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BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, 22.

On the 17th, Field's and Picket's divisions of Longstreet's corps charged Foster's line, driving his left and centre back, though repulsed on every other portion of the line; subsequently a part of the original line was lost, but was regained. On the 19th the attack was renewed with infantry and artillery; a portion of our centre was driven back, but an advance was ordered, and the enemy driven, so now we hold the line triumphantly.

New York, 23.

A Times special, 20th, says this morning Birney occupied the nearest position to the city, about 1,200 yards, and opened his batteries on the place, and for 5 hours kept up a constant bombardment; the effects of the shelling are not yet ascertained, aside from burning some buildings. The rebels do not reply.

Headquarters, army Potomac, 21.

Some artillery firing on the right and picket skirmishing at various points along the line on the 20th, resulting in wounding a few men, but causing no change in position. President Lincoln visited Gen. Grant at City Point on the 20th.

Chicago, 23.

A letter, 18th, says the army of the Potomac has been hotly engaged to-day, fighting hard; loss is comparatively heavy, particularly in the 2d corps.

Precisely at noon, the skirmish lines pushed forward; at the same moment it was announced that Wilcox's division of the 9th corps, on the left of the 8th, was advancing to the right of our line, protected by Neil's division of the 8th and Martindale's of the 18th corps. The assaulting force under Gibbon consisted of 3 brigades; Gen. Pierce commanded the left of the front line of attack, and Maj. Hooper, of the 15th Massachusetts, the right; their troops formed under a crest, which protected it from fire from the rebel breastworks they were going to assault, near the line of the City Point and Petersburg railroad, but the left was completely exposed to a most murderous fire the moment it was in sight. The line advanced, and the soldiers rushed over a fence along the road with which the breast works were nearly parallel, but could not withstand the deadly fire of musketry, grape and cannister that was poured upon them from that strong hold of the enemy. On the right of the line our men reached to within about 75 yards of the earthworks, and on the left to within 200. The fatal fire was too much for even such gallant fellows, and the lines were accordingly compelled to fall back a short distance, to the point from which they had advanced, leaving the dead and some of the wounded in possession of the enemy. Another attack was ordered to take place at a other point for the purpose, if possible, of cutting through the rebel lines. This was a regular storming party, composed of several brigades, formed in column of regiments. The troops were organized in front of the position occupied by Gen. Mott, to whom Gen. Birney gave the command of assault. The troops moved forward in 2 columns, Col. Modell's brigade leading the advance of one column, and Col. Champlin's that of the other. Shortly after 1 o'clock the columns were ordered forward, and in a moment were marching in splendid style towards the strong rebel line of breastworks strongly defended by infantry and artillery; they immediately opened a terrific fire, and the head of the column was lost in clouds of smoke. The battery was so close, the fire so strong as well as sudden, and the men fell so fast that those in front were soon cut down or scattered; the others, instinctively seeking the shelter which neighboring buildings afforded, broke from the columns, throwing them into considerable confusion, and the troops then withdrew.

The Nashville Union extra, 20th, says it has just received information that Hooker attacked the rebel position on Lost Mountain on the 18th, carrying a portion of the rebel works, and capturing over a 1000 prisoners and 12 pieces of cannon.

Schofield at the same time attacked and captured Pine Hill, between Lost and Kenesaw mountains; the rebels were driven from their position at the point of the bayonet, and many of them captured. The position was subsequently abandoned by our forces.

The rebel lines are very strong, extending from Lost Mountain to Black Jack mountain, thus covering both Marietta and the railroad.

Washington, 24.

In the Senate, last night, the bill offered by Senator Morgan, to repeal the \$300 clause, was passed by a vote of 24 to 7.

Headquarters, Army Potomac, 22.

The bridge across Appomattox, connecting Petersburg with Richmond, is daily shelled and rendered unavailable to the rebels. They are busy strengthening their entrenchments and works.

Washington, 24.

The Senate to-day passed a bill authorizing

the United States Telegraph Company and their associates to erect lines of telegraph between the Missouri river and San Francisco, on such route as they may select, also a line from Fort Hall by way of Walla Walla and San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, and from Fort Hall to Bannock and Virginia city in Idaho; the provision providing \$20,000 a year subsidy was stricken out. The bill amendatory to the Pacific railroad act passed the House.

New York, 24.

The Commercial says high prices have brought out a good deal of gold, which was bought in small lots for about 210, and sold at from 213 to 215; no large amount was sold at that figure. Parties from Washington say the gold law will be modified in favor of the use of gold checks.

New York, 25.

A World's special says it is reported that our army is gradually moving towards the left. Passengers report that the steeples and towers in Petersburg have been shot away.

The Washington Star, 24th, says Grant's army occupies the position in the pine woods on the outskirts of Petersburg, lately occupied by the rebels, including all their works on the south side of the Appomattox, and commanding Petersburg and the railroad through Petersburg, the only one between Richmond and Weldon. For all practical purposes our guns stop all continuous communication by rail between Richmond and parts south.

Secretary Dana, arrived from headquarters, says our entire loss since crossing James river is not over 10,000, while the rebel loss is proportionately as great.

The Tribune correspondent at Butler's headquarters, 21st, says Gen. Foster with his troops has moved north of James river, to a position within 9 miles of Richmond, and entrenched himself; this movement puzzles the rebels greatly.

The grand jury, in the case of the seizure of the World and Journal of Commerce by Government, refused to find a bill of indictment.

Army Potomac, 23.

The attack upon the 2nd corps, on the 22d, near the Weldon Railroad, did not result so disastrously as at first supposed; the line was formed by Barlow's division on the left, Birney and Mott in the centre and Gibbon's on the right; it was expected the 6th corps would have continued on the left with Barlow, but it seems quite a gap was left, into which A. P. Hill's rebel corps entered and, before our men were aware of it, they received a volley from the rear, which created a panic in our ranks, and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the 3d division; this left the flank of the 3d division unprotected, and the enemy, taking advantage of it, charged through and fairly into our pits, ordering the men to surrender; the troops however left the trenches and fell back rapidly, but many of them were captured, and quite a number killed and wounded; our loss in prisoners is reported at 1,000, while some estimate it higher; the loss in killed and wounded is about 1,000.

A number of our officers had just joined their commands, after being exchanged, and, when ordered to surrender, replied death before Libby prison, and fought their way out, many of them succeeding in getting back to our line.

At 8 p. m. a charge was made by the 2nd corps, and the line of works from which they had been driven in the afternoon was retaken; our loss in this attack was very slight, as the rebels fired too high; a number of prisoners were taken. Skirmishing was kept up all night, the pickets at some points being only 50 yards apart.

At daylight on the 23d an advance of the whole line was made, when it was found that the rebels had taken a new position some distance further back, where they had thrown up entrenchments during the night, which they still held.

Another despatch says the 6th corps moved towards the railroad this morning, driving the enemy before them, and during the afternoon it was reported that we were in possession of the road and that arrangements were immediately made to destroy it.

New York, 27.

The Tribune special of the 25th says, Baldy Smith, holding a position next to the Appomattox within a mile of the city—his lines stretching along the plain at right angles with the river, was attacked by the rebels on Friday morning. They held a position opposite the river, and opened at 6 o'clock with 60 cannon, thus subjecting the 18th corps to an enfilading fire. Shortly after, they opened a musketry fire and another rebel force in our front advanced upon our works. Their repulse was the work of but a few moments—165 of them being taken prisoners.

A special to the Philadelphia Enquirer on the 24th says, yesterday afternoon Gen. Wright, with the 6th corps, made a movement to the left and reached the Weldon railroad,

of which he destroyed 5 miles, burning the ties and destroying the rails so as to make them unfit for further use. Having accomplished this object he returned to his former position.

A Fort Monroe telegram says, in the attack on the 1st division of the 18th corps the rebels were defeated with great loss. About 400 deserters came in during the action.

Gen. Sheridan with his command left White House on Friday.

The World's special of the 26th says, our correspondent writes under date of yesterday morning that we now held the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, south of Petersburg. The 18th corps had a severe fight with Hill's corps and drove them back several miles, and we now hold the road in an entrenched position.

Headquarters of the army of the Potomac, June 25, 6 a. m.—The only fighting that took place yesterday, was an attack made by the enemy on Burnside; but whether it was intended as a feint to cover some more important move or an attempt to break through our lines, it was a failure. They opened with a heavy fire, which was returned by our batteries and the rebels, making a charge, were driven back in confusion—upwards of a hundred being taken prisoners. This occurred about 8 a. m. Artillery firing lasted for an hour, when all became quiet at that point.

The engagement between the 6th corps and the enemy for the possession of the railroad on Wednesday was quite severe—particularly in front of the 2d division, commanded by Gen. Wheaton. Only a short distance of the railroad had been destroyed when the party under Gen. Anderson, supported by Wilcox's division, Capt. Beatty, of the 3d Vt., was in charge of the party that reached the road and he fell back slowly while his skirmish line held the enemy in check; but Beatty made a flank move expecting that the left flank of the enemy was in line of battle. They, however, did not penetrate and succeeded in taking a large number of our skirmishers prisoners, principally of the 4th N. Y. and 11th Vt. regiments.

The enemy afterwards advanced and attempted to break through the line at several points, but were met with such a heavy fire from our force that they were driven back with heavy loss. They finally gave up the effort, retreating across the railroad bank, where they took up position.

Our loss was very light in killed and wounded, while that of the enemy is supposed to have more than doubled ours. We lost quite a number of prisoners; but the figures cannot be correctly given.

Under date of midnight, 22d, a correspondent says, during last night the 6th corps moved to the left and massed this morning at the Williams House. Wilson's and Kautz' cavalry had cut the Weldon railroad, so that orders were given to suspend demonstrations in that direction and to swing the left of the 2d corps around so as to develop the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, without regard to connection with the 6th corps on the left.

The principal portion of the troops were soon moving to the front. Gibbons was already in position and entrenched, having advanced as near the enemy's entrenchments as he could without hazarding a battle. Mott and Barlow pushed forward their line of battle with a heavy skirmish line. Mott was partly in position and Barlow approaching a crest in front of the rebel works when they encountered a heavy force of the enemy marching down in column by brigades with the intention of piercing our position at the opening between the left of the 2d and right of the 5th corps. The 2d, 3d and 4th brigades of Barlow's division formed his front line—the 1st brigade being held in reserve.

In the assault by the enemy, the rebel Gen. Wilcox led the advance of Hill's veteran corps. It was early in the p. m. when the head of the rebel column struck the right of the 6th and left of the 2d. The position occupied by these corps rendered it necessary that they should immediately withdraw the flanks thus exposed and fill the existing gap by making connection with each other along the line of entrenchments in rear.

While this was being done, the enemy inflicted considerable damage on our men by a murderous fire and captured several hundred prisoners. Barlow and Mott were compelled to retire and the enemy swept on over the ground lately occupied by them and soon came to Gibbon's line, the left of which had also suffered somewhat in the shock. The right held its position with determined courage and poured a murderous fire into the advancing foe. The musketry fire was terrific on both sides.

As the enemy swept over the angle which marked the left of our line he enveloped a battery of 4 guns, which occupied an advanced position, and almost before its officers were aware of the situation of affairs, the battery was practically in the hands of the enemy. Our men held on some time firing several rounds of cannister at the enemy, after the

rebel flag had been planted over the battery. In the mean time, Capt. Clark's battery, which was posted in breastworks further to the right, opened on the enemy and contributed considerably to check his further advance. The rebels soon turned the captured guns upon us and at the same time a concentrated fire of 20 other pieces on Capt. Clark's battery.

While this active work was going on at the right of the corps, a part of the rebel attacking column, which had been deployed in line of battle was still pressing down upon the left. The interval between the right of the 6th and the left of the 2d was gradually growing greater from the fact that the imperilled flanks exposed to the enemy were slowly melting away—when Mill's brigade of Barlow's division, which was in reserve, came up on double quick and one regiment was sent forward through the woods to check the enemy's advance, while the remainder of the brigade formed behind breastworks to fill the interval in question. At the same time, Rody's battery opened, and artillery and infantry soon checked the further progress of the enemy at that point.

Scarcely had these positions been effected when the rebels made another attempt to press the lines a little to the right, but were attacked and successfully repulsed.

About 7 in the evening an effort was made by Gibbon with one of his brigades, supported by one from the 5th corps, to retake the lost ground. The attack was very sharp and spirited, but failed to accomplish the object.

Washington, 26.

The internal revenue bill reported from the conference committee has passed both Houses and only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

New York, 27.

The bank statement shows an increase in loans of \$1,300,000; a decrease in specie of \$915,000; decrease in deposits, \$10,670,000.

New York, 28.

The Herald special from City Point, 26th, says, the attack on Sheridan's cavalry the day before yesterday, while marching from White House to James river, was a determined and bloody affair. The rebels made what they considered ample arrangements to capture his guns and trains and most of his command. The details of the affair have not yet transpired. It is known that the enemy fell upon the brigades composing our rear guard with great fury, and at first threw them into confusion, but many rallied and held the enemy in check until the balance of the command could be brought to their support, when a general battle ensued between our mounted and dismounted cavalry and the enemy's cavalry, infantry and artillery. Sheridan acted on the defensive, and repelled several of the most desperate assaults which could possibly have been made. His light artillery was brought into play and admirably served. The fight was at short range, grape, cannister and musketry were served with terrible effect. At the end of the conflict he succeeded in beating them, though in greatly superior numbers, and resumed his march to James river without loss of gun or wagon. His killed, wounded and missing may reach 500, among whom are 4 colonels.

Fort Monroe, 27th.

Sheridan's cavalry succeeded in safely crossing James river, during yesterday p. m.; his freight wagon train alone was 6 miles in length. Our cavalry numbered some 6000.

New York, 28.

A special to the Tribune, dated headquarters, army of the Potomac, 26th, p. m., says: The enemy is in strong force in our front, exhibiting a determination to resist every attempt of our men to advance. The possession of the Petersburg railroad is of such vital importance to them, that only with skill and bravery will we be able to wrest it from them. The repulse of the 2d brigade on Friday shows the stubborn determination of the enemy. There is no doubt that ever since they strengthened that portion of their lines with men.

The World special says we are not in possession of the Weldon railroad as yet. As matters stand now, there is no ground for saying we will have it immediately. Our position is such, however, as prevents the enemy from running any trains on the road.

Washington, 28.

A telegram from Gen. Hunter says I have the honor to report that my expedition has been extremely successful, inflicting much injury on the enemy. We have been victors in every engagement, but running short of ammunition, and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in their presence. The enemy, being believed to be superior to ours in numbers, and constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond and other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so without any serious loss. The command is in excellent health and will be ready, after a few days rest, to serve in other directions.

[Signed,]

STANTON.