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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, 8.

Semmes' official report of the fight with the Kearsarge, says, within ten or fifteen minutes from the commencement of the fight the firing became very hot, and the enemy's shot and shell soon began to tell upon our hull, knocking down, killing and disabling a number of men in different parts of the ship. Perceiving that our shell, though hitting, did but little execution, resort was had to solid shot, alternating with shell.

After an hour and forty minutes, our ship was ascertained to be in a sinking condition, the enemy's shell having exploded in our sides and between decks, opening a large aperture through which the water rushed with great rapidity.

I had hopes of being able to reach the coast, for which purpose I gave the ship all steam and such fore and aft sails as were available. The ship filled so rapidly, however, that before we had made much progress, the fires were extinguished and we were evidently sinking. I now hauled down the colors to prevent further destruction of life and dispatched boats to inform the enemy of our condition.

He says the Kearsarge fired upon him five times after the colors were struck.

Speaking of the comparative strength of the two vessels, he says the Kearsarge was heavier than the Alabama in ship and battery and that the former was armored by double rows of chains slung alongside, and could have withstood the firing of the Alabama all day.

La France says the Kearsarge, on returning to Cherbourg, on Sunday p. m., landed sixty-five of the crew of the Alabama, fifteen of them were wounded.

The Paris correspondent of the Commercial says, Capt. Winslow still claims Semmes as his prisoner and will write to him to deliver himself up, making a personal question between officer and officer. The men are released on parole, never to fight against the United States.

Pompano Basque, 8.

Per Nova Scotia from Liverpool on the 27th. There was a meeting of the conference on the 25th. It was purely formal and war has recommenced. Prussia has sent an order to Marshal Wrangle to recommence hostilities on the 24th. A speedy attack on Olsen Island is expected.

Washington, 9.

An official despatch from Gen. Wallace states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebels at Monocacy to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock and continuing till 5. Our forces at length were overpowered by the superior number of the enemy and forced to retreat in disorder. He says Brig. Gen. Tyler was taken prisoner and that the enemy's forces number at least 20,000. Our troops behaved well, but suffered a severe loss. He is retreating towards Baltimore. [Signed] STANTON.

Baltimore, 6 p. m., 10.

Gen. Sigel's train arrived here to-day in charge of a large detachment of infantry and cavalry.

An officer in the battle yesterday says the fighting was very desperate, and thinks the rebel loss fully as heavy as ours. Our loss in prisoners is about one thousand. There is no estimate yet of the killed and wounded.

Philadelphia, 10.

A special to the Chambersburg Dispatch to-day, says, Gen. Couch's cavalry made an advance and entered Hagerstown yesterday, capturing about 200 rebels, who were engaged in plundering. Quite a number of buildings have been burned. The rebels were, if possible, more severe upon secessionists than on unionists, levying contributions everywhere. In consequence of this move of Gen. Couch, McCausland's rebel brigade retired along the Williamsport and Sharpsburg road.

Baltimore, 10.

Intelligence has reached here that a portion of Hunter's force recaptured Martinsburg, taking about a thousand prisoners, also all the stores captured there and much plunder collected by the rebels at that point.

At last accounts, Gen. Wallace was within six miles of this city, and falling back, with a force of fresh troops guarding his rear. His artillery is reported to have been destroyed.

A party of 4 or 500 rebels dashed into Dancetown, 5 miles north of Rockville, yesterday morning. After stealing all the cattle and horses they could find, they left in the direction of Frederick. Before doing so, however, they sent to the Virginia side all their plunder.

Persons from the upper fords report the rebels conveying large numbers of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep—stolen from the farmers along the river—across into Virginia. Every ford was held by a small rebel force. It is estimated that they have already carried off several thousand head of cattle and from 8 to 10,000 horses.

The rebels plundered indiscriminately, mak-

ing no distinction between Unionists and southern sympathizers.

Richmond and Petersburg papers of the 6th are jubilant over the excitement they imagine their raiders are creating in Maryland. No intimation is given as to the number of troops detached from Lee's army or by whom commanded.

Baltimore, 11.

Rebel cavalry burned the residence of Gov. Bradford this a. m., 4 miles from the city. A squad of rebels came to the house and ordered out the family, who were only permitted to take a few valuables, and then fired it. The Gov. was in the city at the time.

Memphis, 11.

Gen. Washburn's recent orders detailing a guard of prominent secessionists to run on the trains has resulted in an entire cessation of firing on the trains by guerrillas.

New York, 11.

A Philadelphia Enquirer correspondent estimates our loss in the fight at Monocacy at 1,000, who were mostly captured after we were flanked.

Philadelphia, 11.

We have no communication with Washington and great excitement exists here. The conductor of the train which was intercepted at Magnolia yesterday, says, after we stopped, the rebels went through the train, capturing all the officers. Among them was Maj.-Gen. Franklin. They also took watches and money from the passengers, unloaded the baggage and set fire to the train, burning 4 coaches' baggage car and 2 locomotives.

It is now ascertained that 2 trains have been burned on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road. A dispatch from the conductor of the second train captured, says, after firing his train the rebels started it back and it went half way over the bridge at Gunpowder creek, where it stopped, causing the bridge to take fire.

Harrisburg, 11.

Eight bridges have been destroyed on the Northern and Central road between Monkstown and Cockeysville.

A rebel deserter, representing himself to be a native of Indiana, states that the rebel force invading the north is very large. There are 3 brigades of cavalry, with Breckenridge's, Rhode's and other divisions of infantry. Their movements are kept a profound secret from the officers. The general impression was, however, that their object was to capture Baltimore or Washington. The deserter belonged to the force that drove Hunter from Lynchburg, after which affair large reinforcements arrived from Richmond and marched northward.

Hunter's force occupies Martinsburg. Another body of our troops hold Hagerstown. The rebels still occupy South Mountain Pass, while their main body demonstrates on Baltimore and Washington from points between the Monocacy and Baltimore.

Cape May, 11.

The crew of the bark Golconda, 18 in all, and the crews of the barks Berry, Greenkind and Selmadia leave here to-day for Philadelphia. All these vessels have been captured and burned since Friday by the pirate Florida off Cape Henry and Charles.

Havre de Grace, 12.

The rebels have destroyed 450 feet of the Gunpowder bridge. Five hundred feet more are partially destroyed.

Baltimore, 12.

The American has information from Frederick that the rebels were driven out yesterday. About 9 o'clock in the morning the advance of Cole's cavalry dashed in and a fight took place in the streets between our troops and a small rebel guard, resulting in the defeat of the latter, who were driven in the direction of Monocacy.

During the time the rebels were in possession, their foraging parties were sent out into the country to secure horses and cattle. They came in with large droves of cattle, pigs and sheep and the main street was literally filled with horses and cattle—all of which were driven down to the fords and sent across into Virginia.

Bradley and Johnson's cavalry, it is ascertained, crossed the pike at Carroll's manor, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with an immense train of captured horses going towards the Potomac.

New York, 12.

Mayor Gunther has written a letter to Maj.-Gen. Sanford, protesting against sending off any large portion of the city militia, as he entertains grave apprehensions that their withdrawal from the city at a time when the depreciation of the currency is bearing heavily on the mass of the population, might tempt the lawless and evil disposed to avail themselves of what would seem to them a favorable opportunity for arson and plunder.

New York, 12.

The raiders have destroyed all the lines of telegraph on the turnpike between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Nashville, 12.

The Chattanooga Gazette of Saturday says that our forces had successfully crossed the Chattahoochee and that Hardee's rebel corps were flanked and forced to run for their lives; that from 2 to 5,000 prisoners of his command were captured and that the whole of Johnston's army is now in the woods north of Atlanta.

New York, 13.

Acting Master, W. P. Gibbs, U. S. Navy, captured on board the Steamer Electric Spark, makes several important statements regarding the Florida. Her armament consists of 4 rifled sixty-eight pounders, eight inch broadsiders, abast the mainmast; one hundred and twenty pounder rifle on a pivot and four small rifle guns in broadside forward. In addition to this formidable battery, she has one gun not mounted—calibre not ascertained. Her crew consists of about two hundred men, who looked undisciplined.

St. Louis, 13.

The Democrat learns, from Fort Leavenworth, that Platte city, Missouri, is occupied by bushwhackers, to the number of 200, who have been joined by the so-called Paw Paw militia. They flaunt the rebel flag and boast of expected aid from Quantrell. All the recruits and substitutes in camp here have been forwarded to Maryland.

Chicago, 13.

An officer from Sherman's army reports that our forces, which had been held in check by Hardee's corps at Chatahootee, laid a pontoon across the river on each side of Hardee on Sunday last and gained the opposite bank, causing the rebels to retreat towards Atlanta. From this point to Atlanta the country is destitute of natural defenses, being a barren plain.

Sandy Hook, 13.

Per Australasia from Liverpool, 2d. There had been no fighting in Denmark since the capture of Olsen.

Baltimore, 13.

Railroad communication between Baltimore and Washington, which has been suspended for 48 hours in consequence of the rebel invasion, was resumed this p. m.

New York, 14.

The Washington Chronicle of Tuesday has the following account of operations about Washington.

Our cavalry under Maj. Fry stubbornly contested the rebel advance, retiring only when flanked by superior numbers.

On Sunday we fought from 3 to 9 p. m., driving the rebels back 5 miles.

On Monday the rebels were kept at bay 2 or 3 miles out of Tennyaltown. Their force in our front is estimated at several thousand.

The President and Secretary of War were present encouraging the troops. About 2 p. m. the rebels advanced towards Fort Stevens, 5 miles from the city. Their sharpshooters got within 30 or 40 yards of the fort. The 25th New York cavalry dismounted and drove them out of the houses protecting them. The houses then were burned, as they obstructed the range of our guns. Other regiments arrived and drove the rebels back half a mile. Towards 6 p. m. the veterans from the 6th corps advanced and drove the rebels a mile and a half.

Philadelphia, 14.

A special to the Enquirer from Washington this a. m., says, the enemy began to retreat across the Potomac at midnight. They had held Rockville, 4 miles from the Potomac, as a base. This morning our forces started in pursuit. They are carrying off their plunder as well as impressed citizens with them.

Our losses altogether will not exceed 500. We have made a considerable number of captures.

Baltimore, 14.

The Washington Chronicle says, the rebels first made their appearance at Coleville at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Our informant says, from what he could learn, the rebel force on the north side of the Potomac consisted of Johnson's, Early's and Hill's corps. He saw most of Johnson's and Early's pass through Coleville. When they came into Maryland, nearly all were on foot; but they have picked up all the horses in the country and are now most of them mounted.

Johnson took the east road from Coleville and moved towards Bellville, while Early's corps went towards Washington on a line west of Early.

Our informant conversed with several rebel officers and thinks that it was not their intention to take Washington, but to distract the attention of Grant from Richmond.

Johnston had 7 pieces of artillery; but our informant did not see any with Early.

The residence of Montgomery Blair was burned, with all its contents.

At an early hour yesterday morning the rebels fell back from their position north of the fortifications at Tennyaltown to Rockville, closely pursued by our cavalry. These engaged the enemy throughout the day with varying successes. Rockville was in our

possession half a dozen times; but reinforcements would be sent the enemy and they would re-occupy it until our turn came again. Such was the fighting in the vicinity of Rockville yesterday—neither part gaining any decided advantage.

Chicago, 14.

The Nashville Union says, further advices fully confirm the crossing of the Chattahoochee and the secure lodgement of our forces on the south bank of that stream.

Washington, 14.

Dispatches received last night announce that Sherman's army was within six miles of Atlanta.

St. Louis, 15.

A destructive steamboat fire occurred here between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, resulting in the destruction of 5 steamboats. The total loss will probably reach half a million.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 15.

The Columbia, from Glasgow on the 6th, brings no important news.

Germans were erecting batteries opposite Island Funen.

The Swedish squadron had been ordered to sea.

Washington, 15.

The Intelligencer learns that a Confederate officer embraced the opportunity before the rebels decamped from before Washington to write a letter to a relative in this city, in which he says the Confederates crossed the Potomac with 8,000 men for the purpose of obtaining horses, cattle, and other supplies; that having accomplished their purpose they were on the march back to Virginia. Only a small portion of their forces appeared in front of Washington, while their comrades were collecting booty for transportation across the Potomac.

An arrival from City Point to-day reports considerable skirmishing during several days past along the lines.

Gen. Sheridan has gone on another raid.

Chicago, 15.

The Louisville "Democrat" of yesterday learns that scarcely a day passes that some demonstration is not made by rebel cavalry on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. On Wednesday last, three trains laden with sanitary stores or valuable goods belonging to the Government were captured and burned. The rebels are said to be under command of Forrest and have within the past month destroyed several million dollars worth of Government property.

Louisville, 15.

Accounts from Lexington report great excitement in East Kentucky. Persons are leaving that part of the State, bringing with them all their stock.

New York, 15.

The "Commercial" says, Gov. Corry, of Maine, has telegraphed to President Lincoln to send two gunboats to Castine and Eastport, as there is a raid anticipated from Brunswick on the frontier. The President, it is understood, promptly complied with the request and telegraphed to this city to have the vessels dispatched immediately.

Baltimore, 15.

Our cavalry made a thorough examination of the country in this vicinity and could not find any armed enemy anywhere.

The World special says advices from the Upper Potomac confirm the reports of the retreat of the rebels into Virginia. Our artillery shelled the rebel rear last evening, and some stragglers were taken, but it is impossible to intercept the main body. They had at Wilson's farm 570 prisoners taken at Monocacy.

The Tribune Washington special says, it is estimated that the rebels have secured 10,000 head of cattle and horses, besides droves of sheep and hogs, which were got across the Potomac while they were threatening Washington.

New York, 16.

The steamer Havana brings Mexican news to the 13th ultimo.

Maximilian had invited Juarez and other liberal chiefs to come to the city of Mexico to consult together on a plan for restoring peace and the firm establishment of the Empire—guaranteeing them full protection and safety. It is said that they all refuse to hold any communication except by arms with any agent of Napoleon.

The Emperor has taken up his residence at Chapultepec, 25 miles from the capital.

No minister had yet been appointed to the United States.

New York, 16.

Advices from Sherman's army state that 2 of our strongest corps are south of the Chattahoochee and strongly entrenched in the rebel abandoned works.

The Times Correspondent from near Petersburg 14th, says, the enemy are constantly making new works and strengthening the old ones. Deserters are continually coming in.

—There are 40,000 Bohemians in Wisconsin.