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estimated by Gen. Howard at 5,000. We buried 642 dead rebels, and a number of others are left unburied. During the fight our forces were covered, while the enemy was exposed. The rebel Generals Lower, Stewart and Long are severely wounded. Everything is progressing favorably, and the army is in good condition and spirits.

Headquarters, army of the Potomac, 30th. The great event long expected, namely, the explosion of a mine under a rebel fort immediately in front of the 6th army corps, came off at half-past four this morning.

Picket firing had been kept up all night and in fact at the time the match was applied to the mine, the skirmishers were still engaged on both sides.

A volume of dust of immense proportions was thrown up 300 feet into the air—and the fort, which mounted 16 guns, was rendered a mass of ruins. Immediately after the explosion, our artillery opened with one simultaneous and continuous roar along the entire line. The 9th corps then charged on the works, driving the rebels before them to their second line of entrenchments, and taking a number of prisoners—some of whom were dug out of the dirt, badly bruised. These prisoners state that only a dozen remain of their regiment. By ten o'clock we captured two other earth-works.

Reports just in say that we have possession of the entire first line of rebel works, with a large number of prisoners.

Our loss in this charge was severe, as our men had to cross an open field to reach the rebel position. The troops engaged were the 9th corps, with the 18th supporting them—the 24 and 5th being in reserve. Firing is still going on with great fury.

A Tribune's special says, Grant's new flank movement entirely changes the aspect of affairs. By it his right was thrown on the north side of James river, within ten miles of Richmond, enabling him to throw his entire force upon either side of the river within a very few hours and compelling the enemy to cover Richmond with a large force, as well as Petersburg and the exterior line—thus compelling them to risk an engagement with the advantage on our side.

New York, 31st.

The Herald's Nashville special says, Sherman's army was again in motion yesterday to accomplish an important operation, looking to the early investment of Atlanta. The enemy attempted to thwart the movement by attacking the 15th corp; but were badly repulsed. During the contest we took several regimental flags.

A long letter from a general officer at Atlanta describes the battle of the 22d as being the severest fight ever had in the west. We had, at the time he wrote, buried 2200 rebels and had a 1000 more to bury.

The Herald correspondent from Deep Bottom, Virginia, 28th, says.

Last evening Minnett's brigade of cavalry drove Hampton's troops from an important point on our central road, and at ten this morning the rebels reinforced Hampton with three brigades of infantry—making a steady assault. Minnett's fell back to where the reserves were posted. Both then delivered a destructive volley and charged upon the rebels, causing them to break and fall back in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

At the same time, Gregg's division became engaged at another point with a superior force. The fighting was very severe and Davies' brigade was compelled to yield the ground and lost one gun. He however soon rallied and checked the rebels and finally drove them back.

Gen. Kautz took possession of Malvern Hill, which had been abandoned by the rebels, to protect one of the Richmond roads. During the engagement, the gunboat Mendota did good service.

Cape Rice, 30.

The Paris Monitor says, negotiations for peace between Denmark, Austria and Prussia will take place at Vienna.

The Constitutionale says, the admission of Denmark into the German Confederation would disturb the balance of power of Europe. Chamberburg, Pa., 31.

On Saturday morning, 500 rebels, under McCausland, entered Chambersburg and demanded half a million of dollars from the citizens, under the threat of burning the town. The requisition was in writing and signed by Gen. Early. It is now an established fact that this demand was a mere pretext to cover the purpose of the marauders, formed before they reached the town, to burn it without giving any time to remove private property.

Scarcely had time enough elapsed for the citizens to remove their families, before they fired the town in nearly fifty places. Two thirds of the city were consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels. A large portion of the citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. The loss will be over a million of dollars.

Harrisburg, 31.

The fact that most of the valuable portion of merchandise had been removed from Chambersburg, added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels, and when thus inspired, under the order given to fire the Court House, a strong breeze communicated the flames to the adjoining buildings. Part of the soldiers sacked several drug and chemical stores and made turpentine balls, throwing them in all directions and setting fire to various parts of the city. The flames soon united in one general conflagration and the scene became appalling.

The roaring flames, the screams of women and children, the pitiful appeals of the old and helpless, formed an indescribable scene of horror.

One hundred and sixty-five of the most valuable and elegant public and private buildings were destroyed. The rebels remained long enough to see the flames get under proper headway, when an alarm was given that Averill was advancing—when they left.

#### DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.

I beg to notify the gentlemen whose names are hereto appended and who have subscribed by me for Life Membership Certificates that the same are now made out and in the hands of Secretary Robt. L. Campbell, Historian's Office, ready for delivery. It is desirable that the brethren call for them without delay, and oblige,  
A. MILTON MUSSEY,  
General Agent.

W. H. H. Sagers,  
D. G. Adamson,  
Thos. Tanner, jr.,  
B. F. Johnson,  
W. R. Tenney,  
George Patten,  
Aaron Johnson,  
Wm. Miller,  
Charles Twely s,  
A. F. McDonald,  
C. D. Miller,  
H. Coray,  
G. W. Bryan,  
W. H. Smith,  
H. B. Wilde,  
I. M. Stewart,  
David Evans,  
L. E. Harrington,  
D. B. Dille,  
P. Maughan,  
M. W. Merrill,  
D. S. Thomas,  
A. Evans,  
James Taylor,  
S. M. Lovendohn,  
Peter Benson,  
Canute Peterson,

E. H. Davis,  
Wm. Clark,  
Peter Peterson,  
John Zimmerman,  
B. B. Bitner,  
A. Cordon,  
G. W. Ward,  
R. J. Davis,  
Loria Farr,  
F. A. Hammond,  
A. F. Farr,  
H. V. Shurtleff,  
H. W. Miller,  
Lott Smith,  
George Nebeker,  
R. T. Burton,  
A. Nichol,  
J. S. Smith,  
W. R. Smith,  
Charles Shumway,  
G. J. Marsh,  
Solomon Warner,  
R. Ballantyne,  
Alfred Randall,  
W. S. Muir,  
N. Leavitt.

G. S. L. City, July 31, 1864.

**THEATRICAL.**—Used Up and Black-eyed Susan drew an immense house on Saturday night. Both pieces were a decided success. Mr. Pauncefort fully justified the opinion formed of his capabilities on his first appearance. His Sir Charles Coldstream and William were highly artistic performances. With the former character Charles Matthews is invariably associated, and with the latter the late T. P. Cook identified himself. Mr. Pauncefort's rendition of these would compare favorably with both of those great artistes. Mrs. Bell played with the dash and spirit we expected. She grows rapidly in public favor. The members of the Association played admirably. We are pleased to see a certain stogy stiffness gradually disappearing, and an easier and more natural carriage on the boards taking its place. Keep improving, ladies and gentlemen, the success resulting from it will amply repay you for the trouble.

**Black-eyed Susan will be repeated to-night,** with a neat little two act comedy—The Little Treasure—in both of which Mr. Pauncefort and Mrs. Bell will appear. The double horn-pipe by William and Susan, and the general dance of sailors and sweethearts is quite a terpsichorean treat, and the scenery in the last act of the nautical drama is very effective.

**SUN STRUCK.**—A few days ago a man named Andres Peterson, while working in the harvest field was prostrated by a sun stroke. He was conveyed home, where he expired in 20 hours from the time of the stroke. Deceased was a native of Denmark, emigrated to Utah in 1861, and was in the 44th year of his age.

**WASATCH COUNTY.**—By letter from Judge Witt, we are informed that the enterprising citizens of Heber city, failing to get postal facilities extended to them by Congress, have commenced to run a daily Pony express to Wm. H. Kimball's, in Parley's Park, by means of which they expect to get the news as well as the rest of mankind.

**IRON COUNTY.**—Christopher J. Arthur, informs us that the drouth and blight the present season will be very severely felt in Cedar city this fall. It is estimated that the wheat harvest will not yield as much as was anticipated in the early part of the summer by 2000 bushels.

—Gen. Sherman, who is very brusque to the rebels, does not hesitate to let out a little brusquerie against the Christian Commission. He won't have these philanthropic civilians in the army. He says he has chaplains to take care of the spiritual welfare of his men, and that if the people was to do his army any good they must send boats and gunpowder.

#### IMPORTANT DECISIONS RELATING TO THE EXCISE LAWS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has promulgated the following explanatory of the new Revenue law, which goes into effect on the 1st of August next:

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamps required thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if issued after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot be afterward effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, etc., in which cases these, as the original processes, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of "an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument that is to say, for every sum of \$500, or any fractional part; thereof of the amount secured by the mortgage at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps denoting a duty of 50 cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamp to which the instrument is liable under the law may be affixed and canceled by any one of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required by such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

#### REMINISCENCE OF ANDREW JACKSON.

A New York paper has the following:

Through the kindness of Coventry Waddell of this city, a personal friend of General Jackson, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following interesting letter, which has never before been printed. We have seen the original, and there is no doubt whatever of its genuineness; it covers three sides of letter paper and is entirely in the hand writing of the General. The letter was accidentally discovered a few days since, among the papers of an old lady long since deceased—and contained when found, the very memento to which it refers—a silver American half-dollar. We print the letter in full, notwithstanding its personal character, certain that all will be glad to read it who revere the memory of its writer, and to those among them—and there are many—who deny the principles which he cherished, we especially commend the injunction which he here inculcates of devotion to the Union. Copperhead papers are expected to copy:

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 10, 1837.

Mrs. JACKSON, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

My Dear Madam: By a letter received to-day from your dear husband, is communicated to me the joyful intelligence that you have presented him with a lovely son, and that you intend honoring me with his name by calling him Andrew Jackson. I duly appreciate the honor you bestow upon me; a greater could not be conferred, as it gives evidence of your confidence and esteem. I shall duly cherish it.

I sincerely regret that I cannot be personally present and act as godfather when he is presented to his God and Savior in holy baptism; but I trust my friend Samuel Swartwout will have the goodness to represent me as my proxy on this solemn occasion; and I have to request that you and your dear husband present this, my request, to him, and afterwards I shall in trust my obligations to this dear boy to your maternal care and that of his dear father, as my debility at present admonishes me that I will never have the pleasure of seeing him unless I should be honored with a visit by you and him and his father at the Hermitage. I can only offer up my daily prayers for him.

I enclose herewith the usual gift to this namesake that I have bestowed to all my others—it bears the impress of the eagle of his country, displayed on a silver banner—and as the child grows in years and wisdom, I have to depend upon you to explain to him, with

this injunction of his godfather, that when he arrives at the years of manhood he will always be found sustaining the eagle of his country from the insult or grasp of a foreign foe and the still more dangerous enemy, the intestine traitor who may engage in the wicked scheme of severing our glorious Union, upon which depends the perpetuation of our happy Government, which will endure so long as our confederated system lasts and no longer. Instil into his mind that our Federal Union must be preserved. To the patriotism of his dear parents I trust this lesson will be early impressed, with all moral virtues, on his mind.

I beg you to kiss the dear boy for me and present him with my blessing. My prayers will be constantly offered up for him, that he may have a long and useful life, that he may be a blessing to his parents in their declining years, and a happy immortality. With my sincere prayers for you and your dear husband's welfare and happiness here and hereafter, and that of your amiable family,

I am, very respectfully, your friend,  
ANDREW JACKSON.

**INELIGIBILITY.**—Some months since, the members of the church in L— were called together to elect a member of the board of trustees.

A gentleman in business as a wholesale grocer was named as a very suitable man for the place; but his nomination was vehemently opposed by another brother, who was very zealous in the temperance cause, on the ground that in the way of his business he sold liquor. And appealing to brother Adams, one of the oldest members present, who from his solid and clerical look, was called "the bishop," he said, "What do you say, Brother Adams?"

"Ah!" said Brother Adams, looking very grave, drawing up his cane with a view to emphasize and give point to what he had to say, "that is not the worst of it—(solemn shake of the head) that is not the worst of it!"

"Why, Brother Adams," said the others, crowding round and looking for some other developments, "what else is there?"

"What else?" said Brother Adams, bringing down his cane with a rap, "He don't keep a good article. I've tried it."

The brother was not elected.

**LEGEND OF BECKET'S PARENTS.**—In connection with the renowned Thomas A. Becket, a curious story is related of the marriage of his parents. It is said that Gilbert, his father, had in his youth followed the Crusaders to Palestine, and while in the East had been taken prisoner by a Saracen or Moor of high rank. Confined by the latter within his own castle, the young Englishman's personal attractions and miserable condition alike melted the heart of his captor's daughter, a fair Mahomedan, who enabled him to escape from prison and regain his native country. Not wholly disinterested, however, in the part which she acted in this matter, the Moor's daughter obtained a promise from Gilbert, that as soon as he had settled quietly in his own land, he should send for and marry his protectress. Years passed on, but no message ever arrived to cheer the heart of the love-lorn maiden, who thereupon resolved to proceed to England and remind the forgetful knight of his engagement. This perilous enterprise she actually accomplished; and, though knowing nothing of the English language beyond the christian name of her lover and his place of residence in London, which was Cheapside, she contrived to search him out; and, with greater success than could possibly have been anticipated, found him ready to fulfil his former promise by making her his wife. Previous to the marriage taking place, she professed her conversion to Christianity, and was baptized with great solemnity in St. Paul's Cathedral, no less than six bishops assisting at the ceremony. The only child of this union was the celebrated Thomas A. Becket, whose devotion in after years to the cause of the Church may be said to have been a befitting recompense for the attention which her ministers had shown in watching over the spiritual welfare of his mother. —[Book of Days.

**ADVERTISING ITSELF.**—In the last number of the Oregon Sentinel we find the following: Here is a rare chance—to spend your money. The Sheriff has offered the Oregon Sentinel press, type, etc., for sale, and if you wish to get rid of your money in a hurry, why just buy it and continue the publication of the paper here. According to a rough calculation, a number of enterprising Union men have expended within the last three years, in labor and cash, about five thousand dollars, over and above the income of the office, in order to run the paper. They now propose to let it go and let some other man try it if he wants to.

—The whole amount of the public debt, including all suspended requisitions, June 7th, was \$1,735,236,463 31; of this amount, \$462,668,899 47 is in legal tender and other notes not bearing interest, leaving the amount of debt bearing interest, and the suspended requisitions, \$1,271,567,552 84.

—A Washington letter says Gen. Grant declares his astonishment at the superiority of Lee's army over the Rebel forces whom he met and defeated at the West.

**THE WEATHER.**—Very dry and hot since our last issue, with occasional high winds, blowing off main apples.