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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, 7.

The Times correspondent gives a lengthy detailed account of the operations of Friday, 3d, showing that the move was the most important of the campaign, being an attempt to push the rebels back from their position on this side the Chickahominy, but failed, though our army was advancing to new positions. The key of the point was secured by Barlow's and Gibbon's divisions, but was wrested from them by an overwhelming rebel reserve in a strong line of works. The Herald says Friday's fight was brief and bloody, but a brilliant victory for the 5th corps.

A James river correspondent says the iron-clad fleet has been moved up abreast of Butler's right wing, which is entrenched on the peninsula formed by the Appotomax and James rivers, and is east of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, which road our army has been enabled to reach with recently mounted guns.

Chicago, 8.

A dispatch from Dallas, Ga., 3d, says the enemy made 7 distinct charges upon McPherson's lines last night, making a desperate effort each time to gain the work; the first charge made at 10 o'clock, and it lasted 50 minutes before the rebels withdrew; this charge was made along the whole line; other charges were made upon the centre held by Sweeney's division of Dodge's corps and Osterhaus' division of Logan's corps; the rebels repulsed in each instance, with terrible slaughter. Our men did not yield an inch. The enemy advanced so suddenly that our skirmishers could not reach the main line, and accordingly laid down on the ground and allowed the rebels to pass over them. Two companies of the 69th Illinois remained out all night in this manner, sometimes behind the rebel lines, and sometimes between the two lines; they report that the enemy advanced in heavy columns, and suffered terribly from our fire, but carried off the most of their dead and wounded as they fell. Some of the outlying skirmishers were killed and some captured.

Atlanta papers, 28th, say that every train from the north comes loaded with wounded, and that there are already more there than they know what to do with.

Skirmishing along the whole line continued briskly on the 30th.

New York, 8.

The Times special says of the rebel attack on Sunday night, 5th, the rebels made an assault just after dark, in the front of Smith's brigade of the 2nd corps; the whole lower strata of the atmosphere was a dense mist; under cover of this fog the enemy advanced in a strong line of battle and succeeded in reaching a point within pistol range of our works before they were discovered by the advanced pickets; no sooner did the outposts give the alarm than one sheet of fire burst forth from our ranks in front and on both flanks of the enemy; in half an hour he fell back, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded; our loss was small.

Brig. Gen. Barcard, to-day, took his position as chief engineer of the army.

The Herald correspondent of the 18th corps says our line runs nearly parallel with the Chickahominy in its main direction, but is exceedingly irregular in its entire length; the right is formed by Burnside's corps, the centre by Wright's corps, and the left by Hancock.

Another correspondent says a large number of reinforcements arrived on the 5th; our reinforcements outnumber our losses, and more are coming.

Richmond papers, 3d, say that on Friday, 3d, 14 assaults were made by Grant on the right of their line held by Kenshaw, Hokes and Breckenridge; all were repulsed with great slaughter. They state our loss at from 10 to 12,000, with 1000 prisoners, their men escaping almost unharmed; but acknowledge that we gained a partial success against Breckenridge, but that they subsequently recovered the ground.

The Sentinel further says that Grant's object was to gain strong positions around Gaines' mills and open the road to Bottom's bridge, and connect with Butler; his object was signalled defeated.

Our men are busily engaged in digging towards the enemy's works. The attack on Sunday night was made by one of our working parties.

Washington, 8.

The loan bill from the Secretary of the Treasury, reported in the House yesterday, authorizes borrowing four hundred million for the service of the next fiscal year, ending June 30th, on coupon or registered bonds redeemable after any period not more than 40 years.

A despatch from General Grant, 3 p.m., 7th, reports as follows: All quiet to-day.

Baltimore, 8.

The Convention reassembled 10 a. m., President Danison in the chair.

Mr. Elamond, from committee on resolutions, reported the following:—

First,—resolved that it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain, against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the constitution of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now waging against its authority, and in bringing to punishment due their crimes the rebels and traitors arraigned against it; resolved that we approve the determination of the United States, not compromise with rebels nor to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostilities and a return to their just allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, patriotism, heroic valor and undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. Resolved that, as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of Republican government, justice and national safety, we demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic; and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamation by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil; we are in favor, furthermore, of such amendments to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and for ever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.

The next resolution thanks the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy for their gallant and heroic achievements in the defence of the country.

The next resolution approves the practical wisdom and unselfish patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, and endorses, as essential to the preservation of the nation and within the constitution, the measures and acts which he has taken to defend the nation against open and secret foes, and especially approves of the Emancipation proclamation, and the employment, as Union soldiers, of men heretofore held in slavery. Resolved that the government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to color, full protection of the laws of war, and that any violations of these laws by the rebels should be made the subject of full and prompt redress. The next resolution favors fostering and encouraging foreign immigration.

Resolved that we are in favor of the speedy construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved that the national faith be pledged for the redemption of the public debt; public credit must be kept inviolate and for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal state to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved that we approve the position taken by government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force or supplant by fraud, the institutions of any Republican government on the Western continent, and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of our own country, the efforts of any such power to obtain a military force in near proximity to the United States. The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by applause.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

Cameron moved that Lincoln be declared the unanimous choice of the Union party as nominee for President; the result was for Lincoln 497; for Gen. Grant, 22, all from Missouri. On motion, the vote was declared unanimous.

The convention proceeded to vote for a candidate for Vice President; Andy Johnson, Hannibal Hamlin, Daniel S. Dickinson and T. H. Rosseau were named; as the ballot proceeded, it became apparent that Mr. Johnson would be the nominee, and before the vote was announced, various States, whose votes had been divided, commenced changing and went unanimously for him, and he was declared the choice of the convention. After the election of a national committee and the adoption of various resolutions of thanks, the convention adjourned sine die.

New York, 9.

A New York correspondent says of Sherman's battle near Dallas, on the 25th, the rebels were entrenched behind breastworks, which were occupied by Stevenson's division; Hood's corps of Geary's division, which

was in advance, pressed after them up to the rebel works and were met by a withering fire of grape, canister and musketry; then Butterfield's division swung around on their left; a general charge was made on the rebel line, which was received with a shower of bullets; the 20th corps was badly pressed, and staggered back beneath a destructive fire; the 4th corps now came up, but darkness stopped the combat.

The victory at New Hope, 27th, was won by the hardest fighting and severe losses.

New York, 9.

The Steamer Berkshire was destroyed by fire last night on the Hudson, 8 miles below here; it is stated that nearly 40 persons perished in the flames.

Cincinnati, 9.

The rebels are near Falmouth, on the Ky. Central railroad, and at Williamstown, on the Pike, 30 miles from Cincinnati. A large rebel force is reported between Crab orchard and Stornford; they burned a large warehouse and water station at Cynthia yesterday; they now have possession of Paris, Germantown, Cynthia and Williamstown.

Philadelphia, 9.

A report has been received of the capture on the 3d of the U. S. steamer Water Witch, in Assabow sound, Georgia, by 8 armed boats from the rebel fort McAllister; only one of the crew made his escape; he says a desperate resistance was made by the officers and crew, but superior numbers overpowered them. An expedition has been fitted out at Port Royal to go down and endeavor to recapture or destroy her; she carried 5 guns, and is considered very fast.

Headquarters, Army Potomac, 8.

Under a flag of truce last evening, the dead and wounded between the opposing lines were brought in; there were very few wounded at some points, while at others quite a number were found. A portion of the 5th corps is reported as having arrived at a point on the Chickahominy, near Bottom's bridge. Considerable firing was heard in that direction yesterday p.m.

Washington, 9.

The United States Court, 8th, passed a decree in 14 cases presented under the confiscation act of July 17, 1862, ordering the sales after advertisements of all the right and title in estate of the respective owners for and during their natural lives, excepting in cases where the property was personal, in which cases the forfeiture is absolute. Among the cases are those of Governor Letcher of Virginia, Trusten Polke, Macgoun, Smithson and other prominent rebels.

New York, 10.

The Herald correspondent, 7th, says a division of the 5th corps occupies a position from the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy to Sumner's bridge over the river 2 miles above. The enemy is strongly posted on the opposite side, with heavy guns, which opened fiercely upon our men when they moved up; they were promptly responded to and silenced.

Another correspondent says our lines have been somewhat advanced, and placed in a strong condition for defense; the enemy are within talking distance of our lines. Our ranks are being filled rapidly by reinforcements.

Headquarters of the 9th corps was yesterday, 9th, shelled vigorously for half-an-hour; only 8 men were killed and wounded. About 4 p.m., 9th, the rebels made another desperate charge on this corps' works, and were again disastrously repulsed.

New York, 10.

The Tribune correspondent details Sherman's movements to June 1st. May 21st and 22d were devoted to rest at Cassville.

On the 22d an order was issued to move the next morning on the direct route to Altoona.

At the Etowah the enemy's pickets and sharpshooters were met. The army crossed the river and pushed on towards Huntsville, skirmishing on the way, and reached Burnt Hickory, thus flanking them. Towards evening heavy firing was heard in front of Hooker's position; troops were hurried up, but reached the scene after dark; the firing had ceased; they found Hooker had suddenly fell upon the enemy in a swamp and driven him back. Next morning another skirmish took place and the rebels were again forced back, rapidly followed by our troops, when suddenly a masked battery opened with destructive effect on our men, who were cut down by the score; our loss was between 2 and 300. On the 28th our army was in position in front of the enemy strongly posted 4 miles from Dallas. The next day the enemy massed for an assault on our works, and for half an hour the fighting was terrible, and the slaughter of the enemy great; he was driven back in confusion. At the same time a powerful attack was made on McPherson's right, but it was repulsed. The enemy's loss was between 2 and 3000. On the 31st a feeble attack was made by the rebels, and repulsed, and on Thursday noon we entered Dallas.

Washington, 10.

Owing to a break in the telegraph there were no despatches yesterday from the army of the Potomac. Despatches this morning, dated 9 p.m., 9th, say there was no fighting on the 8th, except with pickets. An arrangement had been effected by which the killed and wounded were gathered in. No movements on the 9th. A deserter, who came into our lines, reports Hunter's victory near Staunton more complete than the Richmond papers reported; he says Hunter took 20 cannon, many prisoners and a large quantity of stores; the defeated force was recently a part of Breckenridge's command. Hunter's report is not yet received.

Passengers arrived to-day state that information had arrived at the front, of the burning of Bowling Green, Virginia, by our forces, it appears that one of our trains was fired on from the houses, in consequence of which, the cavalry escort burned the town.

Cairo, 11.

Ohio river boats report the guerrillas are enforcing a merciless conscription in Kentucky above Smithland, sweeping the country of men under 50 years of age, especially those of Union sentiments; they generally respect the State rights people, except helping themselves to horses, mules and supplies. The families at Caseyville, Uniontown and other places are fleeing before the conscription.

New York, 11.

The steamer Washington from New Orleans, says the blockade of the Mississippi at Greenville by Marmaduke's forces is confirmed; 3 steamers were lying above Greenville, waiting the result of the engagement which had been going on 2 days between the gunboats and batteries; but little if any impression had been made on the batteries. Guerrillas are again committing outrages in Louisiana.

Chicago, 11.

The Richmond Examiner, 8th, says Hunter has occupied Staunton, driving the rebels 12 miles from the battle-field to do it. Rumors are also prevalent that the Union forces had moved south and occupied Lexington.

San Francisco, 7.

Twelve hundred kegs of gunpowder have been received from the Santa Cruz mills, the first made in the State.

New York, 10.

Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer Berkshire; the number missing will reach about 40.

Most of the leading journals in this city today devote several columns to an exceedingly interesting official communication from Secretary Seward to the United States Senate, relative to the feasibility and great advantage to be derived by this country from the projected inter-continental telegraph line to unite Europe and America, via Behring Straits and Russia; these journals also contain editorials highly commendatory of the great enterprise, urging prompt legislation on the part of Congress to enable the company to proceed immediately with the vast work.

Cincinnati, 10.

Gen. Burbridge, who has been following the rebels since they left Pound Gap, came up with them yesterday at Mount Sterling, and whipped them handsomely. A portion of Morgan's command entered Lexington at 2 o'clock this morning, burned the Central depot, robbed a number of stores, and left at 10 o'clock, in the direction of Georgetown and Frankfort, Burbridge following them.

Headquarters, army Potomac, 8.

Nothing interesting transpired to-day. Along the greater part of the line the utmost quiet prevailed until after 5 p.m., when some skirmishing took place on the left.

The Richmond Examiner, 7th, says General Johnston, commanding in Shenandoah valley, was defeated by Hunter on Sunday, 5th, near Mount Crawford, and retreated to Waynesboro; the paper adds that a rumor is current that the disaster includes the loss of the guns and train, but the Secretary of war announces no truth in it, that the trains got off safely.

Despatches from Northern Georgia, 6th, state the Federal army is still making towards Atlanta; Hooker's command is fortifying the hills between Ackworth and that place. Heavy rains for 2 days have made the roads almost impassable for the army, and retarded their movements considerably. Late accounts say the Federal army has crossed the Resaca near Ackworth, and Hooker is said to be 5 miles east of it, on the old Altoona road. Johnston's headquarters are west of Marietta, his left wing at Lost Mountain. Hardee commands the right, Polk the left, and Hood the centre.

A despatch from Mobile, 6th, announced the capture of the steamer Dragon, while attempting to run the blockade.

Telegraphic despatches announce that Marmaduke's blockading force on the Mississippi, near Greenville, has succeeded in destroying 3 steamers and securing 2 of their cargoes.