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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, 12.

A destructive fire occurred at 9:30 this a.m., on the square bounded by Chatham square, on Matper and Dryer streets. Half a square was destroyed and a large number of families rendered homeless.

Cincinnati, 13.

The Times' Washington special says: Notwithstanding Burnside claims that he carried out all orders, Meade insists that he did not, but failed to attack when ordered, and to answer telegrams sent in the afternoon until the next morning. Not less than sixty-four dispatches were sent by Meade to Burnside. The latter claims that he expected Meade to be on hand to direct operations, which claim will not, it is believed, be allowed.

Leavenworth, 15th.

The Atchison Press has news from Little Blue, that the Indians on Sunday last commenced an indiscriminate murder of whites on that section of the stage route. The station keepers and settlers are all leaving, and the Overland Mail coaches have stopped running.

The Dacotah Union of the 2d, says everything of the nature of crops in the Missouri valley, from Fort Pierre to Sioux City, was ruined in the short space of two days, by grasshoppers, and says a supply of food must be imported to subside the people during the ensuing year.

St. Louis, 15.

A Fort Leavenworth dispatch says: The Indian outrages continue in northern Kansas. People in the northwestern counties have been murdered, crops destroyed and stock driven off. The evidence accumulated shows that all or nearly all the tribes on the plains are banded together for war. Gen. Blunt issued orders that no arms or ammunition be sold them, and notified all officers having authority over the Indians, not to allow them to leave their reservations for the west. That such acts will be taken as a proof of hostility, and they will be treated accordingly.

Cincinnati, 15.

Commercial's Atlanta correspondent gives an account of the fight on the 6th, in which the 22d corps lost over 500 men in a partially unsuccessful assault on the enemy's line. At last accounts (Aug. 8th) our lines advanced three miles north-west of Atlanta, and within half a mile of the Macon road.

The Gazette has Atlanta advices of the 10th. Since Schofield's movements on the 5th to reach the Macon road, nothing important has been done; these movements have been partially successful, and the right of the line has assumed position three miles north of the east point and about a mile from the railroad. The line thence extends north around the city to the Chattanooga road. Sherman is making gradual approaches and is very near the enemy's works, with works nearly as strong as theirs. It is thought Hood has received reinforcements.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, 14th. Gen. Burnside was relieved yesterday, and left his command last evening. Gen. Wilcox temporarily commands the 9th corps.

Indianapolis, 15.

The rebels, estimated at 1,500 under Col. Johnson, captured 3 steamers at Shawnee-town, Illinois, on Saturday. These boats were loaded with Government cattle, which were ferried across into Kentucky.

Washington, 15.

The following is official: Flag ship Hartford, Mobile Bay, August 5: I have the honor to report to the Department that this morning I entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering the rebel ram, Tennessee and some gunboats of the enemy, viz: The Selma, Morgan and Gaines.

The attacking fleet was under way by 5.45 a. m., in the following order:

The Brooklyn, with the Octarora on her port side; the Hartford, with the Meta Comet; the Richmond, with the Port Royal; the Lackawanna, with the S minole, the Monongahela, with the Tecumseh; the Osage, with the Itasca; the Oneida, with the Galera. The starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the monitors or iron clads.

Fort Morgan opened upon us at 10 minutes past 7 o'clock, and soon after the action became lively. As we steamed up the main ship channel, there was some difficulty ahead, and the Hartford passed on ahead of the Brooklyn. At 40 minutes past 7 the Tecumseh was struck by a torpedo and sank, going down very rapidly and carrying with her all her officers and crew, with the exception of her pilot and eight or ten men who were saved by a boat sent from the Meta Comet which was alongside.

The Hartford had passed the boats before. At 8 o'clock, finding myself raked by the rebel gunboats, I ordered the Meta Comet to east off and go in pursuit of them. One of them (the Selma) she succeeded in capturing. All my vessels had passed the forts by 8.30, but the rebel ram Tennessee was still, apparently, uninjured, in our rear. A signal was at once made to all the fleet to turn again and attack the ram, not only with guns, but to run her down at full speed.

The Monongahela was the first that struck her, and although she may have injured her badly, yet she did not succeed in disabling her. The Lackawanna also struck her, but ineffectually, when the flag ship gave her a severe shock with her bow and as she passed fired into her a whole port broadside of solid nine inch shot at a distance of not more than twelve feet. The iron-clads were closing upon her, and the Hartford and rest of the fleet bearing down on her, when at 10 a. m. she surrendered. The rest of the rebel fleet, viz: The Morgan and Gaines made their escape back under protection of Fort Morgan. This terminated the action of the day.

Admiral Buchanan sent me his sword, being himself badly wounded with a compound fracture of the leg, which (it is supposed) will have to be amputated. Having had many of my men wounded, and the Surgeon of the Tennessee being very desirous to have Admiral Buchanan removed to hospital, I sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer of Fort Morgan. Brig. Gen. Richard L. Page, to say that if he would allow the wounded of the fleet as well as of the rebels to be taken to Pensacola, (where they could be better cared for than here,) I would send out one of our vessels, provided she would be allowed to return, bringing back nothing she did not take out. Gen. Page consented and the Meta Comet was dispatched.

The total loss on our side is 40 killed and 87 wounded. On the rebel ram Tennessee were captured 20 officers and 170 men; on the Selma, 90 officers and men.

[Signed] D. G. FARRAGUT.
New York, 16.

The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 14th, says:

But little firing has occurred for a week past, until yesterday about six o'clock a. m., when heavy guns were heard in the direction of Deep Bottom, and steady, sometimes furious cannonading was kept up all day. The attack was commenced by the enemy, and proved to be an attempt to dislodge with their artillery certain working parties of ours, that they seemed to have just discovered. Their batteries were unable to accomplish it, however, and one or two of their rams dropped down the river as far as prudent, and added their fire. The other affair was an artillery engagement, at long range throughout, in which our losses were inconsiderable; theirs unknown.

The character and design of the operations referred to, in which our working parties were engaged, cannot be more than alluded to at present, and time must develop them further.

A Point of Rocks, Md. correspondent of the 14th, says:

For some time past Butler has been coming over a brilliant scheme wherewith to annoy the enemy and advance our interest in this region materially. His plan contemplates nothing less than the construction of a canal (at what has been heretofore known as Dutch Gap, but will hereafter be known as Butler's Gap) in the direct face of the enemy. When done, this canal is, among its other results, by reason of its situation, to compel the rebels to extend their line of defenses a distance of four miles—that is to say: the distance to us by digging of canal, which is to be 1,400 yards in length, is 7 miles of water course on the James river, which line the rebels must maintain.

This morning 15 men, engaged on this work, were shelled by the rebel rams, but our gunboats soon drove them away.

A correspondent before Petersburg, of the 13th, says:

The rebels have erected a new fort on the site of the exploded one, and opened yesterday with two Whitworth guns. Very few casualties occurred, though the rebels threw several hundred shells during the day.

The N. Y. Times' Washington special says. Sheridan has pursued his advance from Winchester to Strasburg, Early retiring from that point west.

New York, 16.

Vienna dispatches state that an armistice is concluded with Denmark for three months, to terminate in six weeks notice.

Washington, 16.

Secretary Stanton, says Government has received an official report of the surrender of Fort Gaines and the abandonment of Fort Powell, from Gen. Cooley.

Gaines surrendered unconditionally with 56 officers, 818 men, and an armament of 26 guns, together with provisions for twelve months. The garrison of Powell escaped, but left their armament. The guns of Fort Powell are fit for immediate use. Gen. Granger will immediately invest Fort Morgan, and garrison Gaines and Powell.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 16. Additional reports have been received of the

action of Sunday. Part of the 2d and part of the 17th corps were engaged with the enemy in the p. m. near Deep Bottom. The 10th corps, under Gen. Birney, took part of the line of rebel works, with four eight inch brass guns and a number of prisoners with small loss to us. The enemy fell back to a strong position, and the 2d division of the 2d corps was drawn up in line of battle and advanced about a mile beyond where Hancock captured four guns two weeks ago. Here the 1st brigade, Col. Macey commanding, took the lead and charged across a corn field, over a hill and down into a ravine, when they came to a stream with a swamp on the other side. The ground being covered with impregnable brush on the margin of it, our men were exposed to a heavy fire, from the rebel artillery which did considerable damage, and it was found impossible to cross the ravine. Our men were halted and lay concealed as well as possible until dark when the men were withdrawn. The 2d division lost 300 men, and the 1st and 3d divisions, which were in support, lost about 250. The wounded were all brought off. Our troops still hold a position in front of the rebel works, which are very strong and well defended owing to the nature of the country in the vicinity.

New York, 17.

The Post's special says: Advices from Deep Bottom to 7 a. m., 16th, announce that Gen. Grant's lines have been advanced nearer to Richmond; considerable fighting during the day and the rebels invariably driven back.

The Commercial's special states that a division of the 5th corps had landed at Deep Bottom this morning.

Omaha, 17.

The Overland Stage Company continue to remove their stock to some place of safety from the incursions of the Indians. The Indians have attacked three coaches loaded with passengers, seven miles east of Cottonwood. This noon soldiers have been sent to their relief from that place. It is ascertained by reliable scouts, that in less than twenty days a simultaneous attack will be made by the combined bands of Cheyennes, Kiowas, Snakes, Utes, Comanches and Arapahoes, on Fort Kearney, Fort Cottonwood, and all along the Platte Valley. Every measure is being taken by the whites to give them a warm reception. All the ranches are deserted, and the proprietors with their families are taking refuge in the forts. Depredations continue to be made daily on the stock, coaches and stations. The telegraph operator at Alkali Lake has been driven off, and the stock taken. On the more thickly settled portion of the road, between Omaha and Kearney, people are erecting forts for the defence of their lives and property, and arming for emergencies, although it is hardly probable any incursions will be made this far down the river. Major-General S. R. Curtis commanding this department, arrived here yesterday, and leaves for the west shortly to adopt decisive and efficient measures for the protection of the mail route and emigrants.

Washington, 17.

The following report is received from Gen. Logan, headquarters of the 15th army corps, before Atlanta July 29th: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders, I moved my command into position on the right of the 17th corps, which was the extreme right of the army in the field on the night and morning of the 27th and 28th. During the advance in line of battle to a more desirable position, we met some rebel infantry from Hardee's and Lee's corps, who made a desperate and determined attack at 11:30 a. m., on the 28th. My lines were only protected by logs and rails hastily thrown in front of them. The first onset received was checked and the battle commenced and lasted until 3 p. m. During this time six successive charges made by the rebels were gallantly repulsed each time with fearful loss to the enemy. Late in the evening our lines were assaulted vigorously, with a like result. Most of the fighting occurred in Harrow's and Smith's front, which formed the center and right of our command. Troops could not display more courage nor greater determination not to yield. Had they shown less they would have been driven from their position. Brig. Gen's Nood's, Harrow's and Smith's, division commanders, are entitled to equal credit for gallant conduct in repelling the assault. My loss is 50 killed, 430 wounded and 53 missing; aggregate 572. There were captured from 1,500 to 2,000 muskets, and 106 prisoners, exclusive of 53 wounded who were moved to hospitals. Five hundred and sixty-five rebels have been buried, and 200 are supposed to be yet unburied. Many were undoubtedly carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until near daylight. The enemy's loss could not have been, in my judgment, less than 6 or 7,000. Signed: LOGAN.

Washington, 16.

The Mail boat reports the movement of the 21 corps up the James river on Saturday night, as resulting in routing a large rebel force at Dutch Gap, and the capture of 500 prisoners.

and seven pieces of artillery. The position held by the enemy is said to have been a strong one, and is now occupied by our troops who are able to hold it.

Fortress Monroe, 15.

A boat from Deep Bottom brought 100 of the wounded in the fight yesterday. Artillery and musketry firing was kept up all day and still continued when the boat left. Our forces drove in the rebel pickets early Sunday a. m., and during the day destroyed two lines of the enemy's earthworks; one being nine miles from Richmond. Besides the earthworks captured, our forces also captured one battery that bore on the men working in the canal heretofore alluded to.

Halifax, 16.

The Persia brings dates from Liverpool to the 9th. Queenstown to the 7th. The following is stated to be the terms of peace between Denmark, Prussia and Austria: Luxemburg with Schleswig Holstein, are to be ceded to the two great German powers and the island of Aroe is to remain with Denmark. Alsen, the islands in the North sea are to go with Schleswig. The re-occupation of the Jutland frontier will take place shortly.

Washington, 16.

On Saturday last Hancock's corps was put in motion on the James river, and by a circuitous route reached the north side of the James, at Deep Bottom, near Dutch Gap. On Saturday night Turner's and Ferris' divisions of the 10th corps also crossed over to Deep Bottom, and on the same night Foster's division (which had for some time been posted at Deep Bottom) was advanced by Birney. A little after sunrise on Sunday morning they pushed the rebel skirmishers before them some considerable distance, when the 5th Massachusetts charged and broke the rebel line, capturing 70 prisoners. Gregg's cavalry had cleared the roads for Hancock, and he got his 2d corps in position on Birney's right, on the Newmarket road which leads from the vicinity of Minturn Hills to Richmond. The position thus taken by Hancock is about ten miles from Richmond. Birney made the assault on his front and captured one line of the enemy's works, which guards the approaches to Richmond in that quarter, capturing six pieces of cannon and mortars. The same advices state the number of mortars at four pieces.

New York, 17.

The Tribune has the following from Sheridan's command, Monday, a. m., 15th: Our forces in the neighborhood of Strasburg are on the advance towards that town. The enemy, whose force consisted of but one line, fell back out of the town, leaving it in our possession. The enemy had abandoned his works beyond Strasburg, and is believed to be retreating toward Mount Jackson.

St. Louis, 17.

The Union says, General Sully with 3,000 troops left Fort Rice on the 18th ult., moving directly west, intending to strike the Yellow Stone at Fort Alexander. A messenger arrived at Fort Rice on the 21st, with information that 1,700 lodges of hostile Indians are encamped near Berthold prepared to give Sully battle. This intelligence was immediately sent to Sully, and should he regard it as reliable, he would probably change his course.

Boston, 17.

A dispatch from our Consular agent at Yarmouth, states that six vessels were destroyed by the pirate Tallahassee on Monday, 6 miles from Cape Sable.

Thomaston, Me., 18.

The Tallahassee yesterday, destroyed 25 vessels off Martinique. She took one ship manned from Nova Scotia.

New York, 18.

Relative to operations at Deep Bottom, the Times' special says: Tuesday is over, with brilliant prospects of success. Gregg's cavalry rested their right on the Charles City road to protect the right wing of our forces whose left flank extends to the James river. The front of our line is only about six miles from Richmond. Lee, being thus held, cannot prevent the cutting of a canal across Dutch Gap and if he should attempt to mass his forces on either side of the river, the exposed points on the opposite side will fall into great danger. Our losses on Sunday are estimated at about 400 killed, wounded and missing; that of the enemy is somewhat less. On Monday the loss of the enemy was greater than ours, owing to the more favorable position on our side. The fire of Monday was mostly with musketry, after we had got on the enemy's flank and turned him. Yesterday morning the artillery on both sides was playing rather briskly.

Leavenworth, 18.

Reliable news from the scene of the Indian outrages is very scarce. They (the Indians) seem to control the country from a point about seventy-five miles east of Fort Kearney to the forks of the Platte river, and from the Platte south to the Arkansas river. A number of trains have been captured, the conductors killed and a large amount of property destroyed.

[Continued on page 336.]