

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Headquarters, Army Potomac, 31.

Additional from the Army Potomac: A dispatch says the colored troops seemed to be without any one to manage them, and finally fell back to the rear out of range of the volleys of canister and musketry that were plowing through their ranks. Their losses are very heavy, as shown by the following report: Of the 23d U. S. colored, fifteen officers and four hundred men were killed, wounded and missing. Of the 28th, eleven officers and one hundred and fifty men were killed, wounded and missing. Of the 27th, six officers and one hundred and fifty men. Of the 29th, eight officers and two hundred and seventy-five men. Of the 31st, seven officers and about two hundred men. Of the 39th, several officers and about two hundred and fifty men. The loss of the 2d division of the 9th corps, Gen. Ledlie commanding, is estimated at one thousand or twelve hundred, while many place the figures higher. Gen Bartlett succeeded in reaching the fort with his command, but having by accident broken his cork leg, could not get off the field. He held possession of an advanced position several hours, and only surrendered when all hope of escape was lost. About two hundred men were with him at the time, a few of whom managed to get away. Nearly all his staff were captured with him. Col. Marshall, commanding the 2d brigade of this division, is also captured with several of his staff. The loss in the 1st and 3d brigades is also severe. The latter have four hundred in the hospital. The 18th corps occupied that part of the line on the right, but their loss is not very great. We took about two hundred and fifty prisoners, mostly South Carolinians, and five battle flags. All is quiet this morning (the 31st.)

Cincinnati, August 2.

A special from Nashville says: In the battle of the 20th, at Atlanta, in which the 20th corps, one division of the 4th corps and part of the 14th corps were engaged, the total Union loss was 1,733. In front of the 20th corps 1,563 rebels were buried by our troops, and the rebels were permitted to bury 250. The 2d division of the 4th corps repulsed several assaults upon its position and captured several stand of colors. In the battle of the 22d the total Union loss was 3,000 men, 18 stand of colors and 5,000 small arms.

General Garrard in his raid on the Georgia Railroad, destroyed the railroad bridges and depots at Conrad's, Covington and Social Circle, and brought in 300 prisoners, with a loss of only two men. On the 28th the enemy made an attack on Logan's corps, but were defeated.

Gen. Howard has been relieved from the command of the 20th corps at his own request, and has gone north. Gen. Stanley succeeds to Howard's command. Craft is succeeded by Stanley in command of his division.

Cairo, 2.

About one thousand Union prisoners, mostly taken a year since, arrived at New Orleans on the 24th from Texas, having been exchanged. Four to six thousand are still confined at Fort Tyler.

Chicago, 3.

Details of the engagement at Petersburg are received this morning, from which we condense the following:

The first attacking column composed of the 1st and 2d brigades of Ledlie's division followed by the 35th Massachusetts, provided with entrenching implements, pushed forward to the charge, and had moved but a few yards when they received a tremendous volley from the enemy, who had doubtless been put on the alert through the noise made by the concentration of the troops and the movements of artillery and trains during the night so close to their front.

The explosion, although it had destroyed the rebel redan, had not greatly injured the mounted abatis and obstructions in its front, and its assailants had great trouble in working their way through them. A part of the attacking column advanced some distance to the right of the fort and carried part of two lines of breastworks connecting the fort with the main rebel line to the rear of it. About 250 prisoners were captured in the entrenchments and rifle pits and sent to the rear.

As soon as the troops reached the rebel works, the enemy commenced a very heavy musketry fire from two sides of an angle which their breastworks formed in rear of the fort. Several batteries opened with shell and grape-shot, but notwithstanding the tremendous fire directed against the rebel line by our heavy and light batteries, the enemy's fire became so intensified that the advance of our column toward Cemetery Hill (about 400 yards beyond the fort, which they were ordered to carry) was checked, halted, and the men sought refuge behind the ruins of the work and breastworks and rifle-pits behind them.

Two minutes after, Ledlie's division had

moved to the attack, and Potter's and Wilcox's division of the same corps moved to the right and left of the work. Several attempts were made to continue the assault, but all failed under the sweeping fire of the enemy.

About 9 o'clock one of Ferrero's negro divisions were ordered to march forward to the right of the fort upon Cemetery Hill, and advanced steadily until it got under an enfilading fire of the enemy, when, instead of keeping to the right of the other divisions, the blacks got confused and rushed pell mell among the other troops in and about the fort. The interior of the latter, after the explosion, had the form of a crater—the upper part being about sixty feet in diameter. It was already crowded from top to bottom with troops and the negroes rushed in from all sides in a state of terror and confusion. The enemy in the meantime, as could be plainly seen from our main line, rapidly moved their forces from the right and left to the threatened part of their line and about the forts. Now both the infantry and artillery fire became more and more severe. Again and again the attempt was made to charge from the front, but the troops could not do it. Small parties commenced trying to run back from the fort to our main line. They became more and more numerous, and quite a number of them managed to get through. The distance from the fort to our main line was about 150 yards.

Our men in running back had to make their way over a field swept by the rebel fire, and hundreds of them were killed and wounded.

The enemy perceiving the confused condition of our troops, resorted to the offensive and advanced several times from their lines, but were driven back by our fire. At about 10 o'clock, however, when most of the batteries had ceased firing, they made a grand charge and occupied most of the ground in the rear of the fort.

No sooner had their yells and volleys announced their charge, than a vast swarm of our men (mostly negroes) were seen rushing out from under cover towards our lines. Half of them were shot down. As stated heretofore, in giving the order for attack the 5th corps was massed on the left of the 9th, with the 18th on its right and the 2d in reserve.

When it was ascertained about 7 o'clock that the 9th corps was not making any headway in supporting the attack. Porter's and Turner's divisions were pushed forward and gained a position as far advanced as that held by the 9th corps, but this had no decisive effect, and the numbers of the 9th corps in and about the fort became materially reduced by 10 o'clock, through men falling back to the main line. What remained continued to hold their position until about 11 o'clock, when the order was issued to fall back to their original position. The orders were executed by all, except that at some parts of the rebel fort the efforts made to get the order to them were unavailing, and several officers in attempting to carry them were shot down. Shortly afterwards the rebels made another charge, to which the fort succumbed.

Halifax 3.

A Prussian force six thousand strong, entered Rendsburg on the 21st and took possession. The Federal Diet has ordered Gen. Hake to protest against this proceeding by a large majority.

Paris papers warn the German powers against incorporating that question in their policy, as Schleswig is largely inhabited by Danes, and point out that the law of retaliation exists, and if Germany should set the example of conquest, others may allow it to be repeated.

Cincinnati, 4.

A special to the Gazette from Nashville, says:

Officers from the front report the following as the result of Stoneman's raid on the Macon railroad: Stoneman's force consisted of Gen. Ed. McCook's division of cavalry, composed of Long's and one other brigade. The Macon railroad was torn up and the ties and rails burned for eighteen miles, so that the road is a complete wreck. On the return march McCook fell in with a large wagon train, on which was much private property and all of Hood's papers. Near Newman a large quantity of whisky was captured. Here trouble began, and the rebel Gen. Rains, who was in pursuit, came up with McCook. A fight ensued, in which McCook was routed. About 500 of his command reached Marietta, who reported the surrender of the main body (3,200 men) and that McCook was killed.

The Times army of the Potomac correspondent says: In an interview under a flag of truce, rebel officers admitted their total loss to be 3,000. The explosion under the hill was 200 feet long and 95 feet wide.

New York, 3.

The Tribune's special from Frederick last evening has the following confirmation of the reported defeat of the rebels at Cumberland: Gen. Kelly, as reported, was attacked at Cumberland yesterday at 4 o'clock, p.m., by a large force under Bradley Johnson and Mc-

Causland. After a severe fight of several hours duration, he completely routed the enemy, capturing several caissons, a great many wagons, and a vast amount of plunder which they had stolen in Pennsylvania. The enemy are in full retreat towards Oldtown, Kelly pursuing.

Chicago, 3.

Hooker is relieved of his command. Dispatches say, this action resulted from a feeling on his part that an indignity had been done him in appointing Gen. Howard (his junior in rank) to the command of the army of Tennessee.

An Atlanta (rebel) special admits a loss of 6,000 in the battle at Peach Tree on the 20th, and adds that at the rate Hood has been fighting since he took command, the rebel army will last just three weeks. Prisoners report the army disheartened with Hood.

Headquarters, Army Potomac, 1.

A flag of truce was permitted by the rebels from 9 to 5 o'clock to day to bury the dead and bring off the wounded. Very few were found alive, and of those brought away alive several have since died.

St. Louis, 3.

Advices from the plains are to the effect that the Appaches, Kiowas, Camanches and Arapahoes, numbering nearly 1,000, are committing serious depredations on the Santa Fe road. All the horses and mules belonging to Fort Larned, and 130 horses belonging to the Colorado battery, were captured within a quarter of a mile of the fort. In addition to this, seventeen emigrant teams have been robbed or destroyed. At last accounts the Indians were threatening the fort, where but 75 men are stationed. Over \$100,000 worth of provisions were given these Indians at Larned a few days before the committal of these deeds.

Headquarters Army Potomac 3

The rebels have buried their dead on their side of the line, and carried off their wounded. They claim to have 1,100 prisoners, including our wounded, in their possession. They state their loss at 800.

Nashville, 5.

Gen. McCook, who was supposed to have been captured near Newman, has come in with 1,200 of his men; 500 had previously arrived at Marietta as reported. He was very successful in breaking the Macon railroad, and capturing and destroying wagons and railroad trains. He was obliged to let his prisoners go.

St. Louis, 4.

Colonel Baker, Chief of the National Detective Police, who has been here several days on official business, has succeeded in ferreting out the most extensive and successful gang of counterfeiters ever known in the U. S. Fourteen of the gang are in double irons; and five large boxes of material are now on their way to Washington. Other parties will be arrested. Eleven presses and a large quantity of bank note paper, ink and twelve plates, including \$20 greenbacks, tens and fifty's U. S. Treasury Notes of the new issue, were secured.

New York 5.

A riot occurred in this city to day between soldiers and negroes, in which two of the former were killed and several wounded. The dwellings of the negroes were burned by the soldiers, who were willingly assisted by secession sympathizers.

The Times says the subscription to the 720 loan for the past six days, is over six and a half million. This has been subscribed in the large commercial cities. The West is yet to hear from.

New York, 6.

Our forces have evacuated Brownsville, Texas, and all the stores have been sent to Brazos and New Orleans.

Harrisburg 5.

The occupation of Hagerstown, Md. is confirmed by official dispatches. Three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry are strongly posted in and around the town.

At 8 o'clock to-night telegraph communication ceased beyond Greencastle, the rebels having entered Middleburg, eleven miles north of Hagerstown; in what numbers is not known.

Headquarters Army Potomac, 3

The exact number of our losses on Saturday will now, as ascertained, be 5640. The hospital is being rapidly cleared of sick and wounded, there being four or five boats engaged in their transportation from City Point.

St. Louis, 6

A dispatch dated Fort Smith, Ark., says: The rebels under Cooper, Gano and Stuart, 5,000 strong, with twelve pieces of artillery, moved up yesterday with the intention of attacking Fort Smith. Gen. Thayer moved out and met the enemy a short distance from the fort and completely routed them. Our cavalry is still pursuing. Our loss is very small, while that of the rebels is unknown.

Gen. Fisk telegraphs from St. Joseph that recruiting is lively in his district.

The Herald's Nashville special of the 5th, says, the missing of McCook's expedition will not now exceed 800. Sherman alludes to this raid as successful. All is quiet in front. Chicago, 6.

A letter dated City Point, August 2, says: Before this reaches you about one-third of this army will be en route for Washington, and thence to Harper's Ferry, to oppose the rebel invading force. The remainder of the army will remain in front of Petersburg. This is the result of the interview between Lincoln and Grant. Grant has obtained reliable information that from one-third to one-half the rebel army is now north of the Potomac, or marching in that direction. The balance of the rebel army is holding the entrenchments of Petersburg and Richmond. Grant is still confident. An officer from the front arrived in this city to-day, and confirms the statements in this letter. He says the force sent from the army of the Potomac consists of two corps and divisions, numbering in all about 30,000 men.

FROM JUAB COUNTY.

NEPHI, Juab county, July 28, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—Feeling interested in reading the various communications, which appear in the News from time to time, I am prompted to send a few items which I hope will prove interesting to your readers.

The ever to be remembered Fourth and Twenty-fourth days of July, were duly observed by the inhabitants of this city and county in a style characteristic of the people of Utah.

The orations, songs, toasts and music were all good, very good.

OUR CROPS.—We have a fair chance of securing our breadstuffs. Considerable wheat and oats will be raised, but the amount will fall far short of what many anticipated, in fact we shall have but little grain to spare—and all seem inclined to hold on to that little, until they can command a price that will pay them for the laborious work of raising grain in a climate like this, where the farmer has to spend so much time in irrigating his land.

Corn and cane are not so good as in former years. Hay and potatoes about an average.

Our Stock are doing well, and the wise policy of our Bishop in having the stock not needed, either for work or milk, removed to a good herd ground, has proved beneficial to our grain and hay, and also preserved the feed around home for our teams and milch cows. We have learned by experience, that it is not wisdom to have over one thousand head of cattle roaming around our fields and destroying the home range when good feed is abundant only a few miles away.

Much has been done in the way of fencing a new field containing over 600 acres, which has been enclosed, and also two large meadows. This has taken over eight miles of fencing, and taking into consideration that canyons had to be opened to obtain poles, we feel that a good deal has been done in a short time. All have been busily employed, in fact, hands could not be hired at any price.

Mr. John Hagne's new grist mill is doing good business, as also the Nephi tannery owned by Messrs. Andrews & Bosnell, and br. L. H. Baxer has a fine nursery started.

In conclusion, I feel happy to state that the people of this city are healthy and a united spirit prevails. Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL PITCHFORTH.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.—In a debate in the United States Senate on the 8th of June, of which no mention was made by telegraph, a disclosure was made which will awake the people to a realization of the frightful waste of life and money which this country is suffering, under the rule of plunderers and buffoons. Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee, stated that since the 17th of October last, six hundred thousand white men and one hundred thousand negroes have enlisted, or re-enlisted, into the Union armies, and that one hundred and twenty-five million dollars have been spent in bounties since that time.

Think of it, for a moment; 700,000 men furnished within six months, and the Administration still crying for more! and the money, \$125,000,000, spent as bounties! Is there not good ground for the belief that this stupendous sum, instead of being devoted to its legitimate purpose, has gone into the pockets of loyal patriots and Abolition brawlers.

Was there ever such a waste of life and treasure since the world began? Men enough have been supplied, and money enough contributed, during the past six months, to have crushed the rebellion twice over, had our leaders been other than they are, buffoons and fanatics.—And yet, this is the Administration we are called upon to keep in power four years more upon pain of being charged with and punished for disloyalty and treason.—[Ohio Statesman.]