

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

VOL. XIII.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, 15.

The public debt of the United States, May 14th, amounted to 1,738,769,200 dollars, and 83 cents; the amount in the treasury to 15,622,780 dollars and 93 cents.

Fort Monroe, 14.

The exchange of prisoners has been resumed according to a table agreed upon by commissioner Ould; Mulford is the place of exchange.

Cincinnati, 15.

The latest news, to Thursday p. m., says the enemy's position at Dalton has at last fallen in possession of the corps of Howard, Schofield, Palmer and Hooker; severe skirmishing occurred for some days, resulting in a loss to us of about 800 killed and wounded, the greater number slightly wounded; the loss fell chiefly upon Grey's division of Hooker's corps and Rankin's division of Palmer's corps. It having been fully developed that Dalton was almost if not altogether impregnable to a front attack, a flanking movement by McPherson secured the vital point at Snake Gap, opening upon Resaca, 15 miles in the rear of Dalton; no sooner was this done than Sherman shifted the main body of his troops to the right, following McPherson, and Johnston had no alternative but to take flight from his strong hold in the mountains. Kilpatrick, at the head of a division of cavalry, reached Johnston's rear, and destroyed the railroad a few miles south of Resaca on Wednesday night. Johnston's army is believed to be 60,000 strong, including 15,000 militia. John Morgan, the celebrated raider, is commanding a brigade of infantry. Sherman's army is in magnificent fighting trim.

Washington, 16.

Intelligence from Resaca, to 11 o'clock last night, that two lines of the enemy's works have been stormed. Sherman is reported to have destroyed a wagon train, captured 2 guns, and thrashed Roddy.

(Signed.)

STANTON.

The value of property destroyed by Sheridan is estimated at \$10,000,000.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman says he had a fight yesterday at Resaca; we were successful; no particulars. Sherman says as near as he can judge our loss is 3,000 killed, wounded and missing. Everything is progressing favorably. The railroad is repaired to within 7 miles of the army.

New York, 16.

A Herald special says the 2d corps lost 1,500 killed, 7,000 wounded and 1,400 missing; the 5th corps 1,200 killed, 7,500 wounded and 1,300 missing; the 6th corps 1,000 killed, 6,000 wounded and 1,200 missing; Burnside's losses are in about the same proportion.

The Bank statement shows an increase in loans of 1,300,000, a decrease in specie of nearly 500,000, and an increase in deposits of 5,800,000.

New York, 17.

Additional by Steamer. The bank of England has raised the rate to 9 per cent; the demand for money is heavy.

New York, 17.

A Herald's special, Nashville, 6th, has the following:

We learn from reliable authority that McPherson captured, on the 13th, 9 railroad trains below Resaca, laden with various military stores for Dalton.

Washington, 17.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, yesterday morning, states that he had entered Resaca and established his headquarters there; he captured 8 guns and 1,000 fire arms. The rebels burned the railroad bridge at Resaca, but left the road in running order.

Louisville, 17.

Vicksburg advices, 10th, say the expedition under Gen. McArthur captured Yazoo city with but little resistance.

Raids by the rebels on the plantations are continued; the most fiendish brutalities are committed, even infants are being carried off and killed, to terrify the women.

New York, 17.

By the Fulton, from Port Royal, 13th, we learn that Gen. Gordon has been ordered to Florida, to relieve Gen. Birney.

An armed steam transport had been blown up in St. John River, by the explosion of a torpedo; 3 were killed and a large number wounded, several severely. The Fulton reports that when off Charleston Bar, 14th, a general engagement was going on between our fleet under Admiral Dahlgreen and the rebel forts and batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands; all the monitors appeared to be engaged, as also the new Ironsides; the contest was spirited, and seemed as general as has transpired since last autumn.

New York, 17.

One million dollars were handed over to the Sanitary Committee to-day by the chairman of the Metropolitan Fair, as the first installment of the results of the Fair.

Cairo, 18.

The Louisiana State Convention adopted

the following, by a vote of 70 to 16:—Slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, are hereby forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State. The Legislature shall make no law recognizing right of property in man.

Washington, Midnight, 17th.

Despatches from Seigel, received this evening, report that on Sunday he fought the forces of the rebels under Imboden, Breckenridge at New Market; that the enemy's forces were superior in number, and that he gradually withdrew from the battle field and recrossed the Shenandoah, having lost 5 pieces of artillery and about 600 killed, wounded and prisoners, but bringing off all his trains and wounded. He states that in consequence of the long line and the trains which he had to guard he could not bring more than 6 regiments into the fight, besides the artillery and cavalry; the enemy had about 7,000 infantry, besides other arms. Seigel states that his retrograde movement to Strausburg was effected in perfect order, without any loss of material or men.

Bridge, West Virginia, 17.

A courier arrived this morning from Gen. Crook. He has fought 3 battles near Newbern, with the forces under Jones and Jenkins, gaining a complete victory over the enemy; the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is 300; Gen. Jenkins fell into our hands, mortally wounded, the large railroad bridge over the river at Newbern, with several miles of track, is destroyed. Gen. Crook was at Newbern on the 13th.

New York, 18.

Gen. McDowell leaves to-day for San Francisco.

Chicago, 18.

A Little Rock letter, 10th, says in the late battle at Sabine river the rebel Generals Scurry and Randall were killed, and Gen. Wall was badly wounded. The rebels admit a loss of 2,000 men.

Resaca, Georgia, 17.

On the 12th, nearly the whole army was in motion towards Snake Creek Gap, 15 miles south of Buzzard Roost, Howard's, Wood's and Stanley's divisions being left to threaten the enemy in front of Dalton; it should be mentioned, however, that McPherson, crossing directly over from Willis, passed through Snake Creek Gap on the 9th. Friday, a m., 13th, the bulk of our forces assembled at Sugar Valley, near the eastern mouth of the gap. During the day, while the army was occupied in deploying from the gap and getting in position, heavy skirmishing took place, Harrow's division of Logan's corps meeting with considerable loss. At night the enemy's position was fully developed. Resaca is situated on a great bend of the Cottonade river, the convex side being towards the east. Across the neck of the Peninsula there is a continuous line of defense, with strong field fortifications. Both the rebel flanks rested on the river, their line of retreat was thus completely protected. On Friday night our army moved into position around the rebel works, except the divisions of Howard, Wood and Stanley, which occupied Dalton on the 12th, and were sweeping down the line of the Altoona and Western railroad, to form a junction with the rest of the army. On Saturday, skirmishing began early in the morning, and continued incessantly throughout the day all along the line; about 2 o'clock, it was especially severe upon the left of the 15th corps, many of our men being picked off by sharpshooters. About noon, Howard effected a junction with the rest of the army, and the whole force was then in line, Howard having the extreme left, Schofield next, then Hooker; Palmer, Logan and Wood, with 2 divisions of the 16th corps, being on the extreme right. Such changes were subsequently made as the movements of the enemy or the execution of our own plans required, but generally the line remained as stated. At 1 p. m. an attempt was made to break the centre of the enemy's line, or at least to capture his outer works. Judah's division of Schofield's corps and Newton's division of Howard's succeeded, after a desperate conflict, in compelling the rebels to abandon a portion of their outer line.

We did not continue to hold this, but with our own line somewhat advanced our artillery prevented the rebels occupying it. Portions of Johnson's, Baird's and Weaver's divisions of Palmer's corps, attempting to charge the rebels in front, were compelled to throw themselves down an almost perpendicular bank and wade a creek, which was deep, and then retire across a valley, field ditch and a fully exposed fire from the rebel works. It was now discovered that the enemy was moving in heavy force up the Resaca and Fulton road, with the obvious purpose of turning our left; Hooker sent a checkmate to this movement. Before he arrived the rebels had thrown themselves in an immense mass upon Croft's brigade of Stanley's division and forced it, after a splendid resistance, to abandon the hill upon which it was posted, and retire in considerable confusion. The rebels advanced and

were met by a murderous fire of grape and canister from our batteries; at the same time a portion of Hooker's corps took position on both sides of the valley and Croft's broken brigade rallied, and the rebels were repulsed with great slaughter. The conflict ceased at night.

In the meantime a fierce conflict commenced upon the right; portions of Logan's corps charged the line of the rebel rifle pits, a little to the right of Resaca, and carried them; this was at 7 in the evening. Afterwards the rebels massed a large force and attempted to recapture the works; after a struggle worthy a better cause the rebels retreated, leaving the hill sides covered with dead and wounded.

On Sunday morning firing was resumed. Nothing of importance occurred until 1 p. m., when Hooker's corps, which now occupied the left, Palmer, Howard and Schofield having been shifted towards the right to fill the gap occasioned by Hooker's withdrawal, charged the enemy's line and succeeded in driving them in; our men, however, being exposed to a deadly fire from the inner works, were compelled to withdraw. Notwithstanding this withdrawal, our line has advanced to what was then the 1st rebel line. For some reason yet unknown the enemy thought it best to retire, and during Sunday night evacuated with his entire army, leaving only 3 guns and some stores of meal and corn behind.

Early this morning we started in pursuit. It is thought that Johnston is by this time across the Etowah river.

Our loss is estimated at 600 killed and 3400 wounded and missing; the enemy's loss is 2,900 killed and wounded, and 700 prisoners.

Hooker is slightly wounded, and Kilpatrick painfully, it is feared mortally. Seven pieces of artillery were captured altogether. The rebels have made no attempt to interfere with our communication, except by burning a depot at Madison, west of Huntsville.

New York, 18.

The Tribune correspondent with Seigel estimates the rebel loss in the recent fight at 1,000.

Cairo, 18.

The Herald correspondent with Butler gives a detailed account of Beauregard's attack on our forces at Palmer's creek, on the 16th. The entire length of the rebel lines opened with artillery, and shell were poured upon our position in showers. A dense fog enveloped the country at the time, and both forces were wrapped in its misty veil. This was the condition of affairs when the rebels, massing their troops, attacked our right under Hickman, enveloped its flank and took it in rear; this first blow was dealt in terrific force; Hickman's brigade of the 18th corps, holding the right, was doubled up and forced back on the next brigade, which was also thrown into some confusion. Our men did not observe the rebels until they succeeded in passing a column between Hickman's right and the river, then taking him in front and rear crushed him between two columns, and for a time created some confusion. Hickman made a gallant fight as long as he could, but the enemy came upon him so suddenly and in such overwhelming numbers, that successful resistance was impossible, and some of the brigade were captured. After this operation, the enemy having been forced back on the right, a heavy attack was made on the entire line of the 18th corps, with a feint along the 10th corps; the entire right was forced back some distance, after several hours of most severe and sanguinary struggles. The battle raged with unexampled fury until nearly noon, the rebels throwing heavy masses upon our line, and finally forcing it back nearly a quarter of a mile. Our men fought stubbornly, and repeatedly checked the rebel advance with terrible slaughter, but not without some loss on our side. The enemy, numbering less than 15,000, rushed into our murderous fire with a recklessness and steadiness rarely seen. It is believed that we lost 4 guns. Finally, after forcing the 13th corps back from its position, and gaining a portion of the first line of entrenchment, the enemy massed his force on the 10th corps to drive it back, first hurling their column upon Turner's division, which held the right of the corps and joining the 18th corps, they moved steadily on Barton's brigade holding the right of Turner's division, advancing as on parade. Our men, not firing a single shot, waited until the enemy reached effective range, when they poured in the rebel lines a terrific fire; the line melted away and, thinned and broken, after vainly endeavoring to advance, fled with terrible loss to the woods in their rear. With great exertion the line of attack was again formed, again advanced in splendid style against our lines, again received a terrific fire, but pushed steadily on till a fourth of them were killed and wounded, when they broke and rushed quickly to the cover of the woods. After being twice bloodily repulsed at this point, they moved farther to our left, and hurled column upon column on Hawley's brigade of Terry's division; they came up in the same steady, confident manner, but were received by a more rapid and equally

deadly fire than they were treated with by Turner; they broke and ran for the woods, accelerated in their flight by the music of bullets; they seemed determined, however, to break our line and force it from its position, cost what it would. Re-formed and strengthened by reinforcements they charged again, but after ten minutes of hot work they were disastrously repulsed and driven back at all points. That ended any serious effort on their part to force our position, and, leaving their dead and wounded, to the number of 1,000, on the field before our line, they again massed upon Smith's position and attacked his left. Gilmore immediately ordered Turner to attack the enemy on the flank, and ordered Terry to support him. Turner's attack was hardly commenced before Gilmore was ordered by Butler to retire and strengthen Smith's corps, by forming in his rear. Our troops fell back slowly in order, repulsing every effort of the rebels to quicken their movements, and making a stand at every favorable position, until the enemy ceased to follow and fell back of their first line of entrenchments. The fighting, which had been going on, along the entire line, now ceased at half past 2, and preparations were made to draw off our forces from the field and return to the entrenchments. Our artillery was sent to the rear except a section to cover the retreat; the guard, ambulances with the wounded and the supply trains were despatched to the rear, and finally the entire army fell back, the enemy not pursuing.

The same correspondent says, of Kautz' raid on the Richmond and Danville road, that he tore up several miles of track, destroyed the rails and ties, and blew up the iron bridge over the Appamattox river at Mattox Station.

New York, 19.

Richmond papers, 16th, acknowledge that Lee met a defeat on Thursday, and state that the slaughter was terrible; no particulars were known.

Boston, 19.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, author, died to-day.

New York, 19.

A special to the Tribune, headquarters army Potomac, 1 p. m., 18th, says the desultory firing which commenced at daybreak, has grown into a very considerable battle. The enemy, discovering the changes of position that had been made last night, took advantage of the same, and were found to have massed all their strength on our right, designing, doubtless, to make another desperate assault to break our lines and get at the supply trains. This movement of the enemy occasioned the re-occupation of the old position of yesterday. In the effort to do this, the 2d and 6th corps, occupying our extreme right, became engaged. The struggle has been kept up more or less severely to noon to-day. Our troops were advanced to within very close range of their earthwork, when a murderous fire of artillery opened, occasioning considerable loss, but our guns soon got into position and, under cover of their fire, we charged and took the first line of rifle pits, and captured a considerable number of prisoners and several of their guns. At the present writing there is a cessation of firing.

Washington, 19.

Reports from Gen. Sherman's command, dated Kingston, Georgia, 2 p. m. to-day, announce that Sherman had reached Kingston and encamped last night. This morning he advanced upon the enemy, who again retreated. The despatch states that while it was being written, Hooker's and Howard's guns were hammering at Johnston, and the two armies were in plain sight of each other, 2 miles east of Kingston. Davis' division of the 14th corps was in possession of Rome. Sherman reports the weather fine, the roads good, and the country more open, less mountainous.

[Signed] STANTON.

Cincinnati, 21.

A despatch from Gauley Bridge gives an account of a brilliant victory on the 8th by Averill of the main body of Crook's army; Averill reached a point within 4 miles of Welville, where he encountered the enemy 4,000 strong, under Sam. Jones; the fight lasted four hours, Averill driving them back, killing and wounding many, and capturing a number of prisoners; the rebels retreated under cover of darkness; our loss 120; Averill then effectually destroyed the railroad thence to a point 4 miles east of Cheshamsburg; at this place a small body of rebels was encountered, who hadily retreated.

Port Au De Bausier, 21.

By the Peruvian, Liverpool, 12th. An armistice has been agreed upon between Denmark and the Allies. The Allied squadron had reached Cuxhaven; its loss is stated at 120 killed and wounded.

The pirate Florida destroyed the ship Avon of Boston, March 29 h.

New York, 21.

Howard, formerly an attaché of the Times, has been arrested; he confesses himself the author of the recent bogus proclamation, and says he palmed it off on the Journal and other papers here for gold stock operations.