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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, 30.

A dispatch from Wheeling states that Gen. Hunter has reduced his army to light marching order, and moved it from Cedar Creek. He has issued an order that the army is to live upon the country through which it passes.

Washington, 30.

A telegram from Gen. Sherman, dated Dallas, 29th, reports that on Saturday an engagement occurred between the enemy and McPherson's corps; the rebels were driven back with a loss of 2,500 killed and wounded left in our hands and about 300 prisoners; our loss is not over 300. (Signed) STANTON.

New York, 30.

A special to the Post says it is reported that Secretary Chase will soon offer fifty millions of six per cent bonds of 1881 at public auction.

Washington, 30.

The House to-day considered a resolution which concludes as follows:—This war is not waged on our part for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and preserve the Union with all the dignity and equality of rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as those objects are accomplished the war must cease. A motion to lay on the table was disagreed to, 27 to 104; the resolution was then referred to the committee on rebellious States, by a vote of 81 to 27.

New York, 31.

Yesterday afternoon's Commercial says there are rumors that a strong clique has engaged to put up the price of gold to two hundred during the week; the demand yesterday was almost exclusively speculative; sales as high as 194, closing at about 192.

Washington, midnight, 30.

Despatches from Gen. Canby say he is actively engaged in re-supplying the troops brought back by Generals Steele and Banks, and in organizing the forces of the West Mississippi division, which now includes the Departments of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. Rosecrans, Steele and Banks remain in command of their respective departments, under orders from General Canby, his military relation being the same as that now exercised by General Sherman over the departments of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee.

[Signed.]

STANTON.

Washington, 30.

The Star says Banks is appointed Military Governor of Louisiana, with headquarters at New Orleans.

New York, 30.

The Richmond Examiner, 26th, speaks of the gloomy placidity prevailing in the city caused by closing all the stores, shops, &c., for the purpose of bringing into service all arms-bearing men. The families of poor militia men, it says, continue to mingle their anathemas and tears with their borrowed crusts; extortionists in the markets continue to swell their profits and to bleed the wisdom of those in authority. The people have grown sick of the wrongs inflicted upon them within the brief space of a few weeks, and be sure they will treasure them up.

The Herald's Bermuda Hundred correspondent says a Petersburg paper officially announces 3040 wounded in the hospital; the killed are not counted. It also states that the people of Georgia are fleeing before the advance of Sherman, and have great difficulty in procuring food and clothing.

Louisville, 31.

A Chattanooga telegram says Sherman reached Dallas, Georgia, on Friday last, and made his headquarters there.

Fortress Monroe, 30.

A portion of the troops at Bermuda Hundred, under Gen. Smith, have been transferred to the army of the Potomac.

Troops are sent in transports with great celerity by York River, to White House, Grant's new base of supplies.

Gilmore remains with Butler at Bermuda Hundred. Large quantities of supplies have been sent to White House.

Albany, 1.

News is just received that the whole central part of the village of Glenn's Falls, including 2 banks, 2 churches, the post office, and a large number of dwellings and business houses, was destroyed by a fire which raged furiously 5 hours; date of disaster not given.

Fortress Monroe, 31.

Lt. Gen. Grant's communications with White House are complete, and all works well.

Richmond papers 30th, state they have changed their views in regard to the military ability of Gen. Grant, and admit they have underrated him, that he is stronger than they had dreamed of, and manifest some fears of Lee's success in repelling the Yankee army.

A messenger from Gen. Grant reports that on Monday morning, 30th, our army crossed Mechanicsville with but little opposition.

Sheridan had routed the enemy's cavalry at all points, capturing many prisoners.

Washington, 31.

A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated 6 o'clock this a.m., at Hawe's Shop, says the enemy came over on our left last evening and attacked; they were easily repulsed with very heavy slaughter. To relieve Gen. Warren, who was on our left, Gen. Meade ordered an attack by the balance of our line; Gen. Hancock was the only one who received the order in time to make an attack before dark; he drove the enemy from his entrenched skirmish line, and still holds it. I have no report of losses, but suppose them to be light.

Other official despatches, not from Gen. Grant, were received at the same time, and give more details; the first, being dated 8 p.m., 30th, says in the course of the afternoon Warren was pushed down on our left until his flank under Crawford, reached a point west of Shady Grove church; Crawford, having got detached from the rest of his corps, was attacked and driven back a little; the enemy then threw a force, which it appears consisted of Ewell's corps, upon Warren's left, attempting to turn it, but was repulsed; the engagement was short, sharp and decisive; Warren holds his ground at advantage, 7 miles from Richmond. He reports he has taken a considerable number of prisoners, and that there are many rebel dead on the field; of his own losses he has made no report; his latest despatch says that the enemy are moving troops to his left, apparently to close the approach to Richmond in that direction. On our right an active conflict has been raging ever since dark, but has now closed. As soon as the enemy attacked the left of Warren, Wright and Hancock were ordered to pitch in, but do not seem to have been ready till after night fall. No report is yet received from them. Another despatch above referred to, dated 6 o'clock this morning, states that in Hancock's attack last night, Col. Brooks drove the enemy out of a strongly entrenched line and holds it; losses are not reported. Burnside's whole corps got across Totopamy creek last evening, and is in full connection with Warren's. The left of Hancock rests upon this side of the creek; the corps is upon Hancock's right and threatens the left flank of the enemy. Smith ought to arrive at Newcastle by noon, whence he can support Warren and Burnside, if necessary. Sheridan, with Gregg's and Torbett's divisions of cavalry, is on our left flank, and Wilson on our right and rear, for the purposes reported in a former despatch. The country thereabout is thickly wooded with pines, with good openings. Indications this morning are that the enemy has fallen back south of the Chickahominy. [Signed] STANTON.

The following has been received from Butler.—Yesterday all day heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville; 6 refugees from Richmond report that Grant was on the Mechanicsville turnpike, and that he was driving Lee. A woman reports that a meeting was held yesterday, while she was in Richmond, to see whether the city should be surrendered or burned; the Mayor advocated surrender, and was put in Castle Thunder. The enemy attacked my lines yesterday, and were repulsed. To-day all day they have been demonstrating against my works on Spring Hill, on the eastern bank of the Appomattox, but were repulsed. [Signed] STANTON.

Chicago letters from Sherman's army, to the 26th, give a few details of movements to that date. Howard's Palmer's, Hooker's Logan's and Dodge's corps were slightly beyond Dallas, flanking the rebel position at Altoona; at this point Johnston had halted for resistance, occupying a very strong natural and powerfully fortified position. When our army moved on the previous Monday Schofield's corps made demonstrations at several points, leading the enemy to the belief that we proposed to attack directly in front; while thus engaged, the rest of the army marched rapidly to the Etowah and crossed it without serious opposition, at a point about 15 miles below the railroad bridge, and immediately resumed the line of march, and with but slight skirmishing, reached Dallas. On the evening of the 25th, Schofield crossed at Etowah station, and was, at date of the letter, moving down the ridge to join the main body; his rear guard is constantly skirmishing with the enemy. Johnston has again been completely outgeneralled, compelled to abandon his stronghold at Altoona, and fight, if at all, in the country south of there. The country in which our army is now operating has splendid roads; our trains continue to run to Kings-ton and Rome.

[Signed] STANTON.

Though it is plain that Johnston can, if he chooses, occupy a point in our rear, Sherman seems perfectly indifferent to this fact, and has army rations for a march to Altoona. Our forces burned a million dollars worth of cotton at Rome. An Atlanta despatch to the Richmond Enquirer, dated 26th, says the people in Northern Georgia are crowding into Atlanta, awaiting the impending struggle. The relief committee are doing all possible, and appeal to the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina to aid them; immediate help is needed for destitute women and children.

Cleveland, 31.

The convention was called to order at 11 a.m. and ex-Gov. Johnson of Pennsylvania, was chosen temporary chairman. Between 2 and 400 delegates were present.

The following in substance, are the resolutions reported from the committee:

First, That the Federal Union shall be preserved.

Second, The Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

Third, The rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.

Fourth, The right of free speech, the press and habeas corpus must be held inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.

Fifth, The rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment and secure to all men absolute equality before the law.

Sixth, That integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of the Government; that in time of war the want of them is criminal.

Seventh, The right of assylum, except for crime and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty and any violation of it cannot be overlooked and must not go unrebuked.

Eighth, The national policy known as the Monroe doctrine has become a recognized principle, and that the establishment of an anti-republican government on this continent by any foreign power cannot be tolerated.

Ninth, The gratitude and support of the nation are due the brave soldiers and earnest leaders of the Union army and navy for their heroic achievements in the defence of our imperiled country.

Tenth, The one term policy for President.

Eleventh, That the constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President shall be elected by direct vote of the people.

Twelfth, That the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belong to the people, through their representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.

Thirteenth, That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, is a measure of justice.

The nomination of Fremont was made by acclamation.

The nomination of Cochrane was confirmed, with but few negative votes.

In the evening session the following gentlemen were appointed a National Central Committee:—New York, Edward Gilbert, Walter H. Shupe, and Frederick Kapp; Ohio, Bird B. Chapman; Missouri, Ewil Pretorius, Chas. E. Moss and James Tussig; Kansas, James F. Leggett; New Jersey, L. Gruner; Pennsylvania, J. W. Barker; Massachusetts, Wendell Phillips; Iowa, J. P. Steinhilb; Maryland, Wm. Smetten; Indiana, Chas. Post; Illinois, Caspar Butz.

Mr. Gilbert reported the name of the Party as the Radical Democracy, which was adopted by the Convention.

After some further unimportant business, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Washington, 2.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant's headquarters yesterday, 10 a.m., states that at about 5 o'clock p.m. of the 31st, Sheridan, perceiving a force of rebel cavalry at Coal harbor, which proved to be Fitz Hugh Lee's division, attacked it, and after a fight, routed it, together with Clement's brigade of infantry, which came to Lee's support. Sheridan remained in possession of the place, and reported at dark that he had a considerable number of prisoners, and that there were many rebel dead and wounded on the field; he was ordered to hold the position. Have not heard from Gen. Wright or Sheridan this morning; do not know whether the former got his troops to their destination. Gen. Smith must be close upon Gen. Wright or Sheridan this morning; the enemy is also moving a heavy column in the same direction. An order has just gone to Gen. Warren to fall upon their flank. Gen. Wilson had a fight last evening near Hanover Court House with Young's brigade of cavalry; he routed Young, killing and capturing many. There has been a good deal of artillery firing in that direction this morning. Warren reported, last night, that in his fight on Monday p.m., near Bethesda Church, Col. Terrill, of the 13th Va., and Col. Willis, commanding Pegram's brigade, were killed; 10 other commissioned officers were captured and 70 privates; 50 rebels were buried on the field. In the centre, Burnside reports his advanced line being this morning within a mile and a half of Mechanicsville.

[Signed]

STANTON.

Chicago, 2.

Richmond papers have the following telegraph:—

Marietta, Ga., 28.—Cleburne's division engaged the 4th army corps under Howard at 1 o'clock this morning, and after a desperate conflict, he signally repulsed the enemy with a loss of between 5 and 700 hundred; we took 750 prisoners, including the wounded, and immense quantities of arms and accoutrements. Gen. Cleburne says the enemy's dead are piled thicker than he ever saw them before; between 60 and a 100 dead were left close in his front. Their line breastworks in front of Loring's command was abandoned; our loss is probably 300. Skirmishing is going on against the enemy's left, which is gradually giving way.

Washington, 2.

A dispatch from Grant, dated 7 a.m., at Bethesda Church, states that yesterday p.m., an attack was ordered to be made on our left at Coal Harbor by the 6th corps, the troops under Smith, Warren, Burnside and Hancock being held in readiness to advance in their respective fronts. The attack was made with spirit about 5 p.m., and continued until after dark, resulting in our carrying the enemy's works on the right of the 6th corps. We still hold them, and also the first line of works in front of Smith; the latter, however, were commanded by works in the rear which made those carried untenable. The enemy made repeated assaults on each of the corps not engaged in the main assault, but were repulsed with loss in every instance. Several hundred prisoners were taken, but can not say what number; they estimate neither our own nor the enemy's casualties. During the night the enemy made several assaults to regain what they had lost, but failed.

[Signed]

STANTON.

New York, 2.

A special, dated May 31st, says at midnight the enemy attempted to surprise Hancock's corps in its position in advance of our lines, which it took last evening and held during the night; they were repulsed with great slaughter leaving 500 prisoners in our hands. During the night it was determined to advance the remainder of our line, so as to bring it up with Hancock's left and right; this movement commenced about 6 a.m., of the 31st., and brought on heavy skirmishing along the entire front; artillery has been at work at different parts of the line; the enemy's outposts are evidently making strong resistance to our advance, but as yet there is no indication that it will bring on a general engagement.

It is positively known that Lee's army holds a naturally strong position, constantly improved by steady work with picks and shovels during the last few days on the hills skirting the north bank of the Chickahominy. We are threatening them, but there is yet no indication of any intention on their part to abandon their present line and fall back to the other side of the Chickahominy, on the contrary, they show as much readiness to act on the offensive as they did in front of Spottsylvania Court House and on North Anna. Breckenridge's forces are with Lee, and specials say that Beauregard's forces are joining him.

New York 3.

A Herald correspondent says of the battle on the 30th:—At 6 p.m. the enemy assaulted our line; in this general and sudden attack they advanced in two lines of battle, with a heavy skirmish line; simultaneous with their opening volley of musketry came cannon balls and shell from the angry mouths of a score or more of cannon; our men stood firm and unshaken; the rebel shot were too high; our men coolly waited, and poured in a most murderous volley on the assaulting column, which was staggered and fell back; our artillery, which had been brought in position, opened responsive to the enemy's cannon; assault after assault was made by the desperate foe, but each time our troops hurled him back.

Upon Gen. Crawford's division the assault was more persistent, and the enemy thought to turn his left, but each time he was handsomely repulsed, and more than special glory won by the men meeting and repelling these assaults. The Pennsylvania reserves, holding the extreme left, behaved like veterans. Col. Ritching's brigade stood their ground with the resolution of veterans; this brigade captured 80 prisoners.

The affair closed with our having driven the enemy, and occupying the battle ground. Our losses are 200 killed, wounded and missing. We took 200 prisoners; among them are ten commissioned officers; among their dead are said to be found a rebel General and 2 Colonels. Prisoners all say the whole of Ewell's corps was engaged against us; they say the corps was commanded by Early, and that Gen. Ewell was in command of the army, Lee being sick in Richmond.

New York, 3.

The Commercial's money article says this morning official instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Cisco authorizing (Continued on page 289)