the State.

Gen. Blunt is at Fort Scott, organizing new Kansas regiments, which he expects to lead to Texas in a few days.

Negroes are arriving at Leavenworth in large numbers to join the colored regiments.

New York, 29.

By City of Washington from Liverpool, 10, Queenstown, 17. The emancipation society had written to Russell, thanking him for stopping the rams in the Mersey, and begging him not to lose sight of movements on the Clyde.

The Times editorially expresses satisfaction that the iron clads in the Mersey would not be allowed to leave, till something more is known of their ownership and destination.

The Times lectures the Canadians on annexation to the States, and says they are free to do as they like, but argues that they have nothing to gain, everything to lose by such a step.

The Russian replies to the western powers had been delivered; they indicate that the Czar is immovable on the Polish question. The six points are agreed to, and further discussion is superfluous. Russia assumes the full responsibility of her acts.

New York, 30.

A Times letter says that some days since a guerrilla force of 1500 men, under Col. Logan, were operating on the Mississippi; their only aim seems to be to destroy what little is left on the plantations. Logan and some of his men made a dash upon the vicinity of Natchez, and burned 500 bales of cotton almost within the suburbs of the city. The cotton belonged to planters who were awaiting an opportunity to bring it within the Federal lines.

The Times special says the 20th and 21st army corps have been consolidated and will be called the 4th corps; they are to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. Granger. The War Department has ordered a court of enquiry to investigate the conduct of Generals McCook and Crittenden in the late battles near Chattanooga. We understand that Rosecrans made serious complaints against them.

The enforcement of the death penalty in the army of the Potomac is rapidly decreasing the number of deserters.

Conscripts and substitutes are arriving in considerable numbers, also deserters who are forwarded to their regiments for trial and punishment.

A special to the Herald states that General Schenck had been removed from the command of the Middle Department; Gen. Tyler is to take command of that department.

Everything along the lines has been quiet since Thursday. There is no indication of an immediate movement, unless by the enemy's forces, which we are fully prepared for.

The New York Herald's Morris Island letter reports the arrival of two or three divisions of Lee's army in Charleston; Beauregard's forces now number twenty-five or thirty thousand men; Evans' division is known to be with him.

On the 24th one of our heavy rifle guns opened for a while on Fort Johnson with great effect.

Washington, 30.

The Missouri Delegation had an interview with the President, and presented an address containing the alleged grievances. They asked a change of military commanders. The President promised to give the subject a careful consideration, and to furnish a reply as soon as practicable. The address is signed by seventy persons; among other things they ask the immediate restoration of the military control of Missouri to the hands of national officers, and the discharge of all the enrolled militia of the State from any further service, at the arbitrary will of Governor Gamble; and further asked that, in the place of Schofield, a commander be assigned to the Department whose sympathies will be with Mis-

souri's loyal suffering people, and not with slavery proclivities; they say that Schofield identified himself with their administration, and that his policy has been shaped to conform to Gamble's proslavery and conservative views; that from his accession to command matters have grown worse and worse in Missouri, till now they are in a more terrible condition than they have been any time since the outbreak of the rebellion. They ask the appointment of Butler who, they believe, would restore peace under less than sixty days.

New Orleans, 20th.

Deserters state that Kirby Smith has proclaimed himself military dictator of Louisiana and Texas, and has issued a proclamation calling out 3,000 negroes and conscripting all whites between sixteen and sixty.

Washington, 30.

Richmond papers, 28th, contain a dispatch from Bragg in which he relates that he captured, in the late battles, 7,000 prisoners, 2,000 of whom were wounded; 1,000 small arms, 26 pieces of artillery and 25 colors. The same papers state that a battle in Virginia is contingent on Meade's advance, and that at no time during the war has Lee occupied so strong a defensive position as at present.

Chicago, 10 a. m., 1.

A Mobile dispatch, 26th, to the New Orleans Era, says that a most disastrous reverse has occurred to the Federals in Louisiana. This concurs with the rumors that Gen. Weitzel had been defeated and killed by Gen. Dick Taylor at Napoleon, Louisiana.

An Atlanta dispatch says that Bragg, in reply to Rosecrans' request for permission to bury his dead and relieve his wounded, said he had enough Yankee prisoners to bury the dead, and Yankee surgeons to attend to the wounded. Another Atlanta dispatch reports Gen. Wheeler with his cavalry across the Tennessee. Another dispatch, same date, reports Lookout Mountain held by Hood's division, now under Gen. Jenkins. It is not supposed an assault will be made; as we command the situation we need not sacrifice our troops. Rosecrans has two lines of defense 600 yards apart. Gen. Longstreet commands the river and railroad below Chattanooga. Our loss in killed and wounded does not exceed 12,000; the Yankee loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will reach 28,000.

Five Yankee hospitals are in our hands, full of wounded.

Charleston, 27.

The enemy is evidently making himself impregnable on Morris Island.

Bristol, Tennessee, 28.

The enemy burned the railroad bridge at Carter station, twenty miles from here, on Saturday; he is evacuating the place and retreating in the direction of Knoxville; our forces are pursuing; our cavalry occupied Jonesboro at ten o'clock last night.

A Gordonsville dispatch, 28th, says the Federal force beyond the Rapidan is represented at sixty thousand effective men. Opinions are conflicting as to whether there will be a fight soon, or not.

New York, 1.

The Tribune says that Generals McCook and Crittenden are relieved of command and ordered to report at Indianapolis.

A Times letter from Queraro, Mexico, August 11th, says that Juarez and the government at San Luis Potosi are full of courage and hope; Gen. Dias has been appointed Commander in Chief; he has now a force of 8,000 men at San Luis, thoroughly organized and armed. Gen. Doblado, of Guanajuato, has 16,000 men also thoroughly organized and armed. Guerechato, Ajaca and other States are organizing forces, and the Juarez government will soon have 35,000 or 40,000 men in the field against the French, whom the Juarez government intend to fight now and ever. A Herald letter from San Luis Potosi, August 21st, says Gen. Doblado had been appointed Minister of War, and Zorzo de Tojoga Secretary of State, probably the two ablest men at present in the Mexican Republic. Gen. Negre has already given great trouble to the French and the States of Puebla and Lelascabo. The correspondent thinks that Mexico will be able to place a hundred thousand men in the field against the French.

Cape Race, 29.

The Europa has arrived. A letter from Richmond in the Confederate organ, speaks of the probable recall of the representatives of the South from England, on account of the attitude of the British General. The London Star fears it is the intention of the French government to speedily recognize the Confederate States, and adduces various acts and demonstrations to justify the belief. The Herald, advertizing to the rumored probable recall of Mason from London, says it is in consequence of the systematic rudeness with which he has been treated by Russell. The Herald thinks that it has been through the suggestion of Mr. Adams that Mr. Mason has been excluded from official intercourse with the British government.

PARIS.—The Opinion Nationale believes itself able to state that the bearing of the English Cabinet is that France may take possession of Mexico; it is strongly endeavoring to persuade the Emperor of Austria to consent to the acceptance of the throne by Maximilian. The same paper says a Mexican loan is spoken of, to be effected in London as soon as the Arch Duke is officially proclaimed the Emperor; it is also said that 800 Irishmen would be enrolled for service in the new empire. These statements caused a material improvement in Mexican securities in London.

The Russian reply to the English note is published. It professes an ardent desire to restore tranquility in Poland.

The Madrid Epoca asserts that the cabinets of Washington and Madrid have determined to submit the question of jurisdiction in Cuban waters to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians.

St. Louis, 3.

It is understood here that a plot has been discovered to burn all government transports on the western rivers; several men have been arrested and are now in irons. Upon one of them a cypher was found which, being translated, discloses instructions to destroy all the steamers that can be of any service to the government. The matter is being thoroughly investigated.

New York, 1.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, a report was made, from the committee to examine harbor defences, that a vessel would be exposed to a raking fire from 800 guns of the heaviest caliber, in its passage into this harbor, and they did not see how a hostile vessel could go through the narrows. The harbor is in a perfect state of defence.

Officers of the Russian fleet, four war vessels, which arrived here a few days since, had a most enthusiastic reception to-day.—Fifteen regiments formed, and the number of spectators along the route of the procession is said to have reached 100,000. At the City Hall an official welcome was tendered, and the guests reviewed the military. The whole affair passed off finely.

Washington, 1.

Mosby's cavalry are still sloshing around. On Monday they passed within a mile and a half of a detached camp of the 2nd Massachusetts Regiment, whose headquarters are at Centerville. They seem to have no fears of capture; they find but little trouble in penetrating our lines.

Chicago, 1.

An Indianapolis letter, 29th, says a large portion of the army of the Potomac is going to Chattanooga; the 11th and 12th army corps, Howard's and Slocum's, were passing through that city on Saturday and Sunday, and by this time are well on the way to Nashville. It was stated by soldiers that the 3d corps from Meade's army was also on the way Westward. A letter says up to present writing upwards of 25,000 troops have passed through here, and still they come. Aside from these Potomac troops, many other reinforcements are going forward to Rosecrans, many more than the public dream of. Howard and staff passed through on Sunday night.

Chicago, 10, a. m., 2.

Washington, 1.—The Richmond Examiner, 29th, has a long account of a raid by a Yankee force of 1,500 upon Bristol, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Col. Foster, 65th Indiana, was in command of the expedition, and it appears that the cavalry command of the rebel Col. Carter, who were guarding the town displayed the most ridiculous cowardice. Col. Foster destroyed a large depot of flour, ammunition and soldier's clothing, and burned the Railroad bridge over Beaver creek, also the trestle a mile or two southwest of the town of Richmond. The Whig, New York, 2.

The Herald's special says the latest official information from Rosecrans' army indicates that matters are progressing as favorably as can be expected; no apprehensions of disaster of any kind are entertained.

The World's special says, returned prisoners declare that A. P. Hill still commands the Richmond defences, with about 8000 men, and that Longstreet reinforced Bragg, three weeks since, with 28,000 men.

The Cabinet is said to be equally divided on the Missouri question; Blair is very active against the removal of Schofield.

A special to the Tribune is enabled, upon the best authority, to say that no draft for 600,000 men, nor any draft other than the one now progressing, is contemplated by the government.

Throughout Friday, Fort Moultrie and battery Bee on Sullivan's Island and battery Simpkins on James Island shelled the enemy on Morris Island; the fire became so hot that the Yankee working parties at Gregg and Wagner were completely checked in their digging operations for some time. In the afternoon two of their ammunition chests

[Concluded on page 99.]