

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 52.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

VOL. XIII.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Louisville, 12.

The Journal says, the following dispatch has been received from Rousseau's headquarters, Nashville:

Murfreesboro, 8.

Thos. Jordan, of the 9th Pa. cavalry, with 250 men, surprised, attacked, and routed Dibble's brigade of 2,000 at Readyville, yesterday, killing and wounding many and capturing 130 prisoners. Our loss is 1 killed, 5 wounded and 4 missing.

To-day the railroad is torn up at Belle Buckle, the damage is trifling. The bridge of Stewart's creek, the only one injured by Wheeler, is rebuilt.

(Signed,) VAN CLEVE, Brig.-Gen. Murfreesboro, 10.

The road is in good order from here to Chattanooga. Trains left this morning with mails from the army at Atlanta. The rebels were retreating by way of McMinnville.

(Signed,) VAN CLEVE. Washington, 12.

Gentlemen connected with naval affairs say, the English blockade runners, Elsie and Advance, recently captured, together with cargo, are worth probably half a million. The officers of the Advance say she was captured because of the bad coal aboard. The obstruction of the Weldon railroad prevents a better supply to blockade runners.

New York, 13.

The World's special says of Hancock's brilliant movement on Friday night last when the rebel picket line with the entrenchments was carried, that our line in front was rather irregular, and it was determined to straighten it up by taking that held by the rebels. The coveted position lay at the foot of a hill, on the crest of which is a strong rebel fort, making the attack one of great hazard. Besides it was one of great value to the enemy, inasmuch as it afforded him a survey of the good part of our works toward either flank.

At 11 a.m., the 9th Pennsylvania, 20th Indiana and 2d U.S. sharpshooters, all under Gen. Detmold, started noiselessly from their positions and with bayonets fixed, moved quickly towards the rebel position. The rebels were asleep and our troops were into their rifle pits ere they knew it. In the confusion two or three shots were fired and that was all. Some artillery was fired from the hill, but did no damage.

Our troops instantly set to work, turning the entrenchments to their own advantage. About 3 o'clock, a force of rebels was heard approaching, whereupon a vigorous fire of musketry and artillery was opened on them and they retired.

The Tribune's special, Washington, says, Col. Dana, of the 143d Pennsylvania, who has just returned from under fire at Charleston, reports that he was assured, by parties who had been out to Sumter, that it was rapidly settling and in a very short time it was believed the water would enter the lower tier of embrasures. The fact is well known to our engineers, that this fortification was erected upon quite a thin point of sand, which strata of sand rested upon a soft pulpy mass of debris.

Chicago, 13.

The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Cairo, took place yesterday morning, destroying nearly two hundred thousand dollars worth of property on Eighth street and Commercial avenue. A large number of families are rendered homeless.

New York, 14.

A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, 29th, says, the rebel soldiers are suffering from swelled feet, in consequence of standing in water in the trenches. Ague and fever are also very prevalent in the rebel army.

The New Orleans Picayune says, the election on the 5th was one of the most quiet and orderly ever witnessed in that city. There were about 5,600 votes polled, exclusive of two precincts in the Fourth District and the second poll of the First precinct. The new Constitution was adopted by about 4,000 majority, only about 800 votes being cast in the city against it.

The Charleston Mercury says, all foreigners resident in Savannah, who will not organize for the defense of the city, by the 30th would be sent to Atlanta.

Vance's majority for Governor of North Carolina, over Holden, the peace candidate, is estimated at 50,000, in a total vote of 75,000.

The Richmond Examiner, 9th, says, hope built on the terrible things which Wheeler was to do with Sherman's communications seems, we regret to say, fast falling into nothing.

The Savannah News learns that the Government powder works at Augusta were blown up on the 3d, with some 30,000 pounds of powder. Nine persons were killed.

Washington, 14.

The following is just received. Near Berryville 7 p.m. 13th, this morning I sent Getty's division of the 6th corps, with two

brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of Summit Point and Winchester road over the Opequan creek. Rhodes', Burnside's, Gordon's and Wharton's divisions were formed on the west bank. At the same time Wilson's and McIntosh's brigades dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the cavalry at a run, came in contact with the Keishawa division, charged it, and captured the 8th South Carolina regiment, 16 officers and 145 men, its battle flag and Col. Hannelan, commanding the brigade, with a loss of only 2 killed and 3 wounded.

A portion of the 2d Massachusetts brigade made a charge on the right line and captured 1 officer and 111 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the recent reconnaissance was very light.

(Signed,) SHERIDAN. Augusta, Me., 14.

Returns from 156 towns give Cony 1,198 majority. The Union vote in the remainder of the State is equal in proportion. Cony's majority will reach 20,000.

Washington, 14.

Grant telegraphs this morning in respect to the draft, as follows:

City Point, 13.

We ought to have the whole number of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time. Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect on the enemy than a victory over them. They profess to believe and make their men believe that there is such a strong party in the North in favor of recognizing Southern independence, that the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived.

Deserters come into our lines daily, who tell us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, that desertion would be much more frequent, but they believe that peace will be negotiated after the fall election.

The enforcement of the draft and the prompt filling up of our armies will save the shedding of blood to an immense degree.

(Signed,) GRANT.

The following telegram has been received from Sherman on the same subject:

Atlanta, 13.

I am glad to hear that the draft will be enforced. 1st, we need men; 2d, they come as privates to fill up old tried regiments, with their experienced officers already on hand; 3d, because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our government equal to the occasion. Our government, though a democracy, should, in times of trouble and danger, be able to wield the power of a great nation. All is well.

(Signed,) SHERMAN.

The draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quota is not filled by volunteers, on Monday, the 19th, and will go on until completed. Volunteers and substitutes will be received and credited to as late a period as possible.

(Signed,) STANTON.

Macon, 10.

Hood received a flag of truce from Sherman yesterday, in which the latter states that he had ordered Atlanta cleared of all white inhabitants—those taking the oath to be sent North, and those refusing were to be sent South. An armistice of 10 days was proposed by Sherman, to carry out the order. Hood accepted the armistice, but denounced the order as barbarous.

Baltimore, 14.

The American's special says, Averill has re-occupied Martinsburg. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has resumed work.

Louisville, 13.

The Journal has special correspondence from Atlanta of the 10th, containing a congratulatory order from Sherman recounting his victories, and an agreement between Sherman and Hood for a 10 days truce at Rough and Ready, on the Macon railroad and country around it, enclosed by a circle of 2 miles radius, from September 12th, to enable the people of Atlanta to remove to points south.

A dispatch from Hood to Sherman on the 9th says:

Permit me to say that the unprecedented measure you propose transcends in studied, ingenious cruelty all acts ever before brought to my attention in this dark history of war, and in the name of God and humanity, I protest against it, believing you are expelling from their homes and firesides the wives and children of a brave people.

Hood's letter to James McCalloun. Mayor of Atlanta, says, I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardships and misery that must be brought upon your people by the extraordinary order of the Federal commander.

The letter from Sherman to Hood is not obtainable. The following items from a notice issued by the Mayor, by command of Sherman, will give some idea thereof.

The citizens are requested to leave Atlanta and proceed south or north. Government will furnish transportation south as far as Rough and Ready and north as far as Chattanooga. All citizens may take their movable property

—transportation to be furnished for all movables. Negroes who wish to do so may go with their masters. Other male negroes will be put in government employ. The women and children will be sent outside the lines.

Sherman's order of the 4th commences:

Atlanta being occupied exclusively for warlike purposes, will at once be vacated by all except the armies of the United States, and such civilians and employees as may be retained by the proper departments of government. It concludes: At the proper time, just arrangements will be made for supplying the troops all articles they may need over and above the clothing, provisions, etc., furnished by the government; but at no price whatever will traders, manufacturers or sutlers be allowed to settle within the limits of the fortified places.

If they do manage to come in spite of this notice, the Quartermaster will seize their stores, appropriate them to the use of the troops and deliver the parties of other unauthorized citizens who thus place their individual interests above that of the U. S., in the hands of some Provost Marshal, to be put to labor on the forts or conscripted into one of the regiments or batteries already in the service. The same general principles apply to all military posts south of Chattanooga.

New York, 15.

The Herald's Mobile Bay correspondence of the 4th says:

The sunken rebel ironclad Baltic still effectually blockades the main channel across Dog river bar; but the Winnebago, double turreted monitor, has found a passage through the obstructions to a point nearly opposite Mobile, and can drop 11 and 15 inch shells into the city at will. The Metacombet, Sebago and Kennebec have also reached the same place and are in line of battle and ready to shell the city at a signal from Farragut.

Mobile is entirely at our mercy. The distance of the war vessels mentioned above, from Mobile, is about three miles and a half. Their largest rifles guns can throw a shell into the remotest suburbs. The rebel rams and gunboats are in plain sight, but don't make the slightest hostile demonstration. They seem to have had enough of Farragut and his fleet in the recent combat.

The rebel war vessels referred to are the rams Alabama, National and Tuscaloosa and gunboat Morgan and one other ram—name not known. They remain above the city, in the mouth of Alabama river, just out of range of our gunboats.

Fort Monroe, 14.

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 12th, reports a very destructive fire in Manchester on Friday night—loss estimated at \$4100,000.

Petersburg, 9.

Grant is still perfecting his line on the Weldon Railroad, pushing his line slowly to the west of the road.

The Herald's Harper's Ferry dispatch of the 14th says, the rebel regiment, captured by our troops day before yesterday, is the 8th, South Carolina Regiment of Longstreet's corps, numbers about 200 men and comprises members of some of the first families of the Palmetto State. The men are all well and comfortably clad. Several officers of the regiment, who were captured at the time, speak confidently of their hopes of obtaining independence.

Washington, 16.

A letter received in this city to-day from an officer in Grant's staff, dated City Point, Wednesday, says:

Everything looks bright and cheering. Every day we lay here we are weakening the enemy, more or less. Their troops are deserting to our lines in droves. We are receiving large accessions. The 11th Florida regiment, which entered the rebel service, 1,100 strong, has been reduced, deserters say, to less than 200.

New York, 17.

The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 15th says:

Yesterday morning, Gen. Birney opened all his batteries on the rebel works and on the city of Petersburg. Literally he rained shot and shell on them for over 2 hours. This was in retaliation for the rebels firing on our pickets at all hours.

New York, 19.

The World's army correspondent, 17th, gives the following account of the rebel capture of our cattle: To the rear of a portion of our line, picketed by the 1st District Columbia cavalry, there was a large field in which there was about 3,000 very fine bees. As the enemy had been constantly throwing scouts through the country thereabouts, he had probably learned the fact and resolved to possess himself of our treasure.

Chicago, 19.

Advices from Rio Grande furnish information of a fight at Brownsville, in which French rebels, Mexicans and Federals were engaged. The facts appear to be as follows:

On the morning of the 6th, a French force of 5,000 moved out of Bagdad, and commenced the ascent of the Rio Grande, for the purpose

of attacking Matamoras. The march was uninterrupted until they reached a point opposite White Ranch, where they met Cortinas, with a Mexican force, prepared to contest their advance. An artillery duel ensued, resulting in the French retiring in confusion, closely followed for three miles, when, coming to a chaparral, they made a stand, where Cortinas again opened on them with shot and shell.

While engaged at this point, the rebel commander at Brownsville, Col. Ford came down the Texas side of the Rio Grande, with a large drove of cattle for the French, and seeing the Confederacy's friends engaged with Cortinas, promptly espoused their cause and opened on the Mexican rear. Seeing this the French army charged on the Mexicans, but they were driven back in disorder to the cover of the chaparral.

About this time, the 91st Illinois, at Brazos Santiago, hearing the firing on the Rio Grande were ordered to march to the scene of action. Immediately on arrival they picked up Ford driving him five miles and capturing his camp equipage and about thirty stand of arms.

Meantime Cortinas succeeded in putting the Imperialists to flight and drove them to Boca-del-Rio. As his artillery could not compete with their heavy ordnance on shipboard, he withdrew his forces to White Ranch; crossed with five hundred men into Texas, where they lay on their arms during the night, by the side of the American troops. No sooner had Cortinas crossed the river, than he lowered his flag and hoisted the stars and stripes, which were greeted enthusiastically by Mexican soldiers as well as American.

On the 9th Cortinas followed Ford to the old battle-field of Resaca de La Palma, where he rested his troops for the night while Ford fell back to Brownsville. Cortinas immediately dispatched a courier to Matamoras, with an order for the forces there to prepare to move immediately.

## MORE FINE LAMBS.

G.S.L. CITY, Sep. 7, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:

SIR:—I see in No. 50 a banter for lamb raising, from Millard county; I wish to take up the subject and follow the same. I have some buck lambs that weigh as follows: No. one, 101lb. No. two, 103lbs. No. three, 105lbs. No. four, 117lbs. No. five, 120lbs.

The above lambs are the full blood Leicester; the oldest of them is not yet five months old. They have good fleeces of wool, thick set, fine and soft in quality, well proportioned in form, with fine bones and good looks. My sons say I have better lambs out at the herd, both ewes and wethers, than those reported from Millard county, and they have been with the ewes all the time. The bucks were weaned the first of August and drove home in the hot weather, 60 miles, which checked them in their growth for some time.

I have some of the above breed of buck lambs for sale; if there is any better of the same blood in this Territory I wish to get some of them, for which I will pay a good price.

JOSEPH HARKER, West Jordan.

P. S. I killed a three year old sheep a short time ago, which had 23lbs. of tallow in it.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—For the gratification of the relatives and friends of the deceased we publish the following particulars, as furnished by br. Orson H. Rollins:—

On his return in Capt. John R. Murdock's company, and while on guard at Mineral Springs, 12 miles west of Platte bridge, Elder Sidney Beckshead, who had mounted his horse and was drawing his gun towards him from some brush against which he had placed it, was instantly killed by its accidental discharge, the ball entering under the right and passing out above the left ear.

Deceased was born March 19, 1832, in Williamsburg, Dundas County, Upper Canada, and emigrated to Utah and was baptized in 1852. He was ever prompt to answer the requirements of the Priesthood, faithful in the discharge of his duties, an ardent lover of the truth, and died firm in the faith, with assurance of part in the first resurrection.

He was much loved and respected by those who knew him, and left a large family to mourn his loss.—[Com.]

OUR IMMIGRATION.—Capt. W. S. Warren telegraphed, on the 19th, from South Pass:—"My train passed this point at 10 o'clock this morning. All well." Capt. Canfield is probably near the South Pass.

Capt. Rollins' train arrived on the 20th, in fine condition, and passengers well.