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By Telegraph.

New York, 2.

The *Herald's* 10th correspondent says, of the operations of that corps in the advance on Richmond, the corps broke camp at 3 p.m., 28th, and by rapid march reached and crossed the James at daylight of the 29th. Immediately in advance they met the enemy and skirmished up the roads and across the fields till near New Market road. This road was occupied by the enemy who were strongly fortified on the heights. The advance was obstinately contested. The position, in addition to its strong natural character, was rendered doubly formidable and almost impenetrable.

The colored troops under Gen. Paine were ordered to carry this position. Their charge was one of the grandest features in the operations of the day. They never halted nor faltered, though their ranks were sadly thinned as they advanced. The successful accomplishment of their task put the enemy into confusion, and sent them rapidly down the road toward Richmond.

Gens. Butler and Grant came on the field during this struggle, and were enthusiastically received by the troops. When Grant rode along the lines, shouts and cheers rose from the men without example.

Three miles above New Market the enemy have very strong works. Birney pressed his advantage and pursued the retreating rebels so closely that they could not stop and reform in this work.

Two miles further on the rebels have a strong line of redoubts, perfect in character, carrying heavy artillery and located at such brief intervals that it would be impossible to force a column of troops through them. These works cross the New Market road just beyond Laurel Hill church. Their guns sweep the roads in all directions. Birney at once determined to carry such works as lay in his front by a general assault, reconnoitering the ground himself amid a storm of shells I have never seen surpassed. They were met with a murderous fire of grape and cannister and unceasing volleys of musketry that worked terrible havoc in their ranks. Still unflinchingly they held their way. In crossing an intervening crest of open land they were exposed to a frightful enfilading fire of artillery, and the casualties were terrible. Still the line pressed forward. On approaching the redoubts they were found even more formidable than at first supposed. A perfect abatis held them at bay, while the rebel infantry literally mowed them down. The forts were surrounded by a broad ditch 8 feet deep, into which some colored troops leaped, only to find themselves penned in with no door of retreat. The works had no sally ports, and were accessible only by drawbridges over the ditches, and these were drawn up.

The line was finally withdrawn to the farther side of the crest, which position we held till night, when a demonstration was made against the works in front of the ditch, in which our men were cooped up—thus giving them an opportunity to escape. Though an advance up the road of from half to three quarters of a mile was accomplished, it cost us dearly. The corps lost over 5,000 killed and wounded.

At the same time this was going on, Kent's cavalry dashed boldly up to the very gates of Richmond—which fact he reported to Butler, who immediately dispatched Davidson's infantry to his support. This division marched unresisted to within musket range of Richmond, and probably might have marched into the rebel capital; though it is clear they could not have held it. On arriving in the suburbs of the city, they found Kautz had withdrawn. The division was then ordered to return.

New York, 3.

The *Herald* has the following account of the fighting on the north side of the James on Friday:—

Three desperate efforts were made by the enemy to retake the works captured from them by us on Thursday. Gen. Lee in person commanded; but the rebels were each time driven back with considerable loss.

The enemy were discovered, about two p.m., massing in a wood directly opposite the fort captured yesterday, and in

half an hour they charged with a wild yell in three heavy columns of attack. The rams at the same time opened upon our position and our line was enfiladed by a fire from the rebel battery on the river. Our men, however, stood steady to their posts and received the rebels with so hot, well directed and incessant fire that they broke in confusion and retired to the woods.

Twice again they were rallied by their officers and returned to charge, but only with the same result, until, finally, broken and dispirited, they fell back in irremediable confusion, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded.

Prisoners report 1,000, at least, killed and wounded. Over 300 prisoners were taken, including many officers and the greater part of the 8th N. C. regiment. Among those captured are several field officers and Capt. Maguire, Inspector-General of Clingman's staff—all by Standard's division.

The following is from the *Tribune's* special's account of operations below Petersburg, 29th:

Gen. Gregg, supported by two brigades of infantry, pushed his reconnoissance from our left towards the Lynchburg railroad as far as Poplar Spring Church, beyond the Vaughan turnpike, but no enemy in any force was discovered.

Next day, Gen. Griffin's division of the 5th corps advancing beyond the church in a north-west direction, came on. The enemy was in strong position about two miles from the Weldon railroad. Their preparations for defense, though not completed, were very formidable. Gen. Griffin decided to carry the works by storm and formed his division in three lines of battle by brigades—the 3d brigade in advance, under Col. Gwynn, of the 11th.

The whole line was taken, with 2 or 3 guns and about 50 prisoners. The other guns were dragged away.

The rebels left their dead and wounded on the field. The prisoners belonged to Beauregard's command. Among them were 1 Major, 1 Capt. and 5 Lieutenants. Our loss was not great—I think 150; but one of our best officers—Col. Welch, of the 16th Michigan, was killed. The following officers were captured: Maj. Patridge, Lieut. Wait and Lieut. Baird—all of the 16th Michigan.

New York, 4.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the 10th corps, Oct. 1st, says, the operations of the day have been a reconnoissance in force up to the inner line of the rebel works. Birney again pushed fearlessly up to the very outskirts of the city and only refrained from entering and taking possession because his order would not permit him to do so. This morning, the division of Gen. Terry, with Kautz's cavalry started on an important mission of feeling the enemy and ascertaining his strength in the immediate vicinity of Richmond. For this delicate movement dispositions were made as follows:

Two brigades of Terry's infantry moved out by the right flank to the central road and, covered by the cavalry, advanced up that road towards the city. Col. Spears' brigade of Kautz's cavalry, with one section of horse artillery were thrown out on the Charles City road, with skirmishers deployed on the left to Central road, to cover the movement in that direction. The rest of the cavalry, deployed as skirmishers in front of the infantry, extended their line on the left, down the left of our main line. Six pieces of horse artillery accompanied the movement on the Central road. When the line had advanced to the Powell House point, on the Central road, about three miles from Richmond, they met a line of rebel skirmishers. At this point the cavalry skirmishers were withdrawn and the 7th and 10th regiments of Connecticut infantry deployed in their stead. These regiments advanced handsomely, driving the rebels before them with ease. The rest of the column advanced steadily in line of battle, on the rear of the skirmishers. When the line had reached Howe's House, the enemy opened on them with heavy artillery from their main works; but disregarding this, the skirmishers pressed on and drove the rebels into the line of works at Sharp's House, within two miles of the city. The cavalry on the right reached simultaneously the same line of works.

These works were ascertained to be very formidable in character and similar in nature and a continuation of those in our immediate front at Laurel Hill. They mount heavy guns; but are manned by a force of militia men pressed into the service in an emergency from the shops, stores, factories and streets of Richmond. The expedition having accomplished all it designed they fell back at night-fall to the old positions. The losses in the movement are 300 killed and wounded.

The *Herald's* Shenandoah correspondent, opposite Brown's Gap, 29th, says since the fight at Fisher's Hill, there has been no general engagement. The enemy left the valley through Brown's Gap. Early was much dispirited and drank heavily. Over 2,000 rebels scattered through the mountains without arms, approaching to starvation. The enemy has gone towards Charlottesville. On the 29th our cavalry were attacked by infantry. The cavalry held their own.

New York, 4.

The *Time's* special says, the impression that Grant holds Chapin's Bluffs, and that Fort Darling is flanked is incorrect. Our forces have taken from the rebels and hold the line of works on Chapin's farm; which is below the bluffs.

St. Louis, 3.

About 500 rebels entered Union, the county seat of Franklin county, on Saturday, and captured about 100 of the county militia.

Washington had a garrison of 600 men under Col. Hall, who evacuated that place on the approach of the rebels, and took his men and stores across the Missouri river.

All the fortifications around St. Louis are manned to-day, as a precautionary measure.

Louisville, 4.

A band of guerrillas captured two upward bound freight trains at ten o'clock last night, between Richmond Station and Fountain Head, on the Nashville railroad. They burned 19 cars.

St. Louis, 4.

The train which left Hannibal yesterday morning for the west, ran off the track 17 miles from Palmyra, and was soon afterwards visited by a band of guerrillas, who searched the train for soldiers, seized the express, containing about \$20,000, took 50 revolvers from the passengers, and then compelled one employee on the train to fire the cars. The freight train, which arrived shortly after the accident, was also burned. Three soldiers were on the cars, but through the aid of the passengers they managed to change their uniforms for citizen's dress and escaped.

Gen. Ewing, with the principal part of his troops had arrived at Rolla.

The Pacific road is reported not materially injured, but the South Branch is almost entirely in the hands of the rebels. The depots and other railroad property at Saint Clair, Sullivan, Harrison, Cuba and the bridges across the Merrimac have been burned and nearly all the goods in Franklin have been taken by the rebels, and many private dwellings plundered. Ironton and Arcadia have been completely gutted and Irondale and Potosi partially sacked, after Price's Chief of Staff and other officers had assured citizens that private property would be respected.

Cincinnati, 4.

Gen. Hooker has relieved Heintzleman and assumed the command of the Northern Department.

New York, 4.

The *Tribune's* Shenandoah special says, so hot had been the pursuit that we captured the beef which had been killed for the use of the army, but which they left skinned and smoking upon the ground and had not time to issue to the troops.

During the night of the 24th they left Shenandoah Valley and retired to Luray Valley by the Kessel Town road. Our army continued the march and arrived at Harrisonburg at 4 p.m., their rations having been consumed the day before. Here 800 rebel wounded and their hospital tents were captured.

In one week Sheridan's army fought two battles, gained two signal victories and pursued the demoralized and broken columns of Early 87 miles. The history of this eventful war may be searched in

vain for more persistent successful fighting during an equal space of time.

New York, 5.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the cavalry on the left of the army of the Potomac says of the cavalry fight on Saturday, that the rebels were led by Generals Wade Hampton, W. H. Lee, Dearing and Young—each with a brigade. They thought to secure an easy victory. They succeeded in driving our small force, which was commanded by Gen. Davies, from the lines of his small defenses and, dismounting 3 brigades, made a desperate attempt to dislodge us from our position.

The fight was terrific. Time and again the rebels charged up to within a few feet of our line and were hurled back with deadly showers of bullets. They then attempted a flank movement—at the same time charging the breast-works; but they met such a reception that they were glad to return. Their loss was heavy.

As soon as it was discovered that the enemy were falling back, our men climbed their breast-works with cheers and charged the flying rebels. Our loss was slight.

A *Tribune* special, dated Martinsburg, 4th, says, the latest intelligence from Sheridan is to Saturday morning. At that time his infantry force was still at Harrisonburg, while his cavalry were east of Blue Ridge reconnoitering in the vicinity of Charlottesville.

The report of the disaster to our cavalry at Swift Head Gap is untrue. Instead of meeting with a repulse we gained a victory and captured about 100 prisoners—driving the rebels through the Gap which they had fortified.

Rock Fish and Brown's Gap had been strongly fortified by the rebels and are defended by a considerable force. The position is flankable on either side, and it is possible that the next information we get from Sheridan will come via Alexandria.

Supply trains continue to go to the front, and there is a direct indication that Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry are to be abandoned as a base of supplies.

The *Herald's* City Point correspondent says, in the fight for the south side of the railroad, about 2,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the rebels—belonging principally to the 5th New York, the 21st Pennsylvania and the 7th Rhode Island; but both the *Times* and the *World's* specials from the scene of action put the number at only a few hundred.

Liverpool, 24.

Great depression continued in English commercial circles. There was much distrust, owing mainly to the heavy losses on cotton. A number of failures had already occurred.

Philadelphia, 6.

The *Enquirer's* special from Washington says, I learn, from a rebel Sergeant who left Stone's brigade a week since, that Lee has acknowledged his position to be critical. He has fortified Danville at all points, and repaired the temporary defense on the route. He had also taken a number of heavy guns from Richmond to Nashville. The supplies in Richmond had entirely given out, and great difficulty was experienced in furnishing the rebel army, even with corn meal. Davis and cabinet left Richmond for South Carolina. All newspapers, except the *Wag*, were moving from Richmond, and it was well known that the government archives had been sent to Danville, which is Lee's base of supplies.

New York, 6.

A Washington dispatch says, Gen. Wilson, just arrived from Sheridan's headquarters at Harrisonburg, reports that the destruction and capture of rebel property by our cavalry in the late great raid in the vicinity of Staunton, were on a colossal scale and most complete in execution. More than 100 miles were destroyed on the Central railroad.

Nashville, 11.30 p.m., 6.

An unofficial dispatch reports as follows: The telegraph was repaired to Altoona to-day. The action yesterday at Altoona was severe. The rebel Gen. attacked with his divisions, 7,000 strong, and suffered heavily, leaving his killed and wounded in our hands to the number of 1,000, while we lost only 300. The fight lasted six hours altogether.

St. Louis, 7.

It is now ascertained that the bridge over the Gasconade river, 23 miles this side of Osage, also has been burned by the rebels. Cole Creek bridge, 30 cars and 2 locomotives also have been destroyed.

New York, 7.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 4th states that Beauregard has been assigned to the Department of Tennessee, Georgia, and the Department of Alabama and Mississippi, which comprises the commands of Hood and Taylor—both of whom retain their present position.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 27th says, Davis' speech at Macon, published here to-day, appeals earnestly to all absentees to return to the army and says the men are needed. He confesses that the disparity in numbers between Hood and Sherman is very great; and in Virginia the disparity in numbers is as great as in Georgia. Regarding the exchange of prisoners he says, if an exchange could be effected, he might be induced to recognize Butler. In future, every effort will be given, as far as possible, to effect an exchange.

New York, 8.

The yellow fever is very prevalent in Charleston.

Hood's forces are said to be now entrenched on the Macon and West Point road, 20 or 25 miles from their location near Jonesboro.

Nashville, 7.

In the fight near Altoona on the 5th inst., our forces completely vanquished the rebels, who retreated, leaving in our hands between 4 and 500 killed and wounded.

Headquarters Department of Va. and N. C., October 7.

At 6.30 a.m. the enemy having moved Field's and Hake's division from their left at Chapin's farm road to our right at Derbytown road, they attacked with spirit Kautz' cavalry in their entrenchments and drove them back with small loss of men, but with the loss of all his artillery. The enemy suffered considerable loss in this attack.

The enemy then swept down the entrenchments towards Birney, who, having thrown back his right, waited their assault and repulsed it with very heavy loss on the part of the enemy. They in the meantime advanced towards New Market, but were met by a force at Signal Tower.

At 3 p.m. I took the offensive—sending Birney (Continued on page 16.)