

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 36.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

VOL. XIII.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, 21.
A Times headquarters army despatch says the losses of the 5th corps, since the movement began, are as follows:—killed, 1,240, wounded, 11,570, missing, 1,100. There are less missing than in any other corps. The stragglers of the whole army are estimated at 12,000.

Sixty citizens of Fredericksburg have been arrested, to be held as hostages for that number of our wounded taken by them and conveyed to Richmond.

Washington, 21.
The postal money order system just established, provides that no order will be issued for less than one dollar nor more than thirty; the charge on any sum less than ten dollars is ten cents; from ten to twenty dollars, fifteen cents; over twenty dollars, twenty cents.

Port Au Basque, 20.
The London Times correspondent at Danish headquarters says the whole disposable force of the Danes is only 24,000, while the Austrians and Prussians in Denmark number 80,000.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico arrived in Madeira on the 21st of April, and sailed the same day for Vera Cruz.

New York, 22.
Richmond papers state their losses at 20,000 in the recent battles; as usual, they claim a victory, but acknowledge a loss of 20 guns; they say nothing as to the number of prisoners.

Cairo, 22.
Admiral Porter's flag ship has arrived at Mound City and reports the entire fleet out of Red River, the dam having caused sufficient height of water, on the 13th, to enable them to move. Our forces evacuated Alexandria last week, and moved towards Semmesport. The fleet was much annoyed in passing out by guerrillas, who fired the banks between Alexandria and Fort Derusse. At the time of the capture of the City Belle, in the early part of the month, 30 miles below Alexandria, several officers were killed and the greater number of our troops, of whom about 500 were on board, were slaughtered.

New York, 22.
By the America from Southampton, 11th. In the Lords, Russell stated the Conference had agreed to a suspension of hostilities for a month from the 12th, on condition the blockade of the German ports be raised.

Parliament was to adjourn on the 13th. In a naval engagement the Austrians were badly beaten; one frigate was burned. Fifteen Norwegian and Swedish vessels assembled on the 10th, off Gutterberg, under Prince Oscar.

Garibaldi arrived at Caparera on the 9th. The general impression is that his departure from England was hastened by the ministry at a suggestion from Napoleon, who disliked the effect produced on the masses by his visit.

The Austrians have pillaged Hinsen, Randers and other places in Jettland.

Albany, 23.
Gov. Seymour has directed the District Attorney to procure indictments against all who were engaged in the seizure of the offices of the World and Journal of Commerce.

New York, 23.
A captured rebel Lieutenant states that Lee's army, before the battles, numbered between 80 and 90,000; his losses are between 25 and 28,000. He also says the rebel army has plenty of provisions.

New York, 23.
A Washington telegram says the rebel army has been retreating since the attack on our right on the 18th. At 4 p.m., Saturday, our forces occupied Guinness and Bowling Green, and had not met enough rebels to fight with.

Washington, 23.
Dispatches from Canby at the mouth of Red river, 15th, announce the arrival of Admiral Porter; the remainder of the gunboats would arrive that night. Banks probably reached Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya, on the 16th. A dispatch from Porter, 16th, states that that portion of the squadron above the falls at Alexandria has been released from its unpleasant position—through the labors of Col. Bradley, acting engineer of the 19th corps, who proposed and built a dam 600 feet across the river at the lower falls, which enabled the vessels to safely pass the shoals and obstructions placed in the river by the enemy.

An official dispatch, Cairo, 22d, states that the army and gunboats are all safe at the mouth of Red river and Semmesport.

Official reports of the department show that within 8 days after the battle of Spottsylvania many thousand veteran troops were forwarded to Grant; the whole army has been amply supplied with full rations. Upwards of 20,000 sick and wounded have been transferred from the field to the Washington hospitals. Over 8,000 prisoners have been transported from the field, and a large amount of artillery and other implements of an active campaign have been brought away. Several

thousand fresh cavalry forces have been forwarded to the army. The army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers and better equipped than when the campaign began. Several thousand reinforcements have also been forwarded to other armies in the field, and ample supplies to all. During the same time over 30 000 volunteers for a hundred days have been mustered into service, clothed, armed, equipped and transported to their respective positions.

[Signed,] STANTON.
New York, 24.
Despatches to the Philadelphia Enquirer state that, early on Saturday morning the army silently advanced, capturing the rebel pickets, and pushed on and cut off a portion of the left of the rear columns of the main rebel army at Nye river, capturing 400 prisoners.

Chicago, 24.
The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts met in Boston on the 19th and appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention; the resolutions recommend the nomination of Lincoln.

New York, 24.
The Senate passed the Pacific Railroad bill yesterday by a vote of 23 to 5; it now goes to the House.

A special to the Times, Guinness station, 21st, says the army of the Potomac is again on the march toward Richmond. During the night Hancock's corps, which held the left of our lines in front of Spottsylvania, took up their march, moving on the road parallel with Nye river; early this morning they reached Guinness station on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, thence they pushed onward, following the railroad, and to-night finds the head of Hancock's column at Bowling Green, 18 miles south of Fredericksburg. Other corps have been to-day following the same general line, and are now passing this point. It will be observed from this that the Commanding General has effected the turning movement on the right flank of Lee, who is now hastily falling back to take up a new defensive position.

Heavy firing is now heard across the Nye, where one of our columns is moving. A mile south by west from Guinness is the point of confluence of the Nye and Po rivers, and at this point the stream is crossed by a bridge which is in our possession.

Our army has now all gone from the front held before Spottsylvania during the past two weeks, and our present front, while it puts us in a very advantageous position in regard to the enemy, at the same time covers our communications via the Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek Railroad. Communication between those two points will soon be completed, and doubtless the road will be placed in running order south of Fredericksburg as we advance.

New York, 24.
The Herald correspondent with Butler, 22d, gives an account of a midnight assault by the rebels the night previous. The pickets received the fire and gradually fell back, when the artillery opened upon the advancing rebels with withering discharges of grape and cannister; the siege guns and light batteries were brought to bear, and the rebels were mowed down like grass; they still advanced, and were given another slaughtering discharge, when they halted. A rebel caisson exploded, scattering death in all directions. The gunboats on the Appamattox joined in shelling the woods where the rebel reserves were stationed; finally the rebels, finding our forces so well prepared, withdrew, leaving 260 dead on the field. Our defences were constructed by some of our best engineers, and are considered almost impregnable.

New York, 24.
It is reported that the gunboats and the Potomac flotilla have removed all obstructions in the Rappahannock.

A Times special says in a case just tried in the supreme court, Judge Wylie decides that gold speculations are contrary to public policy, and that the plaintiff can neither recover the profits made on former operations in the hands of the defendants, on money deposited with them as a margin on collateral under contracts for the purchase of gold.

The Richmond Enquirer admits heavy losses in the battles with Butler last week, and foots them up at 15,000.

New York, 25.
Governor Seymour's letter to District Attorney Hall, in relation to the seizure of the World and Journal of Commerce, says it is charged that these acts of violence were done without due legal process, and without the sanction of the State or National laws; if this is true the offenders must be punished; if the owners of the above named journals violate the State or National laws, they must be proceeded against and punished by these laws; any action against them outside of legal procedures is criminal; The Governor argues the matter at some length, and concludes thus:—

In making your inquiries and in prosecuting

parties implicated, you will call upon the Sheriff of the county and heads of the police department for any needed force and assistance; a failure to do this, by any official under my control, will be deemed sufficient cause for his removal.

Copenhagen, 10th.
The government has concluded a truce for one month, commencing on the 12th; the allies remain in possession of Jutland, and the Danes of Olsen.

Army Potomac, 24.
The Richmond Whig says Brig.-Gen. Gordon, of North Carolina, commanding cavalry, died on Thursday from wounds received while fighting Sheridan's cavalry near Richmond.

New York, 26.
Charleston harbor advices, 15th, state that the monitors and batteries were pounding away at Sumter all day and night of the 14th, and renewed their fire on the 15th with increased vigor and effect.

The Herald says an affray occurred on Wednesday, at the National Hotel, between Senator Chandler, of Michigan, and Voorhies of Indiana, in the which the latter slapped the former's face; Hannegan, a friend of Voorhies', interfered, and was in turn assailed by Chandler; Hannegan struck Chandler with a pitcher, dragged him to the floor by the hair and cuffed him until the affair was stopped by bystanders. The fight originated in Chandler's denouncing the democrats in such a manner that Voorhies construed his remarks as personal to himself.

Cairo, 27.
Banks, with a portion of his army, arrived in New Orleans on the 21st. In moving across the country in his retreat from Alexandria, Banks left Red river at Fort Derusse and struck for Semmesport, where he struck the Atchafalaya, and thence marched to Morganza. A. J. Smith's command also marched to Semmesport, where they embarked on transports.

Philadelphia, 27.
After Warren crossed the North Anna, on the road leading to Beaver dam, our troops completely destroyed nearly 6 miles of the track of the Virginia and Central railroad west of Sexton's Junction.

New York, 27.
The Philadelphia Enquirer's account of the attack on the rebel works and defenses at Taylor's bridge, North Anna, says that no troops could live under the fire from the rebel guns, a direct assault from the front was therefore out of the question. Our troops were marched up in two columns, a brigade on each side of a wide interval through which the rebel shot and shells plunged, tearing up the earth fearfully; when our troops got within distance like tigers they leaped upon their prey, and with guns unloaded brought the bayonet to bear upon the entrenched enemy, killing and capturing all who did not escape.

The movement was watched by Hancock and Birney; the former expressed his admiration in the most enthusiastic terms.

The Times New Orleans correspondent says General J. A. Hamilton has arrived there and gives a lamentable account of the state of affairs in Texas. The withdrawal of a large force of our troops from Texas will place the Unionists in a painful position; they are already in a frightful condition; whole families, who a year or two since were enjoying all the comforts of life, are now reduced to beggary. The able bodied men have been run off by the rebel conscription, and their families left helpless without protection.

St. Louis, 28.
The cash receipts of the Sanitary Fair to Friday night were \$319,000; this does not include any donations on the way, of which notice of shipment has been received, nor the Swezer farm tickets, 30,000 of which have been sold, nor any large schemes in which shares are being sold. The fair continues open during next week.

Washington, 28.
It is stated at the department that the proceeds from the sales of ten-forties are more than sufficient to meet the requisitions of the Treasury.

New York, 28.
The schooner Flash, from St. Mary's, reports being fired into, overhauled and her papers examined by a Spanish man-of-war.

Washington, 28.
The medical director's rolls show that 26,000 have been wounded in the recent battles; this number does not include any wounded since the advance from Spottsylvania.

Washington, Midnight, 28.
Dispatches from Banks, dated 21st, detail the brilliant ingenuity and achievements of Col. Bailey in constructing the dam across the falls of Red River for the relief of the gunboats.

The army, in going from Alexandria to Mississippi had an engagement at Marazona and one at Yellow Bayou, in both of which the rebels were beaten, Gen. Banks states that no prisoners, wagons, or other material of the army had been captured by the enemy,

except that abandoned by him in the unexpected engagement at Sabine Cross Roads, on the 8th of April; with the exception of the losses sustained there, the material of the army is complete.

A dispatch from headquarters, army Potomac, at Magahick Church, 10 miles from Hanover town, dated 5 p. m. 27th, states that our army withdrew to the north side of North Anna on Thursday night, and moved towards Hanover town, the place designated for crossing the Pamunky. At 9 a. m. 27th, Sheridan, with the 1st and 2d division of cavalry, took possession of Hanover ferry and Hanover town, finding there only a rebel Vedette. The 1st division of the 6th corps arrived at 10 a. m., and we now hold the place with a sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon it. The remainder of the troops are pressing forward with rapidity.

A later despatch, dated 7 a. m. 28th, says everything is going on finely; the weather is clear and cool, the troops come up rapidly and in great spirits; the army will be beyond the Pamunky by noon. Brackenridge is at Hanover Court House with a force variously reported at from 30 to 100,000; Wickham and Lamar's Brigade of cavalry is also there. The dispatch further states that, after seizing Hanover Ferry, Friday, p. m., General Farbert captured 77 cavalry, including 6 officers; that the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized and flies before ours on every occasion.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated near Dallas, 6 a. m., 28th, reports that the enemy discovered his move to turn Altoona, and marched to meet our forces at Dallas; our columns met the enemy about 1 mile east of Pumpkin Vine creek, and we pushed them back about 3 miles to a point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta; here Johnston has chosen a strong line and made hasty, but strong parapets of timber and earth. Gen. Sherman's right is at Dallas, and the centre about 3 miles north. The country is densely wooded and broken; there are no roads of consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

[Signed] STANTON.
Cairo, 29.

At the crossing of the Atchafalaya the Federal rear guard had a lively artillery duel with the enemy; our loss, which was the heaviest sustained on the march, was 125 killed and wounded; the rebel loss, 260 killed and wounded, 300 prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery.

To effect the crossing of the Atchafalaya 20 transports were placed abreast across the river and a bridge of planks laid over the forecastles, over which the artillery teams, horses and mules passed; half a dozen steamers ferried the men and baggage over; 10 gunboats protected the crossing; the passage was completed on the 20th.

St. Louis 29.
The Department of Missouri has been attached to the West Mississippi Department, thus placing the former under the orders of Gen. Canby.

Montreal, 27.
Joshua R. Giddings, the American Consul General, dropped dead at 10 o'clock this evening.

New York, 30.
A Herald correspondent says wounded rebel officers say their loss in the late battles will reach 30,000.

A Times special says Ledlie's brigade met with a repulse in crossing North Anna; they had crossed the river and were driving in the rebel skirmishers, when the rebels opened a terrible fire of grape and cannister from a concealed battery of 4 or 6 guns; the brigade fell back to cover in a piece of woods, when, in the height of a thunder storm, the rebels charged and drove our men toward the river, just as another brigade came up and checked the advance of the enemy; 450 of the brigade were killed, wounded and missing.

A World's special says there was considerable skirmishing on Friday, but no heavy fighting. Near Hanover Court House Grant's movements are progressing well and rapidly. Most of the casualties are among the New England regiments.

By the City of Baltimore, Liverpool, 18th: The Conference held a 3 hours session on the 17th; all the members were present. The Daily News says they can hardly be said to have advanced a single step; the prospect of agreement is as distant as ever; no common basis of discussion has yet been agreed upon. The Germans altogether repudiate the treaty engagements. The Conference adjourned till the 28th of May, when more than half the time fixed for the truce will have expired. The Daily Telegraph says France advocates a prolonged suspension of hostilities if necessary.

Danish advices continue to charge the Germans with plundering and confiscation after the armistice was declared.

Li France denies the rumors of probable ministerial changes in France.

Fears for the fatal termination of the Pope's malady have greatly increased.