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BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, 13.

The following despatch from Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, has just reached here; he says I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana at daylight yesterday morning, and after an hour's hard fighting, completely routed him, killing 300, wounding nearly as many, and capturing nearly 400, besides recapturing nearly 100 of Gen. Hobson's command, and over 1,000 horses; our loss in killed and wounded is about 150. Morgan's scattered forces are flying in all directions; they have thrown away their arms, are out of ammunition, and wholly demoralized.

New York, 14.

Maximilian arrived at Vera Cruz, May 28th, having touched at Madrid and Martineque; at the latter place the Emperor liberated and carried with him 4 of the prisoners condemned to labor by Forey; he also liberated 8 others, and paid their passage to Vera Cruz; he distributed 2,000 francs among the remainder of the prisoners, and will attend to their case immediately on his arrival in the city of Mexico.

Cape Race, 13.

By the Belgian, Liverpool 2nd. The Government was defeated in the House of Commons on the 1st, by 10 majority.

Chicago, 15.

Memphis papers, 13th, give the following additional particulars of Sturges' defeat:—

It appears that on the 10th the expedition, which had been out 9 days, met the enemy a short distance north of Guntown; our cavalry, which was 5 miles in advance, first engaged the enemy, but were overpowered and compelled to fall back 3 miles to Old Town creek, when they were joined by the infantry with artillery. At this point a sharp engagement, lasting 2 hours, took place between the forces on the opposite side of the stream; our forces were finally compelled to fall back, which they did in the direction of Ripley, closely followed by the enemy. A continual skirmishing was kept up for eight miles, when our forces reached a swamp on the Fulton and Ripley road, where another engagement was had. The road at this point is narrow, and the mud was deep, so it became utterly impossible to move off our wagon train and artillery. At this point the enemy pressed our troops on all sides with superior numbers; the cavalry, after desperate fighting, was compelled to fall back; the infantry were thrown into confusion, and surrounded by the enemy; the greater portion surrendered; of 18 pieces of artillery, only 4 were brought off; the greater portion of our wounded fell into the enemy's hands. The rebel cavalry pursued ours to near Colliersville. Our loss in killed, wounded and captured will probably exceed 2,000. Our cavalry suffered severely in the engagements and on the retreat.

New York, 15.

The World's Mexican correspondence relates, from personal observation, the most horrible outrages by the French troops on the march, and in several places captured by them. By the order of Gen. Donai, Tula was burned, the male inhabitants butchered, and all the women and girls raped in open day; the place was given up to the beastly soldiery for 3 days.

The Richmond Examiner, 8th, says more than 15,000 prisoners are at Andersonville, Georgia, and upwards of 3,000 had died there; the average mortality is 35 daily, with the prospect of an increase; on the 8th over 1,000 were to be sent there from Richmond.

Cairo, 14.

Headquarters, Department West Virginia, via Beverly, 13. Hunter, with the combined forces of Crook and Averill, moved from Staunton at 5 a.m. We destroyed over \$3,000,000 worth of rebel property at Staunton, 3 large cloth factories, 4 boot and shoe factories, and extensive foundries. The expedition sent to Waynesboro has just returned, having destroyed several railroad bridges and torn up the track.

Washington, 15.

Postmaster-General Blair, to-day let the whole service from Atchison, Kansas, via Salt Lake, to Folsom City, California, to John A. Leishand, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at \$750,000 per annum; this is for letter mail only between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Washington, 17.

Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy before Petersburg, on the evening of the 15th, taking 13 cannon, several stand of colors, and between 3 and 400 prisoners; this line is 2 miles from Petersburg.

New York, 17.

The Washington Star says Staunton has received a despatch from Sherman, confirming the recent death of Polk.

The Post's special says the mortality in the hospitals averages 100 per day.

New York, 16.

The Herald's correspondent with A. J. Smith's corps gives the details of the battle at Bayou Fish, resulting from the pursuit of

Marmaduke, with the object of driving him from the banks of the Mississippi; the fight was on the 6th, and lasted 2 hours; Marmaduke's forces numbered 6,000 mounted infantry and cavalry, besides 3 batteries; the rebels were completely routed, thus opening the Mississippi to navigation; our forces being infantry could not pursue, and re-embarked on the 7th for Memphis.

The Herald's Nassau correspondent says immense quantities of arms, ammunition, clothing, beef, pork and breadstuff continue to be received there from New York, Philadelphia and Portland, and are sent successfully to the rebels, who laugh at our blockade. The Consul has been compelled to leave the place, scotch sympathizers refusing to rent him office room.

New York, 18.

Our forces left their position within 50 yards of the enemy's intrenchments at Cold Harbor, and made a flank movement of about 55 miles march, crossing the Chickahominy and James rivers, and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburg, without the loss of a wagon or a piece of artillery. About 150 stragglers were picked up by the enemy. In covering the movement, Warren's corps and Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, each losing from 50 to 60 killed and wounded, but inflicting equal if not greater loss on the enemy. The 18th corps, under Smith, were transferred from White House to Bermuda Hundred by water, and marched out near Petersburg the night of their arrival; they surprised and captured some very strong works north east of Petersburg before sufficient force could be thrown into them to hold them. The night following they were joined by the 2d corps, which succeeded in carrying 3 of the enemy's redoubts. This corps was followed by the 9th. All the troops are now up, except 7 divisions guarding the wagon trains; they are expected up to-night.

New York, 20.

The City Point railroad is now in our possession, and the Norfolk and Petersburg line is commanded by our troops. The 18th corps, which landed at Bermuda Hundred, crossed the Appomattox on pontoons laid 4 miles above its mouth, and penetrated southward to within about 4 miles of the town before encountering any opposition; here skirmishing commenced, our lines steadily pushing forward, drove back the pickets of the enemy, who took position in their outer defenses; these defenses were immediately charged by Hink's negro division, with most splendid gallantry, and the enemy put to flight and 2 guns and a considerable number of prisoners captured; the works were held until the arrival of Hancock at 5-30 p.m. On the 15th, a reconnaissance, for ascertaining the exact position of the enemy, was made by Hancock; considerable skirmishing ensued. Only two divisions of the 2d corps, Birney's and Gibbon's, reached the field on the 15th. Barlow, who pursued another road, bringing up the rear, came up at 6 p.m., 16th. On the 16th, the divisions of Birney and Gibbons were deployed in line of battle; when their proximity to the rebels was discovered. Our troops bivouacked on the field, Birney occupying the left of the line and Gibbon's the right. On Barlow's arrival in the morning, he was ordered in position on the left of Birney. Between 5 and 6 a.m. of the 16th, the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire on our line, enfilading it with batteries posted on our left, and rendering an advance or the occupation of a position to the rear immediately necessary, accordingly, an advance by the 2d and 18th corps was ordered by Hancock who, in the absence of Meade, took command of both corps.

The result was highly successful, several lines of the rebel works being carried at the point of the bayonet, a number redoubts of great strength being occupied. Sixteen guns were taken and turned upon the enemy by the 18th corps. Col. Egan's brigade of Birney's division led the charge of the 2d corps, and gallantly drove the enemy from his works, capturing at the same time some formidable redoubts and, with Dwight's and Gillis' batteries, completely silencing the rebel artillery on our left. About 1 p.m., dispositions for a final charge upon the enemy's last line were made; at this time Col. Egan was severely, if not seriously wounded in the spine, and the attack was temporarily postponed. At 6 p.m. of the 16th, another charge was made by the 2d corps, and an advanced position assumed and maintained.

Our line, as now formed, faces the city from the east and south, partly encircling it, and extends across the City Point railroad, southward to the vicinity of the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad. Burnside holds the left of our line, Hancock the centre and Smith the right. The remainder of the troops will arrive to-day and be assigned positions. Our troops are confident of final success.

Headquarters, near Petersburg, 18.

Contrary to expectation, no general engagement occurred on the 17th, although fighting

on the left was at times very heavy. Early in the morning, the 9th and 2d corps forming the left of our line, were considerably advanced, where, for a short time, the fighting was exceedingly severe. The results of the battle, though not decisive, were favorable. Four additional guns were captured by the 2d corps in a charge, making the total, 22 guns. The whole line has materially advanced.

Washington, 19.

A despatch from City Point this morning reports that our forces advanced on the 18th to within a mile in front of Petersburg, where they found the enemy occupying a new line of entrenchments which, after successive assaults, we failed to carry, but hold and have intrenched our advanced position.

New York, 20.

A special to the Times, headquarters army Potomac, says Birney's division of the 2d corps occupy a line within 2500 yards of the city, and threw a few shells into Petersburg, firing several houses. Another despatch says the fighting on the 17th was very severe along the greater part of the line; most determined efforts were made to break the enemy's line, but little ground however was gained, with the exception of the left.

The Richmond Sentinel, 15th, says Hunter's cavalry have raided through Wilson country, upon the line of the Charlottesville railroad, also on Concord, 18 miles east from Lynchburg, and upon Campbell. Their purpose seems to be to desolate Lynchburg, and possibly lay siege to it.

The pirate Alabama had burned the Rockingham from Callao.

Chicago, 21.

The gold bill, which has been signed by the President, somewhat restricts speculation; there were sales in New York on the 21st at 210.

Bermuda Hundred, 19.

There was fighting in front of Petersburg up to 2 p.m. 18th, without decisive result, but we constantly gain ground. We captured another piece of artillery on the 18th. Everything is satisfactory with the army.

Bermuda Hundred, 20.

The 19th was comparatively quiet. Our lines now extend some distance beyond Petersburg up the Appomattox river. Grant and Butler went up James river yesterday, and had an interview with Admiral Lee.

New York, 21.

A Tribune special, near Petersburg, 19th, says the 4th day's battle at Petersburg ended on the 18th; we were checked 3 times on the 18th, at 4 a.m., at 9, and at 4 p.m., and swung around, with skirmishing in front, half a mile at each advance, taking one line of works and pressing up to another and last. Hancock and Burnside in the center found more opposition; the former has gained half a mile, the latter more. The loss in the last assault was particularly severe in Barlow and Gibbons' divisions. Two of Burnside's divisions of the 6th corps and Martindale's division of the 18th, went up the river within half a mile of the town. We now semicircumvallate this side to its last defense.

A Herald special says at 4 a.m. 19th, Burnside's corps attacked the enemy's works on the left of our line and carried them, after a severe and protracted struggle, capturing about 500 prisoners and 6 excellent brass field pieces, and 2 others that were spiked.

A Times special says the report of the small part of Butler's forces on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad is a brilliant affair; a force of 4,000 advanced 3 or 4 miles directly in the teeth of Lee's veteran army, which it succeeded in cutting off by destroying 3 miles of the railroad over which the troops were passing as fast as the trains could carry them; while the men were destroying the railroad, a force of rebels came down and were held at bay by a mere handful of our men as compared with them in number, until the work was completed.

New York, 22.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Democratic committee to-day, it was resolved that the meeting of the Democratic National Convention be postponed to Monday, 29th of August.

Washington, midnight, 22.

A despatch from City Point, 4-30, 21st, says there has been no fighting to-day.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman's headquarters, 3-30 p.m. 21st, states that it rained almost incessantly, in spite of which our line has been pressed forward steadily, and an important position gained by Gen. Howard. The enemy made a desperate attempt the same evening to retake the position, making 7 distinct assaults on Gen. Whitaker's brigade of Stanley's division, and losing not less than 7 or 800; all the killed were left in Whitaker's front. The assault was followed by a heavy fire of artillery, under which the position was fortified, and is now safe. Our cavalry are across Monday creek on the left. One brigade of the 3d corps is across Goose creek on the right, but the rebel left is behind a swamp, and rains prevent any advance. Fighting is

quite severe at some points, the enemy resisting stubbornly, and attempting the offensive whenever he can. [Signed] STANTON.

Pittsburg, 19.

Our Sanitary fair closed to-night, with complete success; the nett receipts are not less than \$300,000.

New York, 20.

The Bank statement shows an increase in loans of \$37,000, a decrease of specie of 1,250,000, a decrease of deposits of 3,000,000.

The conference has been extended to the 26th of June; no advance has been made in the settlement of existing difficulties.

The Assistant Treasurer has received from the Secretary of the Treasury the following statement of the public debt and amount of notes in circulation:

The amount of debt, including all legal tender notes and unpaid requisitions, is \$1,719,395,103.88; the amount of interest bearing legal tender notes withdrawn is \$38,880,700; the amount of ordinary Treasury notes withdrawn and placed in reserve is \$17,258,872, showing a reduction, at present, of legal tender notes of all descriptions, of \$56,149,572. This statement shows the actual present state of debt and circulation; of course it will be necessary to replace a portion of the five per cent legal tenders with compound interest at six per cent. [Signed] S. P. CHASE.

Washington, 20.

The Senate, to-night, refused, by 3 majority, to strike out the \$300 exemption clause to the enrollment act; the section to make a draft for a year was retained.

In the House additional sections were offered to the bill, enacting that Indian tribes, with whom treaties have been made and who are receiving annuities from Government, shall be required to furnish their quota of men; that the forces thus raised are to be employed by Government for the purpose of maintaining peace and protection from hostile incursions of Indians in the Territories, and of relieving such troops as are now engaged in that duty.

New York, 22.

A meeting of bankers and brokers to-day appointed a committee to visit Washington and endeavor to secure the repeal or modification of the gold bill.

The Commercial's money article says the gold market is in a most excited condition; the suspension of public competition, effected by the gold bill, has thrown trade directly into the hands of speculators; they now make their own prices, and have made ad libitum use of their prerogative; the pressure of shorts only increased the quotations of holders, and the process continued until noon, brokers paying 225 and selling at 235; the effect of this has been to entirely suspend operations in foreign exchange; drawers do not know what to ask, and refuse to give any quotations; one large firm on Nassau street is asking fifteen dollars to the pound sterling.

At 12:30 p.m. gold took a downward turn; a lot was thrown upon the market at 230, which suddenly put down the price about 15 per cent; at 2-30 brokers were buying at 210 and selling at 220; at 3-30 gold sold at about 208.

Washington, 22.

The House, to-day, by a vote of 100 to 50, refused to repeal the \$300 clause in the enrollment bill.

The International Telegraph bill, which passed the Senate to-day, grants the right of way through any Territory of the United States to the boundary of British America, with the branch lines needed to open communication with mining districts and settlements; instead of granting a quarter of section of land to each 15 miles, use is given of so much unappropriated public land as needed for stations, not to exceed 40 acres for each 15 miles of line. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to detail a steamer or other vessel to assist in surveys and in laying the wires. The subsidy of \$50,000 per year was struck out. The Secretary of War is authorized, but not directed, to use available militia forces in the Territories to protect the line when necessary. It is made subject to prior use by the government, and is to be open at all times to the public and other telegraph lines, at regular charges; the rate of charges are not to exceed the usual average rates in Europe and America for the same service, or such as shall be fixed by the convention between the United States, Russia and Great Britain.

New York, 22.

The arrival of Hunter with his force at White House, together with Sheridan enroute to this place to operate in our vicinity, was officially announced this evening. Grant is determined to increase rather than diminish his force at this point.

This evening Birney is cannonading, and Hancock's corps has extended its lines so far as to occupy the ground where the wounded of yesterday's charge lay.

Halifax, 22.

By the America, Liverpool, 11. The Alabama is reported having burned many vessels lately.

Political affairs unchanged.