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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, 17.

Persons residing near the Gap says the train of the rebel raiders was composed of all sorts of vehicles and was over a mile long, being filled with a variety of plunder. Over seven thousand head of horses, cattle and mules, and large droves of sheep and hogs were sent through the Gap by the rebels previous to their retreat, and were pastured in the meadows along the river until the withdrawal of the main body was commanded, which was early on Tuesday morning.

Several hundred wounded, in carriages and ambulances, were brought through the Gap; among them were one Brigadier and several Colonels, besides a number of officers of inferior grades; most of them were wounded in the battle of the Monocacy.

Government has been put in possession of the strength of the force which invaded Maryland. It was composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry. The artillery known to have been brought here by the rebels is three mounted rifled batteries with the cavalry and two parks with the infantry columns—one of fourteen guns and one of eighteen. The mounted battery probably contained six pieces, and the others four each. They would altogether comprise at least twelve thousand men.

The rebel officers have acknowledged their loss at the Monocacy at over a thousand killed and wounded, and at Washington about six hundred, most of them from the charge of the sixth corps. The Colonels of the 69th Ga. and of 12th Ga., were killed in this charge.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be in running order as far as Wheeling to-morrow. Only one span of the bridge across the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry was destroyed, and that was repaired before the enemy had fairly got away.

New York, 18.

A private letter from Morganza, La., of the 13th, says: Gen. Ullman, with a large portion of his forces, had arrived at Morganza, where he commands all the colored troops. The fortifications of Morganza are of the most formidable character and command a range of some six miles on the Mississippi. The position is deemed of the utmost importance—being a short distance from Port Hudson and Red river—thus forming a very important base and is a key to the Red river country.

The rebels have a large force on the bank of the Atchafalaya, nine miles in rear of Morganza.

Denver City, 18.

A large band of Indians attacked Bigou ranche, 80 miles east of here, last night, and killed 3 men and run off the stock. This being done, they stole all the Overland Stage stock at the junction, 100 miles east. During the day they visited several stations from the junction eastward for 50 miles, running off the stock.

Washington, 18.

The President has issued a proclamation for 500,000 men for the military service. It is further ordered that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being 50 days from the date of his proclamation, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be held in every town, township and ward of city, precinct, election, district or county not subdivided, to fill its quota, which may be unfilled by volunteers by the 5th of September.

New York, 19.

Tribune special says Sunday evening our forces were seven miles beyond Leesburg, in pursuit of the rebels, who were making rapid time up the Shenandoah towards Staunton. A number of stragglers were captured by our cavalry and sent to the rear. Heavy firing was heard on Sunday at Great Falls, in the direction of Edward's ferry, supposed to be a collision between our advance and the rebel rear. The provisional brigade organized for the defense of Washington, and composed of slightly wounded men from the various hospitals, has been disbanded and most of the men sent to their regiments in the field. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners in the demonstration on Washington will be over 2,000. The prisoners represent 63 different regiments, and belong to five different divisions.

Fort Monroe, 18.

Our men, as fast as captured by the enemy are removed to Georgia—the men to Andersonville—the officers to Macon.

Philadelphia, 19.

The army of the Potomac correspondence of the Press says, the artillery fight of the 15th lasted two hours, when our shells burst directly in the rebel embrasures, destroying their cannon and forcing them to retire. They lost at least six guns.

The breastworks lately occupied by the enemy barring our advance towards Petersburg have been levelled.

The damage to the railroad has been fully

repaired and trains are running regularly to and from Washington.

Washington, 19.

Gen. Sherman announces that on yesterday, having previously crossed the Chatahoochie, his whole army advanced five miles south of the river and crossed Beech Tree creek. This advance was made without any resistance from Johnston's forces, except a slight skirmish with his rear as he retired. This move necessarily forces Johnston into the defenses of Atlanta and places the city within the range of Sherman's guns.

Halifax, 19.

Debates in Parliament resulted in a majority of 68 for the government in the Commons and a majority of 9 against the government in the Lords.

Chicago, 20.

A letter from Sherman's army says, the 11th and 12th army corps have been consolidated, forming the 20th under Hooker.

Liverpool, 10.

The Great Eastern left to-day for London to take on the Atlantic cable.

The Danish ministry have resigned.

Washington, 19.

A dispatch from an official source says, subsequent to the crossing of the Chatahoochie, Sherman occupied his troops in tearing up the railroads of most importance to the rebels.

Memphis, 18 a.m.

A dispatch from Smith to Washburne, received to-day, says:

I have met Lee, Forrest and Walker at Tupello and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss was small, compared to that of the rebels. I bring back everything in good order—nothing lost.

A scout has since arrived at Lagrange, who reports the enemy's loss at 2,500. Their defeat was overwhelming.

It is also stated by persons who have come in that the rebel Gen. Faulkner and Col. Forrest were killed. Gen. Forrest was wounded in the foot and his horse and equipments captured.

From other sources we learn that Smith met Forrest near Pontotoc, on Wednesday 13th, fought that day, also on Thursday and Friday, driving him below Tupello and whipping him badly, in five different battles. Our loss is said to be less than three hundred, while that of the rebels was over 2,000.

Washington, 20.

The latest information from Sherman is that the enemy were taken completely by surprise in our crossing of the Chatahoochie. Cavalry was at Decatur, Ga., to cut off communication between Atlanta and Augusta—thus preventing the removal of stores to the latter place and the reinforcement of Johnston.

Our main army is within ten or twelve miles of Atlanta and all operations are progressing favorably.

Gen. Bragg had arrived at Atlanta, and would, it was supposed, exercise a personal supervision over the movements of the rebel army. It is believed that Sherman has by this time dispatched a large body of cavalry to Macon to release numerous Union officers confined there.

Harrisburg, 20.

Dispatches received here last night indicate that our forces continue in the pursuit of the rebels who recently ravaged Maryland, and that they are recapturing large amounts of plunder.

Gen. Crook on Monday last overtook a portion of the enemy at Snicker's Gap, where a sharp engagement took place. The rebels fought with desperation, but Gen. Crook succeeded in whipping them thoroughly and capturing over three hundred wagons heavily loaded with grain and stock. He also took a number of prisoners. The enemy left their dead and wounded on the field.

St. Joseph, Mo., 20.

Gen. Fisk commanding the Department of Northern Missouri has issued an appeal for five thousand loyal men—each with a horse and such arms and ammunition as they may have to rally for the protection of life and property and the extermination of bushwhackers generally in Northwestern Missouri. He says:

The emergency is so great that he cannot wait until details are made by State authority or until troops can be transferred from other districts; that loyal citizens are being murdered and their property given to Tories; houseless widows and orphans are fleeing to the military posts; the harvests are going to waste. Hundreds of Unionists are daily pleading at his headquarters for protection, which he is unable to give in consequence of the limited force at his command.

Camps for rendezvous have been established at St. Joseph and at Chillicothe.

New York, 21.

Deserters are continually coming into our lines single and by couples. They have doleful stories.

The Tribune Washington special states that

there are only a few straggling rebels on this side the Rappahannock.

The rebel force has succeeded in reaching Staunton with the greater part of its plunder.

A headquarters dispatch of the 19th to the Tribune says, a new monster mortar has been introduced Main's two hundred pound shell into Petersburg lately.

The Fulton, from Hilton Head on the 7th had arrived. Rebel officers have been placed in the buildings of Cumming's Point. Charleston was being vigorously shelled. Sumter had been subjected to a very heavy fire from Morris Island.

All the troops have returned from the recent expeditions.

Washington, 21.

The Republican says, the government has received a dispatch from Sherman this morning announcing that the enemy assaulted the Union lines three times yesterday and was repulsed each time with little loss to us. Most of our men fought behind earthworks and sustained small loss. The enemy suffered heavily.

Hunter reports having received a dispatch from Averill dated near Winchester on the 20th, which says:

Breckenridge divided his force at Barrysville last night, sending Early to Winchester and taking the other division towards Millwood. I attacked and defeated Early to-day, in front of Winchester, killing and wounding over 200 of his officers and men, capturing 4 cannon, several hundred small arms, and about 200 prisoners. Gen. Lilley is seriously wounded and in our hands. The enemy's loss in officers is heavy. Prisoners report his force to have been 5,000.

St. Joseph, 21.

Thornton's guerrillas, to the number of 500, occupied Kingston, Caldwell county, last night; thence marched on Plattsburg, Clinton county and demanded the surrender of the garrison in the name of the Confederate States. The commanding officer refused, and told his men to escape. A short fight ensued and most of our men escaped.

Gen. Fisk's appeal is being promptly responded to.

Louisville, 22.

Yesterday's Nashville Union says Decatur (Georgia) was occupied by our forces on Monday—thus cutting off all rebel communication with South Carolina, except by way of Macon. Deserters are coming within our lines in great numbers since crossing the Chatahoochie.

New York, 22.

We have a well authenticated report that the rebels have evacuated Atlanta.

Washington, 21.

The administration have never had before them for consideration any propositions from the rebel authorities, relative to pacification, nor is it known that any such have been received, and whatsoever may be the facts concerning the reported conference at Niagara Falls, the presumption here is that, while there has been no formal action on the part of this government, looking to initiatory measures for the negotiation of peace, it is not indisposed to hear whatever prominent rebels, acting as volunteer or authorized commissioners, may have to say regarding this important subject, without however in any degree committing itself to the consideration of any proposition or views which may be suggested.

Eighty one rebel prisoners, brought here from Sandy Hook, Maryland, state that they were in charge of one of the timber trains and were overtaken near Snicker's Gap by a portion of the pursuing force under Crook. A fight immediately followed, but the train guard finding it impossible to save the train, fired it and retreated.

A letter received by an officer in Washington from Sandy Hook, Maryland, states that many stragglers from the retreating rebels come into that place daily and surrender themselves. Many were worn down by rapid marching. Many of them were barefoot and had their clothes torn in tatters.

The Evening Star learns from a citizen of Madison county, Virginia, who has some time been sojourning in Fairfax county, that the rebel raiders had met so many mishaps in getting away with their plunder from Maryland that what they managed to keep would hardly pay them for their trouble.

New York, 22.

The Herald's correspondent at Hilton Head of the 13th, says there has been severe fighting by our forces on Johnson's Island under Gen. Hatch, composing a part of the recent expedition. Gen. Paxon sent a regiment on Thursday to attack the rebel right, where a battery had been stationed. The men charged at double quick so furiously that the enemy retreated in confusion. They came very near capturing the battery, which had just time to limber up and be off, with considerable loss.

A fight occurred on Saturday morning, the enemy having received reinforcements. The attack was made by the rebels, who advanced about 4 o'clock, under cover of a heavy

fog and drove in our pickets to nearly opposite Fort Pringle. At a quarter before six they advanced in force and a fight of fifteen minutes followed, in which the rebels were thoroughly repulsed.

Strengthened again, the enemy made another advance at half past six and attempted to carry our position by assault. Our troops reserved their fire till the rebels were almost upon them. Then, with double-shotted guns they opened with grape and canister, mowing down the advancing columns by the score. The infantry also kept up an accurate, continuous fire with musketry at such short range that great havoc was made in five or ten minutes from the time of the attack.

The enemy retreated in great confusion without having reached even our front rifle pits. Their artillery opened on us with great fury and under its fire the rebel infantry took shelter. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was only eighty-two—and some of the wounded were only slightly injured.

New York, 21.

The Tribune Winchester special says, Averill's fight lasted three hours—in which the rebels lost Gen. Kelly, 4 pieces of artillery, 300 prisoners and 500 killed and wounded. Our loss was not over 200 killed and wounded—none missing.

The Herald Snicker's Ferry correspondent on the 20th says, the forces under Gen. Wright pursued the rebels under Early and Breckenridge to that point, skirmishing with their rear guard, which was twenty-four hours behind the main force. When near Percellsville, south of Snicker's Gap, Duffies captured 82 of their wagons.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 15.]

"GEN. GRANT'S LINE."

"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." These were the words of Gen. Grant when near Spotsylvania Court House. The line from Spotsylvania Court House to Richmond would pass through Spotsylvania, Hanover, and Henrico counties; but the line he followed passed through Caroline, King William, Hanover, New Kent, and Charles City, to the deep waters of the James river, eighty miles by water and thirty by land from Richmond. His army is at Westover and Harrison's Landing. He tried Hooker's, Burnside's, and McClellan's lines, combining all three, and now rests on the James river, at the very spot to which McClellan was driven just two years ago. He might have reached his present position by water, without opposition, and at least 75,000 stronger in men, without the demoralization consequent upon so many repulses. His generalship has inflicted far more injury to his own army than to that of Gen. Lee's, and has not accomplished anything whatever toward the object of his campaign.

He may unite with Butler at Bermuda Hundred, or, abandoning Richmond, start a fresh campaign against Petersburg—both of which he might have done unmolested in May, and with an army nearly 100,000 stronger than at present.

His battles in the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania Court House were upon his original line. For reasons best understood by himself, he slid off that line down into Hanover county; and at Cold Harbor, a place very familiar to the Army of the Potomac, he fought several battles and many skirmishes; but again, for reasons and causes which he doubtless fully appreciates, he moves away between two suns, like a thief in the night, thro' New Kent and Charles City counties to the James river. Oh st of Jemini, tell us,--is this strategy?

The raiding party under Gen. Hunter has met with some success in the valley. Having defeated Gen. Jones, it has marched to Lexington, and is now committing depredations in the lower valley. The southwestern portion of this State may be the object of this raid. Much damage to individuals may be done before a sufficient force can be sent to drive them away. Sheridan's cavalry, though defeated, may require still the attention of Gen. Hampton.

The latest information from the United States puts gold 190 1-2, and represents great dissatisfaction existing throughout that country with the nominations of Lincoln and Johnson. Gen. Grant nominated Lincoln on the Fredericksburg LINE. It was true his army was far away from that line when the nominations were made, that the public were deceived with the reports of Stanton, that every sound of Grant's cannon could be heard in Richmond. To day no cannon fired by Grant's army can be heard here. Gen. Grant is far away, and the abandonment of McClellan's line will send gold up to 225 in New York.

Ireland is losing population at the rate of 120,000 per year. In the last twenty years she has lost 2,500,000 inhabitants by emigration.