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BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, 21.

Income accruing from professional and other sources than fixed investments is decided to be taxable.

It is officially announced that Gen. Foster will relieve Gen. Burnside in the command of the Department and the army of the Ohio; that Department will hereafter consist of the State of Kentucky north of the Tennessee River and such part of Tennessee as may be occupied by the troops of that army.

Washington, 21.

It is said Gen. Rosecrans will be or rather has been, assigned to the command of the Department of Baltimore; General Schenck will give up that command on the 1st of December, and take his seat in Congress; he was elected from Vandalia-ham's district.

The Post's New Orleans correspondent says Gen. Banks entered Brownsville on the 5th. A small force of rebels had burned the old United States Barracks there, a large amount of property, a part of the town, and fled on the 4th. Our prospects are good. Banks needs 12,000 more troops. The people are generally favorable to the Union.

The payment for all branches of public service for the fiscal year ending June 30th, is nine hundred and three million, which amounts to six hundred million for the army, sixty-six million for the Navy. A sufficiency of money has been placed in the hands of the paymaster to pay the troops the present month.

Philadelphia, 23.

The following is from a letter from Port Hudson, 3d, written by a Captain in the 7th regiment:—We have just received positive information that 1st Lieut. Coleman of New York, who was captured two months ago while out on a raid, was hanged within 24 hours afterwards, together with some 25 privates, colored, who were captured with him.

New York, 23.

Bank statement. Decrease in loans five million, decrease in specie one million, decrease in deposits six million.

A Morris Island letter, 10th, says 19 shells were fired into Charleston on the 17th, falling into the most populous portion of the city. On Sunday night a very heavy rebel fire was continuously poured into our batteries from the rebel works.

A Washington correspondent to the Post says an article, said to have been inspired by the War Department, says in determining on the employment of colored troops the Government became bound, by the highest moral obligations, to give our soldiers of that description every guarantee that they should be protected, cared for and treated in all respects like other troops in the service.

The rebel authorities, as soon as we placed colored regiments in the field, proclaimed the purpose of handing over their officers, when captured, to their several State authorities to be punished under their State laws as criminals engaged in inciting slave insurrections, and selling into slavery our colored troops, as they might perchance fall into their hands. So far as this Government has been able to learn and apprehend, they have rigidly carried out this threat formally promulgated in a message from the pen of Jeff Davis. It will be recollected that thus far nothing whatever has been ascertained as to the fate of such of our officers commanding colored troops as were captured at Milliken's Bend, Charleston, and Sabine Pass. If alive, the rebel authorities have them in secret dungeons, not having pretended to bring them to public trial under State laws; but the impression is irresistible that they have been murdered. It is also clear that our colored soldiers captured by them have shared the same fate, or have been reduced to slavery, the latter the most probable. The War Department seems to be firm on this point, it will not consent to a further exchange until it is made general, including all Union soldiers who have been captured. The President agrees with the War Department.

New York, 23.

An army of the Potomac letter says an order has been issued to immediately shoot all guerrillas as soon as captured.

Washington, 24.

It is understood that Gen. Sigel takes Gen. Schenck's place in command of Baltimore, after the latter takes his seat in the House.

Washington, 24.

The Star this p. m. contains the following account:

There was a brilliant preliminary movement by Gen. Thomas at Chattanooga, on the 23d. A reconnaissance in force made by Thomas had been completed in a most brilliant and successful maneuver; the object of the movement was to ascertain the strength of the enemy, also to occupy and hold the knolls in front of our left, half way between our lines and the Military Ridges. The principal attack was made by Gen. Hazen's brigade, supported on the left by Gen. Willich's

brigade, and on the right by the whole division. The entire brigade was visible from Fort Wood, where Hazen's line of battle was formed; the field being commanded by the heavy guns of the Fort, only one field battery was taken into action; this was planted on an elevated knoll in the centre of which Sheridan's line of battle was formed. Before the order to advance was given the troops moved out of their positions at 1 o'clock p. m., and remained in line three quarters of an hour in full view of the enemy; when every thing was ready, and orders to advance were given, Gens. Hazen and Willich pushed our simultaneously. The first shot was fired at 2 p. m., and in five minutes the lines of Gen. Hazen were hotly engaged, while the artillery in Fort Wood opened upon the rebel rifle pits and camp behind the line of fighting. The practice of our gunners was splendid, but elicited no reply; it was soon evident the rebels had no heavy artillery in that part of their entrenchments. Our troops rapidly advancing; as if on parade, and occupied the knolls on which the enemy were. A few moments later Gen. Willich, driving across the open field, carried the rifle pits in his front, whose occupants fled. Gen. Sheridan, moving through the forest stretched before him, drove in the rebel pickets and halted his advance in obedience to orders.

We have taken 200 prisoners and gained a position of great importance. Should the rebels still attempt to hold Chattanooga Valley, with the heights in our possession, a column moving to turn Missionary Ridge is secure from flank artillery.

Mobile, 19.

A letter received from a member of Gen. Green's staff announces the defeat of 2 Yankee columns in Louisiana. Gen. Franklin's Division encountered a portion of Gen. Dick Taylor's army under Gen. Green, near Alexandria, on the 5th; after a stubborn fight the Yankees were routed with the loss of their stores and 600 prisoners. Gen. Weitzel's division is reported to have been routed by Gen. Dick Taylor near Cloushee. The expedition is said to be abandoned; a portion of the troops have returned to Port Hudson and Baton Rouge.

New York, 25.

Fredericksburg heights are held by one division of Ewell's corps, which is the extreme right of the rebel army. Lee's left rests near Madison Court House, on this side the Rapidan.

Chattanooga, 24.

We are victorious, the enemy is routed; our loss is small, the enemy's heavy in prisoners. The enemy evacuated Lookout Mountain during the night; Hooker occupied it this morning. Hooker is said to have captured 2,000 prisoners in the assault on Lookout Mountain. Sherman attacked the enemy on Missionary Ridge this morning and gained that position with a complete victory. Gen. Coarse's Brigade led the assault; he was repulsed with heavy loss, and was wounded in the thigh. The second assault was made at 1:30 p. m.; Mathias Loomis, and Ramm's brigades were engaged; they nearly reached the summit of the hill and the enemy's works, when they were flanked, broke and retired; Mathias was wounded, and Col. Putnam, of the 93d Ohio, killed. The enemy being compelled to protect his right heavily, Grant attacked the weakened centre, and in an hour's hard fighting broke it and gained possession of the ridge. The main force of the enemy was driven north towards Sherman, who forced them to break up and flee across Chickamauga.

We have taken not less than 5,000 prisoners, perhaps as many as 10,000. Hooker will probably intercept the flying enemy in the vicinity of Rossville.

It is reported that we have taken a whole corps. Among the casualties are Lieut. Col. Espy, 68th Indiana; Maj. McCawly, 10th Iowa; Col. Omars and Lieut. Col. Stuart, 9th Illinois; Maj. Walker, 10th Missouri; Maj. Welch, 26th Illinois; Maj. Irmes, 6th Iowa; wounded; Maj. Irwin, 6th Iowa, killed; the list of killed and wounded cannot be obtained, as most of the killed were in Sherman's corps and remained at dark in the hands of the enemy.

Prisoners say that Bragg was on the Ridge just before it was taken. The successful storming parties consisted of Wood's and Baird's division on the left of the centre, and Johnson's and Sheridan's on the right of the centre.

Chattanooga, 25, 10 a. m.

The captured artillery is reported at about 40 pieces; Hooker captured 5 boxes of new muskets on Lookout Mountain.

We are in entire possession of the field, and have full control over the railroad and river to Bridgeport.

Our loss will not amount to over 300 killed and 2,500 wounded, in the three days operations. Our success has been most brilliant; the enemy is reported bivouacking 2 miles beyond Mission Ridge.

Col. Phelps, 38th Ohio, and Maj. Glass,

22d Indiana, are killed; Gen. J. C. Smith is reported wounded.

Chattanooga, 26.

Bragg's retreat from his position of last night is represented a perfect rout.

Sheridan reached Chickamauga Station at four this morning, and captured 500 prisoners, 4 guns and a number of pontoons. The enemy attempted to burn the bridge behind him, and partially succeeded; they burned the depot and all the stores at Chickamauga.

Sherman crossed Chickamauga this forenoon; Hooker was reported at Ringgold at 5 p. m. Captures and desertions are rapidly thinning the rebel army. The number of cannon captured, thus far reported are 52, including the celebrated Loomis battery lost at Chickamauga. Sherman's loss is much less than previously estimated; it will not exceed 500. Nearly 6,000 prisoners have been reported. Breckenridge's son and Maj. Wilson, his chief of staff, have been brought in; Breckenridge himself narrowly escaped. A strong column is in pursuit of the enemy; it is not improbable that another disastrous defeat will be forced upon him.

Washington, 26.

The following has been received from Chattanooga, 25, 7:15 p. m. To Halleck:—Although the battle lasted from early dawn till dark this evening, I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg. Lookout Mountain top, all the rifle pits, Chattanooga valley and Missionary Ridge entire have been carried, and are now held by us.

[Signed] GRANT.

Chattanooga, midnight, 25.

To Halleck:—The operations of to-day have been more successful than yesterday, having carried Missionary Ridge from near Rossville to the railroad tunnel, with comparatively small loss on our side, capturing about 40 pieces of artillery, and a quantity of small arms and camp and garrison equipment, besides the arms in the hands of the prisoners. We captured 2,000 prisoners, of whom 200 are officers of all grades from Colonel down. We will pursue the enemy in the morning. The conduct of officers and troops is everything that could be expected. Missionary Ridge was carried simultaneously at six different points.

[Signed] THOMAS.

Washington, 26.

Reports from Chattanooga, received at the War Department, represent that 3,000 prisoners were captured from the rebels yesterday, with 52 cannon, 5,000 stand of small arms, and 10 flags. The rebel forces were utterly routed, and to-day are in full retreat toward Dalton; they are burning bridges after them, to retard pursuit; they are also burning their depots and stores, and abandoning or destroying everything that will embarrass them in flight.

New York, 27.

A Herald dispatch states that the Army of the Potomac moves at daylight. The rebels have only a strong picket force with some artillery below Mitchell's Ford, their line extending along the south bank of the river from the vicinity of White's Ford to Mill Run, where it bends to the south following the west bank of Mill Run, which is strongly fortified. At the fords below Mill Run they merely have small detachments of troops with artillery, to prevent our scouting parties from crossing.

A battle is expected at Germania Ford or Jacob's Mills, perhaps at both places. The corps of A. P. Hill has the left of the rebel line, and that of Ewell the right. On Monday Gen. Gregg with his division of cavalry, according to orders issued the evening previous, crossed the Rapidan at Ellis Ford with his whole command, capturing a few prisoners and driving the rebel pickets back with some loss. When he had perfected his crossing he received countermarching orders, and was obliged to recross to this side.

Washington, 27.

Headquarters here have received a despatch from Gen. Grant, dated Chattanooga, 27th, 10 a. m., stating the rout of the enemy is complete; they abandoned their wagons, caissons and pieces of artillery were found everywhere. He thinks that Bragg's loss in artillery is fully 60 pieces. A large number of prisoners were captured. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning; Grant says he starts for there in a few hours.

New York, 27.

The Tribune's special says it is feared that the clothing and provisions sent by our Government to the Union prisoners never reached them, but have been sent to Lee's army. One who saw the prisoners, some 2,000 on their way to Danville, says they had not a blanket; all were filthy and ragged. It is Gen. Merideth's opinion also that the rebels have broken faith in this matter.

Washington, 27.

The army of the Potomac moved early yesterday morning towards the Rapidan, and Headquarters followed at 7 o'clock. The

army advanced in three columns, to cross at as many different fords.

Richmond papers, 24th, declare that war is the sole policy of the South, and mention with considerable bitterness that one or two papers in Georgia as well as in North Carolina, are advocates of peace.

A Washington despatch to the Herald states that a large amount of cotton amounting, it is believed, to nearly two million bales, has accumulated at Atlanta, Ga., belonging to the people and the rebel Government. It is expected that Grant intends making a rapid movement on that point; it will be difficult to remove any considerable portion of this cotton to save it from capture.

New York, 27.

A Tribune special says, although Burnside is invested by forces in position on the north side of Knoxville, and although no direct advances have been received from him during the last two days, it is believed that the measures Grant has taken for his relief will be successful, and that his assailants will soon find themselves on the defensive, with a fair prospect of being taken prisoners, or forced into an inglorious retreat.

Very full semi-official despatches, descriptive of operations yesterday in front of Chattanooga, were received here to-day; they speak in terms of most enthusiastic admiration of the conduct of our troops, particularly of the divisions of Gens. Wood and Sheridan, now embraced in the command of Gen. Hooker; these men, excited by their success in carrying the rifle pits on the slope of Missionary Ridge, which they had been ordered to take at all hazards, rushed up the precipice beyond and carried the crest of the hill, capturing some 30 cannon and 1000 prisoners. Neither Grant nor Thomas believed the hill could be carried by direct attack, and no orders for assault were given; the officers were almost literally swept along in a current of soldiers. The hill, besides being exceedingly steep, was enfiladed by artillery; both to the right and left.

The number of rebels taken prisoners is reported at 3,500, but it will be largely increased by stragglers, of whom large numbers are still coming in this morning.

Bragg's forces are this morning massed near Rossville, in the forks of Chickamauga creek, to the left of the position just won by our army.

A special Washington despatch, to the Philadelphia Enquirer, says its correspondent at the front reports telegraphic communication with Meade complete. Should Meade succeed in getting possession of the Virginia Central Railroad and the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, he will be able to establish a new and shorter line of communication for himself, at the same time cutting off the main line of the enemy's communication with Richmond; Lee must then either fight, or attempt to reach Richmond by a circuitous route; the heights of Fredericksburg will then be within Meade's grasp, and with this strong hold in his power, and a short line of Railroad for supplies, he may move rapidly on Richmond, reaching there in five or six days. This army is well supplied with pontoons to cross the small streams on the route.

A special to the Tribune, Washington, 27, 12:30 p. m., says advices received this morning by the War Department, from Grant, state that the pursuit of the rebels was continued yesterday by Hooker and Thomas. Bragg attempted to make a stand at Chickamauga Station, but was again forced back; the rebels are in full retreat on Dalton.

In the several battles just fought before Chattanooga, we have captured 7000 prisoners at least.

The Republican has the following in an extra:—The army of the Potomac advanced yesterday morning, and undoubtedly crossed the Rapidan without much opposition; as the firing was heard at Beaton Station it commenced at 9 o'clock and kept up until 3 p. m., the sound receding a little the time till it was scarcely heard, an evidence that Lee is retreating towards Richmond.

Richmond papers have the following:

Charleston, 20.

Between 2 and 3 this p. m. the enemy in several barges approached Sumter; upon being hailed from the fort they discharged several volleys of musketry, which were replied to by the garrison; the engagement lasted from 15 to 20 minutes, when the barges withdrew; Moultrie, Bee and Johnson also opened on the barges; it is not known what damage was done them.

Charles'ca, 21.

Last night 18 shells were thrown into the city; ten buildings were struck, no person injured. The fire on Sumter continued heavy during the night. A spirited fight between batteries Gregg and Wagner, and Bee, Johnson and Moultrie took place this p. m. Gregg opened heavily on Moultrie, and Wagner on Johnson; our fire was remarkably accurate, compelling the enemy to leave their guns. The contest closed at dark. The firing on Sumter continues heavy.