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ADVERTISEMENTS

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By Telegraph.

Washington, 4.

Gen. Weitzel telegraphs from Richmond that he found there 28 locomotives, 44 passenger and baggage cars, and 106 freight cars.

At 3.30 this morning, Grant, from Sutherland station, 10 miles from Petersburg, towards Burkesville, telegraphs that Sheridan picked up 1,200 prisoners to-day, and from 300 to 500 more have been gathered by our troops. The majority of the arms that were left in the hands of Lee's army are now scattered between Richmond and where his troops now are. The country is also full of stragglers. The line of retreat is marked with artillery, ammunition, burned or charred wagons, caissons, ambulances etc.

(Signed) STANTON.

New York, 4.

The *Herald's* correspondent says General Warren was relieved of his command of the 5th corps on Saturday, by order of Gen. Sheridan. The cause is generally understood to be tardiness or refusal to obey orders by charging the rebel lines. Warren and staff passed to the rear, stopping but a few moments at Grant's headquarters.

The *World's* account of Sheridan's battle at the Five Forks, (which was the turning point in the great conflict, and which, under Sheridan's generalship, will take rank with anything on record): It appears that Grant was not satisfied with the day's business on Friday, 31st, and placed Sheridan in supreme command of Warren's corps and all the cavalry. Sheridan at once maneuvered with his cavalry, dismounting a portion in front of the rebels, and gradually pressed them back in their works under the most terrible and desperate fighting of the war. While this was being done, Sheridan set about forming the infantry, showing the same genius in infantry tactics that he has in cavalry. It was a marvel to see so many a force of cavalry press back and hold in check 16,000 rebel infantry. Still they did it, and in such a manner as to completely hide the movements of our infantry. They were driven back step by step into their works. A signal was then given and the infantry closed on their works like huge barn doors. The rebels saw the situation, but did not appear to appreciate how desperate were their circumstances. They fell back to the left, but only to see the close of the line of battle waiting to drive them across the field. At the right, the horsemen charged them in their rear, the foot and cavalry began to assemble and soon a fire, cross fire and direct fire, by file and battery, rolled along, cutting down their bravest officers and strewing the field with bleeding men. Their own artillery was turned on them, and at last, bodies of cavalry mounted their parapet and charged down upon them, slashing and trampling them into confusion. They had no commanders to lead them out of the foil into which they had fallen. A few more volleys, a new charge, and 5,000 muskets were thrown on the ground by 5,000 men who are Sheridan's prisoners. Those who escaped were pursued by the fiery Custer and pressed far into the desolate forest.

Washington, 4.

On Sunday night, before the occupation of Richmond, the rebels blew up the forts and rams in the James river.

Headquarters, Army Potomac, 2.

Our losses during the day cannot be

given, but it is believed that 2,000 will cover them. Many officers, however, were among the number. Our captures will sum up about 9,000 prisoners, 38 guns, including those taken by Sheridan yesterday. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is not estimated. In front of the 9th corps they lie on the ground very thick. They were mowed down by hundreds at each effort to regain the lost ground. Gen. Ransom is badly wounded and a prisoner in our hands. General A. P. Hill is reported killed.

Washington, 4.

The *Star* has the following:

Our gunboats have moved up James river and are now engaged in removing obstructions. The rebels fired Petersburg in several places before evacuating the town. The fire was speedily extinguished.

Wilson Station, 4.

The number of prisoners captured yesterday exceeded 2,000. From the 25th of March to the present time, our loss in killed, wounded and captured will probably reach 7,000, of whom 1,500 to 2,000 were captured. Many were but slightly wounded. We shall continue in pursuit as long as there appears any use in it.

(Signed)

GRANT.

New York, 5.

The *World's* correspondent has the following account of the operations of Sunday:

At midnight on Saturday, Gen. Wilcox had orders to demonstrate on the right of the line so as to draw the rebels from the left, preparatory to operations in that quarter. Next morning, Admiral Porter and all the artillery in the works on the right, were also set at work. Wilcox's skirmish line advanced. The rebels were aroused and sharp volleys of musketry were heard, indicating that they were at work. Amid the noise of smoke the skirmishers pushed on until reaching the outskirts of Petersburg, when they were met by a heavy body of rebels advancing upon them. A brisk engagement followed, but our numbers were so small that we were compelled to withdraw.

Wilcox then got orders to attack Fort Mahone on the left. He massed a column for the purpose. While this was being done, similar dispositions were making further to the left and a system of cannon signals had been agreed upon to fix the moment to start, that all might assault simultaneously. Owing to the mist which hung over the field, the preparations were concealed from the enemy. At 4 o'clock the signal was given and the men advanced quickly in perfect order, with fixed bayonets.

The order was given to charge and away the noble fellows went over breast-works, rifle pits, abattis, chevaux de frize and the parapet of the Fort, into the main work, and the deed was accomplished.

For a moment the thunder-struck rebels looked and then took to flight, but our men captured 250 men. Nine guns found in the fort were quickly trained and set at work, annoying the rebel batteries. This, with the simultaneous operations further to the left, cut the rebel line in two, and took from them a commanding position and a large amount of valuable artillery.

Scarcely were we in quiet possession of the fort, when the rebels, having re-organized their forces and picked up some reinforcements came up with a determined effort to retake it. They made most desperate assaults, standing up manfully against terrific discharges of grape and cannister and withering volleys of musketry, but to no purpose. Four times during the day they attempted to re-take the position, but each time they were sent back in disorder, losing heavily each time.

In one of these assaults the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill lost his life, while seeking in person to lead the men up to the works. Meantime the 6th and 24th corps, having broken through the rebel lines in their front, were swung around to the rear and coming down both upon their rear and flank, it was evident that Petersburg was lost to the rebellion.

The movements of the 6th corps were so rapid that Gen. Lee himself narrowly escaped capture, and his headquarters fell into our hands.

The *Tribune's* correspondent thus re-

counts the operations on our left. At 4.30 on Sunday morning the 6th corps left its lines to attack the enemy's left and center. It moved in echelon, so as to enable the corps to throw forward its left flank upon the works of the enemy one after another. Soon a battery of four guns opened upon the 1st division, but by a rapid charge of the 1st brigade it was captured.

The batteries of the enemy now opened from every point, but on went our gallant braves to the left, and soon reached some of the works in their front and one by one they fell into our hands.

At 10.30 a grand picture of the war presented itself. The line of corps with its left in advance was sweeping on toward two heavy forts, the rebels plied their guns vigorously, and the shells burst thickly over our line. On pushed the left division, until it struck the south side of the railroad and against the two forts swept the 2d division. Our artillery played upon the forts from commanding positions incessantly, until our men were close up to them. Then a dash was made upon the works, which was repulsed. Again it was tried, and this time met with success, but so resolute were the rebels inside, that some of them used the bayonet for a short time.

As the works fell into our hands, a loud cheer rent the air and the enemy were seen hastily retiring to their second line, which opened sharply in an effort to stay our advance.

While the above fighting was taking place, the 5th corps and cavalry, under Sheridan, turned the right wing of the rebel army taking 5,000 prisoners. The 2d corps connected with the right of the 5th, was also victorious, notwithstanding they had perhaps the roughest ground to fight over and a brave and determined foe in the rebel 3d corps. The line of defenses in front of the 9th corps was stronger than those at any other point. It delivered many assaults during the day and suffered severely. At night it found itself close up to the main line of defenses, but unable to go any further. The 1st division of the 10th corps aided the 9th greatly.

Washington, 5.

To Dix. A telegram just received from Richmond states that Weitzel captured in Richmond 1,000 well prisoners and 5,000 wounded. He found 500 pieces of artillery and 5,000 stand of arms.

The President went to Richmond yesterday and returned to City Point to-day.

New York, 6.

The *Herald's* correspondent, writing from the late mansion of Jeff. Davis, in Richmond, says the evacuation of that city was seriously contemplated several days before it took place, but the final decision was not arrived at till Sunday afternoon last, when Lee telegraphed to Davis that Grant had rendered the holding of the city by him impossible. This telegram was read in the churches and the departure of the leading rebels commenced at once and was continued through the night. Jeff. Davis left at eight in the evening for Danville. It is understood that the government archives were sent to that place and Weldon, North Carolina.

The works in front of Richmond consist of three strong lines wholly enveloping the city. The outer ones are continuous, the inner one consisting of a series of strong redoubts and abattis. The forts in all these mount upwards of 300 guns and would, had they been properly garrisoned, form an almost impregnable series of defenses. Torpedoes were thickly strewn all over the ground with little flags for the safety of rebels, but which they neglected to move in their hasty flight, and thus saved the lives of many of our men when marching into Richmond. The second line was found equally as strong as the first, excepting as to abattis and torpedoes. The third line is just outside the edge of the town, and is situated on high ground. These works, like the others, mount heavy guns.

Davis took, on the train he escaped with, horses and carriages, so as to take to the country, in case the road was interrupted. Extra Billy Smith did not leave till after midnight. He left his wife behind, as also did Gen. Lee. The news of the death of her son in battle has been received. The Legislature was in session as late as nine o'clock on

Sunday night, when they started for Columbia and the James river. Breckenridge left the city as late as half-past six on Monday morning. A large number of rebel officers were captured and paroled.

Nashville, 5.

Gov. Brownlow was inaugurated at the capital at 11 o'clock. His inaugural address was lengthy and patriotic. Both Houses have unanimously ratified the Constitutional amendment.

New York, 6.

The *Herald's* dispatch, dated Russellville, Ala., 24th, with the cavalry column of Thomas's army, under Gen. Nelson, says, the forces consist of three divisions and were soon to be joined by the 4th. Its destination was Selma, Montgomery and Mobile. The country so far traveled contains only old men, women, children and negroes. Provisions were plenty. Our foragers found no difficulty in obtaining supplies. A few rebels appeared and skirmished with our advance. This was the only opposition met with. Many rebel deserters had delivered themselves up.

New Orleans, 31.

The *True Delta* says headquarters has received information that Canby's army was within a mile of Mobile. An attack on Fort Bradley, the main defence of Mobile, Frank Gardiner commanding, had already commenced. Maury is commanding at Mobile and Dick Taylor in Spanish Fort. The bombardment of the latter commenced on the 28th.

New Orleans, 1, via Cairo, 6.

The *Times'* correspondent at headquarters, 13th army corps, near Blakely, 28th, says there has been much skirmishing, but not a regular battle as yet. The bombardment of Spanish Fort progresses favorably. Torpedoes fill the approaches to the fort. Our skirmishers are within 200 to 300 yards of the fort. We have it encompassed on three sides, their only chance of escape being by water. If a gunboat can get up, they cannot escape. Gen. Granger and staff narrowly escaped being blown up by torpedoes placed in the road. Col. Bertrand and brigade captured a rebel telegraph office and dispatches, showing that the rebels were fully posted in relation to our movements, forces and places. Gen. Steel captured two railroad supply trains at Pollard. At the last accounts, our losses do not exceed 50 killed and 200 to 300 wounded. Rebel steamers ply regularly between Mobile and Spanish Fort, conveying reinforcements and guns.

New York, 7.

Smith, Douglas & Co., of London and James Smith & Co., of Liverpool, had suspended. Liabilities between £300,000 and £400,000.

Burkesville Station, 6, 11.15 p.m.

To Gen. Grant. I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of Burkes station road with the road on which they were retreating. I attacked them with the 2d division of the 6th army corps and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry. I am pushing on with both cavalry and infantry. Up to this point I have captured Gens. Ewell, Kershaw, Bolton, Corse, Debarry and Custis Lee, several thousand prisoners, 14 pieces of artillery, with caissons and a large number of wagons. If the thing is pressed, I think Lee will surrender.

(Signed) SHERIDAN.

Headq's., 2d army corps, 7.30 p.m., 6.

Maj.-Gen. Webb. Our last fight just before dark at Sailor's creek, gave us two guns, three flags, a considerable number of prisoners, 200 wagons, 70 ambulances, with mules and horses to about half of the wagons and ambulances. There are between thirty and forty wagons in addition, abandoned and destroyed along the road, also some battery wagons, forges and timbers. I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags, and some prisoners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewn with tents, baggage, cooking utensils, some ammunition and materials. All kinds of wagons are across the approach to the bridge, and it will take some time to clear it. The enemy is in position on the heights beyond, with artillery. The bridge is partially destroyed and

[Continued on page 221.]