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route is reported to be via Lewisburg towards Staunton or Lynchburg.

Washington, 12.

Despatches from the army, 11th, characterize the fighting on Tuesday as the most desperate of the last 7 days. Believing the enemy to have sent the greater part of his forces to Richmond, an advance along the entire line was ordered. The 2d corps, having the right of the line, had crossed the Potomac the evening previous, meeting but slight resistance. In the morning the position of the enemy was found to be in the shape of a horse shoe, and on Hancock's troops advancing to the attack they were compelled to fall back. An attempt to break their centre was ordered, and part of Hancock's men were sent to support Warren. In the movement our right also advanced, and the move began in the evening. The enemy being driven into his entrenchments, Upton's brigade of the 6th corps getting into the enemy's rifle pits, capturing 12 guns and 1000 prisoners; not being supported they were unable to gain the rebel works, and were forced to retire from their advanced position, leaving the captured guns, after spiking them, but bringing off all the prisoners. The enemy suffered heavily, our shells falling into their works, and our infantry delivering their fire with remarkable precision. Our losses were also heavy; Gibbon's division lost over 1000 men; Robinson's division, after losing both its general officers and 2500 men, having no general to command, had been broken up and distributed among other divisions of the 5th corps. About noon a fire raged at a point in the line where a large number of wounded of both forces were lying, and our men, while attempting to get their comrades out of danger, were fired upon by the enemy and driven off, and the poor suffering wounded had to be left to perish in the flames.

New York, 12.

The Post's special says despatches are received from the army dated as late as the 11th. Grant has won another victory; Lee's whole left is crushed. We have captured a whole rebel brigade. Burnside pursued Exell 3 miles.

A World special says Grant massed nearly 400 pieces of artillery against Lee's position at Spotsylvania on Tuesday, and the firing continued 2 hours, when an assault was ordered. Lee's line did not waver until just before the close of the fight, when he fell back, and we gained considerable ground.

Washington, 12.

The Star says Burnside's colored troops held the reserve on Thursday some time, but were finally brought into action and fought with desperation.

Washington, 12.

A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, says we have ended the sixth day with very heavy fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. Our losses are heavy; I think the enemy's are much greater. We have taken 5,000 prisoners, whilst the enemy has taken but few, except stragglers. I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer.

Washington, 13.

A despatch from Gen. Grant, just received, dated near Spotsylvania Court House, 6:30 p.m. of the 12th, is as follows:—

The 8th day of the battle closes leaving between 3 and 4000 prisoners including 2 generals, and over 30 pieces of cannon in our hands for the day's work. The enemy are obstinate, and seem to have found the last ditch. We have lost no organization, not even a company, whilst we have destroyed and captured one division of Johnson's and one brigade of Dobb's and one regiment of the enemy entire.

Signed,

STANTON.

Washington, 13.

Information from Chattanooga, p.m. of Wednesday, says our loss to that time was about 800 killed and wounded; the rebels are being slowly driven back with a loss greater than ours; no particulars of the fighting.

Grant sent a despatch to the President, which was received last night, announcing, in terms characteristic of his modesty, that he moved on the enemy's works again at Spotsylvania Court House on Thursday morning. Burnside and Hancock were making grand and impetuous charges with the bayonet by corps, surprising the enemy and producing the wildest consternation in his ranks, crushing Lee's right and centre and hurling his entire line back several miles, with awful slaughter. Grant remained master of the field, with all the rebel dead and wounded in our hands. The route of the enemy is complete.

New York, 13.

A despatch from Secretary Stanton places the number of prisoners captured by Hancock at 4000, including one Major General and several Brigadiers, and between 30 and 40 cannon.

Bermuda Hundred.

Beauregard, with about 25,000 men, is in Petersburg. We have cut all the railroads leading to that city, and have forces enough to keep him there. Four monitors and several gunboats are within 4 miles of Fort Darling, ready to co-operate with the land forces. Our forces occupy a strong position.

Cincinnati, 14.

Dalton was evacuated by Johnson on Thursday night, and is now occupied by our forces.

Washington, 13.

A boat which left Belle Plain at 10 this morning, brings intelligence of the result of yesterday's battle. It lasted all day. Lee was finally driven out of his entrenchments to

Po River, 4 miles. During last night the greater part of his army crossed that stream. The glorious victory of the morning was thus rendered decisive and brilliant by the result at evening.

Additional advices from Sheridan show that he has had great success; both the Fredericksburg and Richmond and the Virginia central roads are destroyed for miles. Sigel's cavalry, in moving down the valley, tapped the Virginia Central Railroad near Charlottesville.

The Secretary of War, in a dispatch yesterday, stated that Government is sparing no pains to support Grant. Since the battles at Wilderness, and more particularly since the army has been engaged in the vicinity of Spotsylvania reinforcements have been rapidly sent forward. Twelve thousand men left this city on Thursday.

It is stated Sigel has reinforced the army of the Potomac with 15,000 men.

New York, 14.

A Times special says despatches received from correspondents, dated Headquarters, 8 o'clock Thursday night, say the rebels are in full retreat to North Anna river, with fresh troops in hot pursuit. Lee's retreat is becoming a rout; thousands of prisoners are being captured. The streams in his rear are very much swollen by recent rains. Supplies are reaching the army rapidly. Our wounded are coming in very fast, and are being sent to Washington, many of them without stopping at Fredericksburg. The enemy are evidently after our trains; their movements seem for that object; we have as yet lost nothing in the way of wagons, except 4 ambulances captured on the field. Our losses in killed wounded and missing are estimated at 45,000, many of whom are absent without sufficient reason, and cannot be counted among the losses.

A Times correspondent, Bermuda Hundred, 10th, says in the course of the morning Gen. Butler had received a flag of truce from the enemy, signed Gen. Bushrod Johnson, containing three propositions:—1st, asking permission to come within our lines to remove their wounded and bury their dead; 2d, asking to exchange their wounded; 3d, asking a general exchange of prisoners. To the 1st, Butler replied that the work was already done; to the 2d he announced himself perfectly willing to assent; to the 3d, he replied that no exchange of healthy, well prisoners could be effected, until the Confederate authorities acknowledge the colored soldiers prisoners of war.

On the 11th the enemy made no demonstration, except to feel our pickets with their cavalry. Towards evening, in the engagement between one gunboat on the Appomattox with the fortification near Petersburg, a shot from the fort blew her up; this is the third vessel we have lost. Our shells the next day were thrown into the fort with great precision; the opposing fire was feeble.

A World's special, dated in the field, 13th, gives other details of Thursday's great battle. The opening was a complete surprise to the enemy; Hancock moved at half-past 4 in the morning and gained at once the outermost rifle pits of the rebels, and then rushed on the rebels with fixed bayonets. Johnson and Stewart were taken at breakfast. Forty-eight guns were taken and brought off; 15 others were left just beyond our skirmish line and fought for by both sides several times; the rebels also attempted to re-take the rifle pits, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The 5th corps, under Warren, charged repeatedly against the enemy's works, but were unable to take them, an enfilading fire sweeping down their ranks dreadfully in portions of the field. Our troops gained and held 3 lines of rifle pits in addition to that captured on the left.

A World's Washington special, 13th, says near dark our centre for the first time occupied Spotsylvania village. This morning our pickets sent word that Lee had fallen back on the roads running straight to Po river and Perry's Tavern. At 7 o'clock this morning Warren had come up in pursuit, in time to capture one of Lee's pontoon trains, the rebels, however, were on the south side of the river. Prisoners state positively that Lee's army is entirely worn out, and fearfully reduced by tremendous losses, and that there is much insubordination on account of want of food.

Washington, 14.

A despatch was received at midnight, from the commissary of prisoners at Belle Plain, announcing the arrival there of over 7,000 prisoners, including 400 officers.

New York, 14.

Forty tons of shot and shell went from here for the army of the Potomac on Thursday night.

Washington, 13.

The Star says an officer who arrived to-day reports that at 3 o'clock yesterday a despatch was received at the front from Sigel's command, dated Butler's Mountain, between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, at 10 a.m., announcing that the cavalry had torn up the railroad between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, 29 miles below the former place, and also the track of the Gordonsville road between Charlottesville and Keswick, and destroyed all the bridges between the above points on both roads. When returning, our forces encountered a body of rebel cavalry, a skirmish ensued, which ended in the repulse of the rebels.

Spotsylvania, 8 a.m., 13.

To E. M. Stanton:—Lee abandoned his position during the night; whether to occupy a new one in the vicinity, or to make a thorough retreat is not determined. One division of Wright's and one of Hancock's are engaged in settling this question. At 7 a.m. we had come upon his rear guard. Though our army

is greatly fatigued from the enormous efforts of yesterday, the news of Lee's departure inspires the men with fresh energy. The whole force will soon be in motion; but a heavy rain the last 36 hours renders the roads difficult for wagons and artillery. The proportion of severely wounded is greater than in either of the previous days fighting; this is owing to the great use of artillery.

[Signed] DANA, Ass. Secy. of War.

Philadelphia, 14.

The news that Gen. Thomas had taken Dalton is confirmed; we have captured about 5,000 prisoners and 10 or 12 pieces of artillery.

Washington, 14.

The information from the army of the Potomac at noon to-day is that yesterday they were still pushing on in Lee's rear.

Frankfort, Kentucky, 13.

Kentuckians to the rescue! I want 10,000 six-months men at once. Do not hesitate to come. I will lead you. Let us help to finish the war and save the government.

[Signed] THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of Kentucky.

Chicago, 14.

The following additional in regard to the battle on Thursday has been received. The battle continued until dark; our left and centre at night held the ground gained in the forenoon, a mile and a half in advance of that occupied the night before. Our right did not advance, it being Grant's intention to hold the enemy in front in that part of our line, in order to enable us to make a movement around the rebel left. The enemy kept up demonstrations along the whole front during the night, for the purpose of covering their retreat; this was ascertained Friday morning by the discovery that the main force had fallen back some distance.

The despatches all agree as to the result being a decisive victory.

A despatch dated 9 a.m., 13th says Gen. Warren advanced this morning, and some heavy skirmishing ensued 4 miles off with the rear guard of Lee's army, which is across the Po. river. This retreat shows Lee not able to risk another fight to-day.

St. Louis, 14.

We have news from Red River to the 5th. Porter is at Alexandria with the iron clads, and a large force is engaged dredging the river at Alexandria, so as to give a depth of water at the falls for the gunboats to pass over; it will take two weeks to raise the water.

The Federal lines embrace a circuit of 3 miles. There is no communication by land with the army at Grand Ecore.

Washington, 14.

A careful investigation fixes the total losses of the army of the Potomac, in killed, wounded and missing, to the commencement of the battle on Thursday, at about 20,000.

Meade has issued a congratulatory address to the army of the Potomac.

A despatch from headquarters, 13th, says the army of the Potomac has achieved the greatest victory of the war, after some of the severest fighting ever recorded in history. Yesterday's battle is acknowledged to be the heaviest of them all, lasting from daylight till after dark, and, being renewed at 9 p.m., continuing till nearly 3 a.m., both parties contending during the night for the possession of the line of rifle pits, from which our men had driven the enemy in the morning. The scene presented to-day is entirely beyond description, the dead and dying behind and in front of the breastworks lying in some places in piles three and four deep, many of them wounded in several parts of the body.

The enemy removed a large number of their dead and wounded, during Thursday night, from portions of the line, but there are many places they could not reach where they lay as thick as our own. The number of guns captured is 39; many colors were also taken, but the captors still retain them as trophies.

Headquarters, Army Potomac,

2 p.m. 13th.

The enemy are found to have fallen back to a new line, abandoning their works on their right, and apparently getting into position for another contest. Col. Carroll's brigade took a number of prisoners and one stand of colors this morning.

Chicago, 15.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman, dated 14th, says by a flank movement on Resaca Johnson was forced to evacuate Dalton, and our forces were in his rear and flank.

Despatches from Sigel report him at Woodstock; the report that he had broken the railroad between Lynchburg and Charlottesville was premature.

A despatch from Gen. Butler, 14th, says we are still before the base of the enemy's works at Fort Darling.

Gen. Gilmore made a flank movement at 8 o'clock on the 14th, and assaulted and carried the enemy's first line on the right; the enemy had retired into three square redoubts, upon which, at the time the despatch was written, our artillery had opened with effect.

New York, 15.

The Herald correspondence says 5 miles of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad were destroyed on the morning of the 9th; 5 of our divisions moved out to different points on the road, completely destroyed it, and then massed and moved on Petersburg. The enemy were found in force within a few miles of that place, and were steadily driven in by our men. At midnight a fierce attack was made on our front, but after a short and bloody engagement the enemy were repulsed. At day-break of the 10th, the enemy attempted to turn our right, and got thoroughly whipped, with heavy loss in killed and wounded. On the 11th and 12th the enemy kept out of sight;

on the 13th a rebel battery stationed near Turkey Island fired on the gunboats; the fire was returned, and the rebels retired.

Gen. Kauz' cavalry returned on the 12th, and reported having destroyed several miles of the track of the Norfolk and Petersburg and the Petersburg and Weldon railroads; they also report having destroyed all the bridges over Rowena and Stony creeks and the Notaway river.

At an early hour on the 13th Butler moved towards Fort Darling, and during the afternoon captured a rebel courier with orders from Beauregard to the commander of Fort Darling to hold on until reinforcements arrived. Reinforcements were sent, but were driven back by our forces; our loss slight.

Washington, 15.

The total number of wounded brought up from the battle field, so far, is 12,700. The army surgeon, who arrived on Friday night, says there were about 15,000 wounded remaining at Fredericksburg and Belle Plain.

Official despatches from Sherman, dated Bottom Bridge, 13th, state that on the 9th he marched around the enemy's right flank without opposition, and that night destroyed the enemy's works at Beaver Dam, 3 large trains of cars, 2 locomotives, 200,000 pounds of bacon and other stores, amounting in all to 1,500,000 of rebel rations, tore up the railroad for 10 miles, destroyed several culverts, and re-captured nearly 400 of our men. On the morning of the 10th, he resumed his march and operations; crossing South Anna he captured Ashland station, destroying the track, cars, some buildings containing a large amount of commissary stores, and several miles of road embracing 6 culverts, trestle bridges, etc. About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 11th he resumed his march on Richmond and found the rebel Gen. Stuart with his cavalry concentrated at Yellow Tavern; he immediately attacked him, and after an obstinate contest, gained possession of the Brick Turnpike, capturing 2 pieces of artillery and driving the rebels across the north fork of the Chickahominy; at the same time a party charged down the Brick road, capturing the first line of the enemy's works around Richmond. During the night, Gen. Sheridan marched the whole of his command between the first and second lines of the enemy's works on the bluffs overlooking the line of the Virginia central railroad and the Mechanicsville turnpike; finding the works very formidable he gave up the intention of assaulting, and determined to re-cross the Chickahominy at Meadow bridge, which had been partially destroyed by the enemy, but he repaired it in 3 hours, under a heavy artillery fire from a rebel battery. After crossing, Gen. Merrill attacked the enemy and drove him off handsomely, the pursuit continuing as far as Gaine's Mills. The enemy, observing our re-crossing the Chickahominy, came out from the second line of works in considerable force and attacked the divisions under Gregg and Wilson; after a severe contest they were repulsed and driven back to the works. These divisions, after collecting their wounded, re-crossed the Chickahominy. Our loss of horses will not exceed 100; all the wounded were brought off, except about 30 mortally wounded who were left in the farm houses. Our total loss is about 300.

Richmond papers, 14th, mention the death of Gen. Jeb Stuart, shot in the battle.

An official despatch from the battle field, dated near Spotsylvania, 6:30 a.m. of the 14th, states that during Friday night a movement was made by the 5th and 6th corps to our left, and an attack was to have been made at daylight; this maneuver, it is said, if successful, would place our forces in Lee's rear, and compel him to retreat towards Lynchburg. No firing has been heard, which affords grounds for the inference that Lee retreated during Friday night, before the 5th and 6th corps advanced.

Gen. Sheridan's command reached the left bank of Turkey Island, James river, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and formed a junction with Butler. [Signed] STANTON.

PASSING THROUGH.—We had the pleasure of seeing in our city, during the past week, Col. S. H. Craig, P. M. of Fort Halleck, now on his way to east Idaho. The Colonel finds among us many old friends of Council Bluffs memory.

THE WEATHER.—For some weeks the weather has been extremely fine. A refreshing shower passed over this Valley on Monday, and everything of herbage and flower since seems robust with vigor and promises a rich return to the hand of industry.

CHANGED LOCALITY.—From this date, the News delivery office, the clerk's office, and editorial sanctum will be found on the first floor of the DESERET NEWS building.

—Pliny says that the art of making glass was accidentally discovered by some merchants, who were travelling with nitre, and stopped near a river, issuing from Mount Carmel. Not finding anything to rest their kettles on, they used some pieces of nitre for that purpose. The nitre gradually dissolving by the heat, mixed with the sand, and a transparent matter flowed, which was, in fact, glass.

—The Philadelphia folks are making a desperate effort to eclipse the New York Sanitary Fair. Eighty-one committees have been appointed.