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BY TELEGRAPH.

Indianapolis, 23.

The Union State Convention unanimously passed resolutions endorsing the Administration and recommending the nomination of Lincoln for re-election.

Governor Morton was nominated for re-election by acclamation. The Convention was very large, every portion of the State being represented.

Chicago, 24.

The Provost Marshall's report shows a total of 3,276 deserters from Johnston's army in January and the first half of February.

Gen. Palmer pushed a detachment into Lafayette to day, driving the enemy out of Ringgold on the 22nd. Gen. Palmer's forces occupied Ringgold to-day and drove out the small rebel patrol found at Caloosa station, two miles distant; but did not pursue. This town is a perfect ruin. But 7 families remain out of a former population of 3,000.

Baltimore, 24.

The following is from Richmond papers: Mobile, 15.

Official news from Fort Gaines says: Seven mortar boats and four gunboats fired 165 shells at Fort Powell yesterday. Seven or eight struck, but no damage was done. Her officer quarters were mostly demolished.

A demonstration was made to land at Don-phin's Island, but was not carried out.

The rebel Congress adjourned on Friday, to meet again in May.

The Charleston Mercury of the 15th says, on the 9th the enemy crossed from Folly and Cinwah Islands to Seabrook Island, driving our small force back to Handover and holding their position until the 11th, when the enemy advanced. In the mean time, however, Gen. Coquel arrived with reinforcements. An engagement ensued, lasting 40 minutes and resulting in the enemy retreating in much confusion and burning all the houses as they retreated. By night-fall they crossed back to Kinwah, burning the bridge behind them.

Charleston, 11.

It is reported that Gen. Finnegan repulsed the enemy's force at Lake City. Finnegan's reinforcements had not reached him.

Another dispatch states that Gen. Wise had repulsed the enemy on John's Island and is in pursuit.

The Savannah News says there is little apprehension for the result of the Florida expedition. Ample arrangements have been made to prevent any extensive advance.

The Examiner of the 18th announces the dispatch of the first installment of Yankee prisoners on the 17th to Americus, Ga., a new prison port. Five or six thousand are to be sent there at the rate of 400 or more daily.

New York, 24.

The Hecla, from Liverpool on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th, has arrived.

The Parliamentary news is unimportant.

In Holstein, affairs are under control of the German Diet. Prussia has positively declared that she would respect the integrity of Denmark. It is fully confirmed that the Danes had retreated from Schleswig, and evacuated Daunerwerk and blown up their works at Missunde. The Germans followed the Danes to Flensburg, when the latter retreated towards Duppel. Several severe engagements had taken place, with considerable loss on both sides. The Germans secured great booty and a large number of prisoners. According to some authorities the Danish possession of Schleswig is ended. It is thought the Danes will make a formidable stand at Duppel, where they will be supported by the fleet. Great anxiety existed at Copenhagen; caused by the Danish retreat.

The English journals continue to be very anti-German. The Conservatives hold that Earl Russell is responsible for the Danish reverses.

Liverpool, 10.

The Prussians had occupied Flensburg. The Austrian losses there were 11,000.

Earl Russell stated in the Lords that Minister Adams thought it prudent to withhold Mr. Seward's offensive dispatch. Derby was indignant because it had never been presented. Laird said that America had not made any demand for indemnity for the Alabama's doings.

New York, 24.

The City of Washington has arrived with dates one day later.

Russell and Palmerston both had made explanations relative to the Danish question, denying the right of Austria and Prussia to abrogate the treaty of 1852.

Both Houses of the Rigsrath had adopted resolutions exhorting the people to tranquility and order and pledging itself to an energetic defense of the country. An address to the king was voted.

The Austrian headquarters on the 9th were at Farrap—the Prussians at Flensburg.

The Germans have decided to raze Dennerwerk.

It was rumored that the Prussians had at-

tacked the Danes at Duppel and lost 500 men. The Danes in great numbers had arrived at Alsen. Duke Frederick had been proclaimed at Flensburg. It is reported that Denmark had proposed a European Congress.

Relative to Schleswig the Times says, the Danes have lost everything in Schleswig except their honor.

The Post says the situation is an informal suspension of hostilities and the time has arrived for a basis of arrangements to be discussed.

The Herald contends if Austria and Prussia repudiate the treaty of London, a general war can hardly be avoided. Other continental news is unimportant.

London, 11.

The Florida left Brest on the night of the 9th. It was supposed that the Kearsage would pursue.

The Danish Rigsrath had voted an address to the army in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Marshal Wrangle had issued a proclamation declaring the authority of Denmark suspended in Schleswig.

The Vienna Bathsford says Denmark, by its anterior conduct and armed resistance, has abolished all treaties. The treaty of London no longer exists. Austria and Prussia are master of the policy towards Denmark.

Washington, 24.

The State department has received advices that the Court at St. John's has committed the Chesapeake pirates to prison to await a requisition from the United States authorities.

Cumberland Gap, 24.

A battalion of the 11th Tennessee cavalry and 3 companies of infantry attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry on the 22d, 5 miles east of here. Our forces were surprised and, it is believed, all but 2 companies of infantry were captured. At the same time the rebels attacked our outposts at Powell's bridge five miles south, but were repulsed three times, when our men retired.

Washington, 25.

Gov. Johnson and a delegation of Tennesseans had a long interview with the President yesterday, relative to the restoration of Tennessee to the Union. It is understood that while they did not favor the President's plan, their interview was mutually agreeable. The deputation expressed an opinion that Tennessee would soon be firmly reconstructed with a civil government.

Portland, 25.

In parliament, Derby attacked the government policy in regard to the Alabama and Laird's rams and intimated that the latter were seized under American menaces. He moved for a production of the papers relative thereto. Russell defended the government and declined to produce the papers pending legal inquiries.

Schleswig, 11.

It is stated that the Danes had evacuated Duppel and embarked their stores to Olsen island.

London, 12.

The Post says, the basis of England's proposition for an armistice is the evacuation by the Danes of Schleswig, except Olsen island.

New York, 25.

Specials say, of 30,000 veterans whose time expires within the next 9 months, 25,000 re-enlisted.

Specials also deny the report from England that Adams withheld any of Seward's dispatches from Russell on account of their offensiveness.

Knoxville, 24.

A reconnaissance in force under General Stoneman made on Monday night towards Sevierville, discovered rebel cavalry, which retreated beyond the French Broad.

Longstreet began to retreat on the 20th from Strawberry plains toward Bull's Gap, destroying a bridge, and, report says, his camp equipage. Schofield moved to the plains with the Union forces to-day. Rumors of a raid in Longstreet's rear are current, which are supposed to account for the precipitate retreat.

Tunnell Hill, Georgia, 24.

Our troops having advanced to Tunnell Hill on Tuesday, fell back in the evening 4 miles. Joe Johnston's command having abandoned its position, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the advance was again resumed. A portion of Baird's, Davis' and Johnson's forces were moving forward on the main road from Ringgold, while Cruft's command of Stanley's division marched by Coloosa Springs road, further to the left. No skirmishing of consequence took place.

At half-past 11, when our forces had reached the immediate vicinity of the town of Tunnell Hill, as soon as infantry in sufficient numbers to support the cavalry had arrived, a column of the latter advanced along the road in plain view of the Hill, on which the rebel cannon was planted the day before.

A rebel battery to the right of the Tunnell immediately opened, throwing a number of shell with great accuracy into our ranks.

Part of our artillery coming up, opened on the enemy with some effect, but lessened somewhat by an apparent imperfection in the shells—very few of which exploded. Two pieces of the 19th Indiana battery were afterwards placed in position to the left of the road and materially assisted in dislodging the rebel battery.

The infantry now advanced, taking the rebels on the right flank and boldly marched along the crest of Tunnell Hill, completely turning the enemy's works. Their left being also threatened by a portion of our forces, they fled and our whole line moving forward, occupied without further contest the ridge of Tunnell Hill.

The rebel works along the crest were of a tolerably formidable character.

At 4 in the afternoon, the rebels retreating along the Dalton road, our troops pursued within 3 miles of Dalton, where the rebels were found to be very strongly posted in a gorge through a high, precipitous range of mountains called Rocky Fall.

Our advance was met by a sharp musketry fire, which was vigorously replied to and the first rebel line driven back on the second. The enemy immediately opened a furious fire of shell from 6 pieces, compelling our skirmishers to retire. The fire was kept up till sundown—McCook's and Morgan's brigades taking up position at the mouth of the gorge.

Philadelphia, 26.

A special to the Bulletin from Chattanooga on Wednesday says: The movement against Tunnell Hill commenced on Monday, a strong column of infantry, preceded by cavalry, moved out from Chattanooga near the old battle field of Chickamauga and took the direct road for Tunnell Hill and Dalton. A party of rebel cavalry were driven in confusion across Chickamauga, through Ringgold Gap and Taylor's ridge by our advance under Col. Harrison. They rested that night at Ringgold and next morning the cavalry, in advance, had several lively skirmishes with the 1st Tennessee who were, however, continually pushed back until 4 in the afternoon, when our forces arrived in sight of Tunnell Hill. Here a good deal of fighting was done, but with little loss to either side.

Col. Harrison finding the enemy outnumbered him, fell back to his infantry supports and again pressed forward and drove the enemy out of the town of Tunnell Hill. The rebels had an entire brigade of cavalry, under Wheeler with 4 pieces of artillery, and opening with them checked further progress; as soon as our artillery arrived, its fire was directed principally at Boone's rebel cavalry who had advanced upon Col. Harrison's right. At dark, our forces retired about 4 miles to await supplies, in the meantime, Stanley's command advanced from the vicinity of Cleveland, preceded by cavalry under Col. Long of the 4th Ohio cavalry. The latter is said to have penetrated to within 3 miles of Dalton to-day.

Buzzard Roost, Georgia, 9.30 p.m., 25.

Gen. Craft is in the valley beyond Rocky Falls, where he found the enemy in heavy force and awaits reinforcements. Morgan and McCook are feeling the enemy at Buzzard Roost and skirmishing lively.

New York, 26.

St. Domingo advices state that the Spanish troops had taken possession of the towns of Norra and Barabona aided by two war steamers. The towns were in ashes when the troops entered.

Washington, 26.

The committee of conference on the Lieut.-Gen. bill, agreed to the Senate's amendment striking out the clause recommending Grant. The report was accepted. The bill passed the Senate and House and was signed by the President, who immediately issued a commission to Gen. Grant.

New York, 27.

The Times says the Fulton from Port Royal on Wednesday last, arrived here at a late hour last night, bringing information of a sad reverse to our Florida expedition. We are unable to give the details, because after the Fulton put out into the bay, she was boarded by a Provost Marshal, with orders from Gen. Gilmore to deprive the passengers of all private letters in their possession.

To passengers by the Fulton we are indebted for the following main facts of a battle on the afternoon of the 20th:

Our troops, under Seymour met the enemy 15,000 strong, 15 miles beyond Jacksonville and 8 miles from Sanderson on the line of the Jacksonville and Tallahassee railroad. The battle was desperately fought during 3 hours. At sun-set our forces overpowered by numbers, retired to Sanderson, taking with them the greater part of our wounded. Col. Friebe of the 8th United States was left dead on the field. Col. Reed, an Hungarian officer, was mortally wounded. All the officers of the Hamilton battery are wounded.

The Cosmopolitan arrived at Beaufort on Monday evening with 240 wounded. Colonel Reed is among them; who was still living. When the Fulton left on Wednesday, the ene-

my's loss was not known. They captured 5 guns. It is supposed that the troops were from Bragg's army. Hardee himself was on the field, having come to Florida on a visit to his family. Our loss is variously estimated at from 500 to 1,300.

New York, 27.

The Herald's correspondence, dated off Mobile on the 16th says: The Hartford with Admiral Farragut and 6 mortar schooners are with the fleet. It is rumored they will engage Fort Gaines to-day.

Deserters state there are 20,000 troops in and around Mobile. Two ironclads, the Tennessee and Nashville are in the harbor. The former mounts 10 guns.

Forty-five of the ring leaders in the recent mutiny at Fort Morgan are under sentence of death, if executed a feeling of horror will be engendered among the people that will seriously injure the rebel cause in Mobile.

Tunnell Hill, Ga., 26.

Early yesterday morning Generals Cruft and Baird crossed Tunnell Hill ridge with their commands and marched through the Gap in Rocky Falls range, driving the rebels from the Cleveland road into Rocky Falls valley, thus turning the strong position the enemy occupied on the road from lower Tunnell Hill to Dalton. On marching back again along the Cleveland road, our troops descended into Rocky Falls valley down which they swept, carrying all before them, until they arrived near the hill where the Cleveland road descended into the valley. At 11 in the morning, Col. Gross' brigade was ordered to charge the rebels on this hill, which they did in gallant style, driving the rebels before him.

The 9th Indiana battery immediately followed to the top of the hill, whence they carried on a fierce artillery fire for the remainder of the day. Infantry skirmishing continued until half-past 1, when Turchin's brigade of Baird's command, was ordered to drive the rebels from the hill, nearly opposite that occupied by Gross, the order was obeyed with a will, the brigade chasing the enemy from the foot of the hill across the summit; but when they reached the top they were met by a destructive fire from a superior force, posted half way down the other side, which compelled them to withdraw. The enemy did not attempt to follow.

This was the severest conflict of the day. Heavy skirmishing continued till night, when our troops began to retire and to-day we are no further advanced than Tunnell Hill. As a reconnaissance the affair was entirely successful. No further doubt remains as to the enemy's presence at Dalton in strong force, at least 4 divisions are there.

The country around Dalton is a succession of narrow valleys and rocky ridges exceedingly available for defensive purposes.

Part of Clayborne's division sent to reinforce Polk returned in time to take part in the fight.

Our whole loss will not exceed 300, that of the rebels greater.

New York, 27.

The United States Corvette, Housatonic was destroyed in Charleston harbor on the 18th by a rebel torpedo, it struck her star-board quarter and in a short time she sunk off Beachy inlet.

Newbern, N. C., 24.

Gen. Peck received information that it was the intention of the enemy to make another effort to dispossess us of our position in Newbern, with the assistance of 3 ironclads, which are nearly ready to move simultaneously down the Neuse to Roanoke.

Gen. Peck is taking measures to impede the progress of these ironclads, which are for the purpose of moving conjointly with the land forces on 3 of the most important points on these rivers, Newbern, Plymouth and Washington.

It appears to be the impression both inside and outside of our lines that Virginia is to be evacuated and the battle-ground to be transferred to North Carolina. Hence the desire of the enemy to make a desperate effort to obtain possession of this productive portion of the State and extensive water communication before Federal reinforcements arrive.

Intelligence has just been received that the enemy have hung 151 soldiers captured in a recent movement against Newbern, all of whom belonged to the 22d North Carolina volunteers. The report creates considerable excitement and if confirmed, must result in the hanging of the same number of rebels by Gen. Butler.

New York, 27.

The Times Paris letter says: Since Mercier's arrival from America he has joined his efforts with Mr. Dayton in setting the government right on the state of the American war, and is using his influence to prevent a breach of the international law in connection with Confederate ships in French ports. The decision of the government in the case of the Rappahannock has been changed. She is still to be detained.