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yards from each other. At the expiration of about an hour the Alabama struck, going down in 20 minutes afterwards, and carrying many persons with her.

Harrisburg, Pa. 6.

Dispatches from Chambersburg, state that the rebels, supposed to be Bradley Johnson's brigade entered Hagerstown this afternoon. The federal force, after a spirited resistance, was compelled to fall back on Greencastle, Pa., with which place we still had telegraphic communication up to 9 o'clock to night.

A proclamation has been issued by the Governor, calling for 12,000 troops, in addition to the 17,000 ordered out on the 5th.

The Herald's 18th corps correspondent, July 2d, says, to-day witnessed one of the most exciting artillery battles of the war. After two hours cannonading, the rebel batteries were completely silenced, and the rebels driven from their places. At three in the afternoon, the enemy opened again, and soon the enemy's works were enveloped in one continuous cloud of dust by our shells. The rebel gunners were seen running to the rear for safety. After two hours, every rebel battery was silenced. Our batteries have been placed with great skill and care, so that at any moment they can be concentrated on any given point. Our bombardment of the city is steadily doing its work, the lumber buildings are a ready destroyed.

A Tribune says Petersburg is now covered by over 100 of our guns, and we wait for Grant to give orders for its destruction, which would be but the work of a few hours.

Baltimore, 7.

The rebels in Harper's Ferry have destroyed all the railroad property there. The telegraph and ticket offices have also been burned, with a large quantity of forage.

Philadelphia, 7.

A Bulletin special from Chambersburg on the 7th, says, a man just arrived from Greencastle, says McCausland's command, formerly Jenkins', 15,000 strong, consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry, with one battery, entered Hagerstown yesterday, and left at 11 o'clock, by the Frederick Pike, where the main body of the rebels have all gone. Small parties returned this morning and made a requisition on the people for 1,500 outfits and \$20,000, which was paid under threats of burning the town.

Frederick, 7.

The enemy are now one mile from the town, on the Hagerstown Pike. All the sick and the government stores have been removed.

Memphis, 6.

Gen. Washburne has issued the following: Whereas, the railroad trains from Memphis to Saulsbury are frequently fired into by guerrillas; whereas, many persons along the line of the railroad encourage such an audacious proceeding; it is ordered that forty of the most prominent and bitter secessionists between Memphis and La Grange, be arrested, that twenty each day be placed in the most conspicuous positions, one being placed on each side of the engines, and that no train be allowed to leave Memphis without this secession guard, until the murderous business is desisted from.

Washington, 7.

The House in accordance with the resolution of Congress, has issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August as a day of humiliation and prayer for the people of the United States, and commanding them for their manifold sins to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, and to pray that, if consistent with His will, the rebellion may be speedily suppressed and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the United States be established throughout the States; that the rebels may lay down their arms speedily and return to their allegiance, and that amity and fraternity may be restored and peace established throughout our border.

A special to the Tribune from the Monocacy; Md., 7th, says, Harper's Ferry is still held by the rebels, who have sharpshooters in the houses and behind the fences, to prevent our men coming down from the heights. The rebels last night set fire to the bridge again at Harper's Ferry, destroying fifty feet of the trestle work and the wood-work under the span on the Virginia side.

Gen. Wallace, who has established his headquarters for the present here, sent Col. Clendenin with a force of cavalry and two guns, to feel the enemy, and with orders to proceed as far as Boonsboro. Clendenin met the enemy about a mile east of Middletown, and had a brisk skirmish. He found the enemy superior in numbers, but drew him toward Frederick, and there showed him battle. Meantime Wallace's reinforcements, under Col. Gilpin and Maj. Telford, took a position three-fourths of a mile east of Frederick city, and were there attacked by the rebels.

The battle opened about 5 in the afternoon and continued, with more or less severity, for three hours. Col. Gilpin's command dislodged and drove back the enemy three times. The artillery firing was continuous and the musketry brisk.

The object of the fight was to hold the bridge across the Monocacy at Frederick junction. This was very important, as reinforcements are on the route and will arrive to-night for Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Wallace informs me that he will hold Frederick.

Baltimore, 7.

We are assured at headquarters, that everything is progressing well, and with the reinforcements now reaching the front, the rebels will soon find their expectations sadly dis-

appointed. Wallace says, the detachment of hundred day men in the fight behaved well.

New York, 8.

A World Frederick special says, the commissary stores of Hunter and Sigel have not been burned, as reported, but abandoned. The rebels learning this, sent part of their force into Maryland, as a blind, scattering them about so as to distract our attention, while they hurried those things which were large and valuable, off by Staunton and Winchester. Finishing this job, they will concentrate in Maryland and do all the damage they can.

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG'S VISIT TO PROVO.

G. S. L. CITY, July 12, 1864.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR BROTHER:—In the enjoyment of life's richest blessings—health or body and vigor of mind—Presidents Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, and a select company of friends left this city a little before 9 o'clock on Friday morning, reaching American Fork sufficiently early to allow time for refreshment to man and beast before proceeding to our destination. The little children manifested great anxiety to see the President and receive his blessing, and not being conveniently posted at the hour of his arrival they waited, patiently promenading out side the city wall until the company passed, when they received that paternal recognition desired.

At the foot of the "Bench" south of Battle Creek lane we were met by a mounted escort, elegantly uniformed, but the shining broadcloth did not look as well as it would have done in a less dusty season. The firing of canon was one of the signs of welcome, and an indication to the numerous citizens of Provo that the President had arrived.

Saturday morning dawned pleasantly upon us, the ruler of day affording all the heat that seemed to be necessary for both animal and vegetable life. By ten o'clock a vast concourse of people had assembled in the Bowery. Bishop Miller called the meeting to order, when the sweet melody of song went up from the Spanish Fork choir, which was followed by an appropriate opening prayer from Elder F. D. Richards. I noticed upon the stand: of the First Presidency, Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball; of the Twelve Apostles, Orson Hyde, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith and Franklin D. Richards; also Joseph Young, Albert P. Rockwood, John Van Cott, Samuel W. Richards, Elias Smith, Bishop Raleigh, Robert T. Burton, Amos M. Musser, John R. Winder, John Squires, Theodore McKean, Judge Holbrook, Bishops Stoker, Smith, Hess and Layton from this and Davis county, besides a number of others. These and the local authorities of Utah and Wasatch counties filled the stand. A circular addressed to the citizens of Utah was read, after which Elder John Taylor preached an excellent discourse on temporal salvation, exhorting the people to lay up for themselves the necessary supplies of the comforts of life, and especially enjoining upon them the necessity of storing up grain to meet their own wants and to enable them to feed the thousands that may be dependant upon this Territory for bread the coming winter. That the farmer might be well paid for his surplus grain he recommended them to join with the northern counties in sending delegates to the convention to be held in August in G. S. L. City. President Kimball followed upon the same and similar subjects, referring also to the organization of the Church, the calling of the Twelve Apostles, the early teachings of Joseph Smith, particularly in regard to the famines of the last days, and the duty of the Saints to prepare for such a time. He expressed the hope that there would be but one feeling upon the subject laid before them by Elder Taylor, for upon that depended, to a great degree, the safety of the people in these valleys, in a temporal point of view.

In the afternoon President Joseph Young preached a highly intellectual and spiritual discourse upon the sayings of the Prophet Joseph, basing his remarks upon this text:

"We have known him, for he spoke to us as one that speaketh from heaven." When a preacher in the Methodist church he would have given all he possessed could he have heard a man who spoke from heaven; when he heard the gospel and saw the Prophet Joseph he found that man. When God spoke from heaven through Joseph Smith the people were bound down by priestcraft, king-craft, doctor-craft and lawyer-craft, which are the four grand crafts that uphold satan's kingdom. Described his first visit to the Prophet in company with Presidents Young and Kimball, Joseph's simplicity of manner, the nature of his communications, the heavenly light and intelligence poured forth in his remarks, so much so that they were all filled with joy and with the Spirit of God.

President Young then made a few pointed remarks on labor, wages and prices of provisions. Elder Wilford Woodruff took up the subject of market prices, the importance of the Latter-day Saints controlling the prices of the products of their own industry, lest by carelessness in this respect wheat—the staff of life—be thrown heedlessly into the market, sold at a quarter its real value, and then be fed to the animals of travelers, and in this way produce a scarcity of breadstuffs.

The Provo, Springville, American Fork, Spanish Fork and Payson choirs joined in singing "O my Father." The services of the day were closed with benediction by Albert P. Rockwood.

Sunday was an exceedingly warm day. At 9 o'clock the Scandinavian brethren and

sisters met in the Bowery, and were addressed in the Danish language by Elder Van Cott.

Early in the morning scores of teams might be seen coming from all parts of the country heavily laden with persons anxious to hear the instructions of the Presidency and Twelve, and by the hour of worship the Bowery was densely crowded. Elder F. D. Richards delivered the first address. He spoke of the great future of the people of God, their independence and eventual nationality. Upon the subject of famine he remarked that we had been assured by both ancient and modern Prophets that the Latter-day judgments would begin at the House of God, then go to the enemies of God's Kingdom and they will have to drink the bitter cup to the dregs. The first part of this prediction having been fulfilled, the judgments will now go among the wicked, and they will feel the terrible effects of famine. To provide for the time when the people shall flee to Zion from war and famine, he urged upon the brethren to store away their surplus grain.

Elder Orson Hyde made some interesting remarks on the calamities that will overtake the wicked in this dispensation. Advised the brethren to honor their stewardship by taking good care of their cows, horses, wheat, corn, and all that the Lord had given into their charge.

President Brigham Young instructed the people to preserve their temporal lives that they might be useful in building up the Kingdom of God. He remembered with gratitude and blessings the kindness of the brethren and sisters when the people were called upon to move down from the northern counties, and he could say to all who had thus extended their brotherly kindness the blessings of heaven should attend them, their substance should be multiplied. Spoke of the vastness of the creations of God, the harmony of his creations and laws. He felt more interested in seeing the Saints keep their covenants and their holy religion than in speaking of the greatness and mysteriousness of the worlds on high. His chief desire was to see the Saints unite their efforts for the building up of the Kingdom of God upon the earth. He wanted the brethren to store up their grain, year by year to lay up wheat until they have seven years bread on hand, for this the Latter-day Saints have got to do. The time will come when those that will not obey counsel in temporal things as well as spiritual will be dealt with according to the law of the Church.

At 2 p. m. the congregation again assembled, when Elder George A. Smith preached a discourse from the 14th chapter of the Book of Nephi, the son of He'aman. Presidents Kimball and Young also gave instructions to the people on the best manner of protecting their own interests, saving themselves from famine, striving to be perfect in their sphere of action, and thereby be prepared for the great blessings which the Lord has in store for them. The President blessed the people in the name of the Lord, before closing the meeting.

Leaving Provo shortly after meeting, we reached American Fork about 7 o'clock, and immediately went to the meeting house, where addresses were delivered by President Kimball, Elders G. A. Smith, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff and F. D. Richards, in which the Saints were reminded of their covenants and their sacred obligations to God and to each other, and encouraged to faithfulness and diligence in the cause of human redemption, admonished to look to the watchmen (the Presidency) upon the walls of Zion for counsel, and to be guided by the wisdom of God imparted through them. The President made a few remarks, expressive of his great anxiety for the temporal as well as spiritual salvation of the Saints, that they must live their religion, enjoy the spirit of it and then look well to providing themselves with the necessaries of life, for the present and the future, by saving their grain from year to year until they are made secure against and are prepared to feed the hundreds of thousands that are and will be flocking here. His words were accompanied by the influence and power of the Holy Spirit, as were also the teachings of all the Apostles, both at this and at all the meetings in Provo. Our meeting continued till past ten o'clock.

On Monday morning we started for home, reaching home by a quarter past three.

The kind hospitality of the good folks of Provo and American Fork extended to the President and company will long be remembered by them all.

Very Respectfully,
J. V. Lowe, Reporter.

WHAT MILITARY MEN THINK OF GRANT.

The masterly manner in which General Grant has handled the great Army of the Potomac has won for him the highest admiration of military experts, and has caused a decided change in the opinions of this class concerning the genius of the Lieutenant-General. It may be said now without harm, that up to a recent day General Grant was not held so highly popular by experienced military men in this country, as he was by the people. They said nothing against him, but they declared that he had yet to prove his greatness and his capacity to manage so great an army as that which he has now marched forward, against all obstacles, from the winter quarters at Culpepper to the southern side of the James.

These critics remarked that Grant had never commanded a first class army—in point of numbers—in the West; that he had never

been opposed to a first-class general; and that he had yet to feel the shock of the flower of the rebel army. They waited to see the result. So far as we know or have heard, the campaign which began on the 1st of May has won for Grant the entire confidence of these experts, who now place him in the first rank amongst generals, and declare that he has shown himself capable of marching and manœuvring the largest army we are likely to put into the field, and as possessed of resource, technical skill, courage and determination, which make him the superior of Lee or any commander the war has produced.

The series of operations which has carried the army from the Rapidan to the James is said by these critics to denote the possession of the highest military genius; and they have confidence that the commander who has surmounted the immense difficulties which lay in his way is master of the situation and equal to every occasion which may arise in the campaign.

The theatre of war is now shifted to a field yet fresh and untrodden by our armies. The operations which must almost immediately begin will be of the utmost interest. What will Lee do? That he did not attack Grant during the march across the Peninsula, is owing, perhaps, in part to the manner in which this march was ordered and conducted. Our army was never so defenceless as to tempt Lee to strike with the hope of dealing a decisive blow; and he had been already so severely handled that he dared not risk much. General Grant is willing to meet his antagonist in an open field and try conclusions with him in a pitched battle; but for this Lee has no stomach. If he had, he let an excellent opportunity slip last week.

Now that our army is across the James, the alternative of a pitched battle in a fair field is presented to him in such shape that he will have either to accept it, retire to his defences within Richmond, or retreat southward. It is a question amongst military men whether he has not already sent the main body of his army South to reinforce Johnston, and endeavor to deal a fatal blow to Sherman. No doubt such a movement would expose Sherman to great risks, but it would entail upon the rebels the abandonment of Virginia and North Carolina; and with all, they would not be sure of attaining the object of destroying Sherman. That General is one of the ablest officers in the service; he is a man of resource and determination, and is able to call to him, on emergency, a force so great that he would be able to defend himself for a time against Lee and Johnston combined.

But it is useless to speculate upon the projects of an officer like Lee, placed in a desperate situation, and obliged to take great risks, and to fight at any cost. This much, however, is pretty sure, that Grant is a commander who values the initiative, and has a habit of keeping it; and whatever Lee may attempt, Grant is likely to force him to fight the campaign according to his wishes, as he seized and kept the initiative all the way from the Rapidan to the James. Our army is now in high spirits; the men are conscious that they are led by a master in the art of war, and they are capable of all the efforts which their general can require of them.—[Weekly Evening Post.

UTAH COUNTY CAUCUS.—Last Saturday a caucus meeting was held in Provo for the purpose of selecting persons to be voted for at the coming August election.—Wm. Miller, Esq., was called to the chair. After some considerable talk the following ticket was agreed to:—

- For Representatives to the Legislative Assembly:—Albert K. Thurber, Joseph E. Johnson, and David Cluff, Jun.
- For Selectman:—Andrew H. Scott.
- For Sheriff:—Wm. B. Pace.
- For County Recorder:—Howard Coray.
- For County Surveyor:—James C. Snow.
- For County Treasurer:—John Riggs.
- For Superintendent of Common Schools:—Charles D. Evans.

PROVO THEATRE.—We learn from a gentleman who witnessed the performance of the "Wept of the Wish-ton Wish," on Saturday evening, that the piece was very creditably put upon the boards. The actors were well up in their parts, and considering the narrow limits of stage room it was surprising how so many upon the boards at once could perform their parts so well. A good deal of merit was made by Satisfaction and Abundance Skunk, with their numerous progeny.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PEDDLERS—TAKE NOTICE!!

Cotton rags are now as much an article of commerce as Butter, Eggs, or produce of any kind, and you are hereby requested to take them in exchange for your goods, and I will pay you \$5 per 100 lbs. for them in merchandise at wholesale prices.

We want Two Thousand Pounds weekly of clean Cotton, Hemp or Linen Rags, old Rope, Wrapping, Gunny Sacks, Coffee Bags, &c. They are wanted to make into paper for Deseret News, Daily Telegraph, School Books, Wrapping Paper, Pasteboards, &c.

Bring along your rags and get your pay at GEORGE GODDARD'S, two and a half blocks east of East Temple Street, 13th Ward.