

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 3.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864.

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## By Telegraph.

Washington, Oct. 9.

The *Selma Dispatch* says: In the 5th and 6th Congressional districts of Ala., 1,500,000 bushels of corn has been secured by the rebel government as tax in kind. The same paper says, that in an official return of tax in kind in the counties of Dallas, Ontauga and Lowndes, Ala., the rebel government received over 3,000,000 pounds of cotton, a large amount of corn, and other articles.

Altoona, Oct. 9.

I reached Kenesaw Mountain on the 6th inst., in time to witness at a distance the attack on Altoona. I had anticipated this attack and had ordered Gen. Case, with his force, from Rome. The attack was met and repulsed. The enemy lost some 200 in killed, and more than 1,000 in wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about 700 in the aggregate. The enemy captured small garrisons at Big Shanty and Ackworth, and burned seven miles of our railroad. We have at Altoona and Atlanta an abundance of timber. Hood, observing our approach, has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Vanwert. I am watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly secure to us. This army is better off than when in camp.

Signed: SHERMAN.

Woodstock, Va., Oct. 7.

I have the honor to report that my command arrived at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic and met Crawford at Bridgewater and Harrisonburg, yesterday morning, with grain and forage in advance. These points had previously been destroyed in moving back to this point. The whole country from Blue Ridge to North Mountain has been made untenable for the rebel army. I have destroyed over 2,000 barns filled with wheat, hay and farming implements; over 70 mills, filled with flour and wheat, and driven in front of the army over 400 head of cattle. I have killed and issued to corps not less than 3,000 head of sheep. This destruction embraces Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main valley. A large number of horses have been obtained. Lt. Jno. R. Meigs, of the *Enquirer* Office, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all houses within an area of five miles have been burned. Since we came into this Valley from Harper's Ferry, every train, every small party and every straggler has been bushwhacked by people, many of whom have protection papers from commanders who have been hitherto in that Valley. People are getting sick of the war. I have not been followed by the enemy to this point, with the exception of a small force of 100 rebel cavalry, who showed themselves some distance behind my rear guard to-day. The 8th Ohio cavalry, stationed at the bridge over the North Shenandoah, near Mount Jackson, were attacked, while asleep, by McNeil, with 170 men. The whole party were dispersed or captured. I think they will all turn up. I learn that 56 of them had reached Winchester. McNeil was mortally wounded and fell into our hands. He was the most daring and dangerous of all bushwhackers.

Signed: SHERIDAN.

Washington, 12.

A telegram has the following details of the cavalry engagement on the 9th inst. It was such a cavalry fight—the enemy being routed,—as is beyond my power to describe. He lost everything he carried on wheels, except one piece of artillery. When last seen the enemy was passing over Reed's Hill, near New Market, on the keen run, 26 miles from the battle field, to which point the pursuit was kept up. A battery, the men and horses were captured. The horses are in good condition and have all been exchanged by our cavalry men for their broken down animals. Our casualties will not exceed 60 men.

The 200 men of the 8th Ohio, dispersed while guarding the bridge over the North Shenandoah, have all come in except the officers.

Signed:

STANTON.

Nashville, 12.

Col. Hodge, of Washburn's command, with 1200 infantry and a battery of four guns, on board three transports con-

veyed by two gun boats, at 3 p. m. on the 10th inst, met the enemy under Forrest at Eastport with two batteries in position and was repulsed with a loss of twenty killed and twenty-six wounded and missing. All the guns of the battery were lost. Two of the transports were disabled. Two caissons were burst by explosion. Forrest is supposed to have crossed the river. Hodge with the balance of his force, had reached Johnsonville.

Washington, 13.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the transfer to the Navy Department of the revenue brig *Fauntleroy*, at San Francisco, which the latter department were to arm, equip and fit out thoroughly for service with engineer Bulkley's telegraphic expedition on the Northern coasts of America and Russia.

Chief Justice Taney died Oct. 12,—aged 87.

New York, 13.

The *Richmond Whig* has a dispatch from Augusta which says the reported capture of Rome, with 3000 negroes, is confirmed. The Yankees destroyed all their stores and two squares in the business part of the town.

Gen. Wheeler dashed into Marietta and burned a block of store houses.

Yellow fever still prevails at Charleston.

The *Herald's* Newbern letter says, the fever is still raging violently. Numerous deaths are reported.

The *London Times* correspondent from Nankin, subsequent to the capture, says, Nankin will now be opened to foreign trade. The subjects of England, France and America will enjoy equal privileges.

St. Louis, 14.

Price's headquarters are still reported at Boonsville. Shelby and Gen. Clark are north of the Missouri river, pillaging and conscripting.

Our garrisons have evacuated Fulton, Sturgeon, Glasgow and Fayette, and are concentrating at Macon city. Clark's men had occupied Glasgow and robbed Fulton.

Price made a speech at Boonsville, stating that he came to redeem the people. It was a last effort in their behalf. If they would rally to his standard all would be well. He would remain with them. If not, the Confederacy would not again offer them an opportunity for redeeming themselves from their woes.

A dispatch from Major Williams, of the 10th Kansas, says he has taken possession of Pilot Knob and the surrounding region. He found 215 wounded rebels there, including 26 commissioned officers—evidence conclusive that the rebels lost 1,500 killed and wounded in their attack on Pilot Knob.

New York, 15.

The *Herald's* 5th corps correspondent says the total loss of that corps in the Poplar Grove fight was 2,031—of whom 1,500 are missing.

Gen. Butler, becoming convinced that our negro soldiers are put to work in the rebel intrenchments, has notified the rebel authorities that he has also put rebel officers and soldiers at work on the Dutch Gap canal. He also proposed an exchange of naval prisoners and transmitted the statements of our officers that colored troops had been murdered after their capture by the rebel regiments in front of the army of the James.

Chattanooga, 15.

Gen. Schofield arrived here to-day and assumed the general direction of affairs.

The enemy is reported in force at Dalton. Col. Johnson, with the 44th Mass., was making a determined defense.

Chattanooga is strongly fortified and amply supplied with troops enough to make practical a successful defense.

Sherman is close on Hood's rear.

New York, 15.

The Polish government has just issued a proclamation, disclosing that the revolution is still in progress.

The *Richmond Examiner* says, all the Yankee prisoners at Belle Island, Libby prison, and intermediate posts, have been removed south. The whole now in Richmond, sick and well, is not 600.

Chattanooga, 15.

Our forces re-occupied Ringgold and Black House, three miles in advance,

and found the railroad and bridges generally safe.

Dalton, with the 46th colored infantry surrendered to Hood's army yesterday, but nothing definite is received.

No communication yet with Sherman. He has abundant supplies at Atlanta in anticipation of such a movement by the rebels. Six months supplies are on hand and the officers feel that Hood is making a movement that will certainly prove disastrous.

Reports from scouts fail to show the presence of any considerable body of the enemy north of Tunnel Hill. Walker and Whitfield counties were undoubtedly scoured by a small body of the rebel cavalry; but they were not very effective in destroying the railroad, though they had possession of Dalton. But little damage is believed to have been done. Officers blockaded here, who were enroute for the front, have been ordered to prepare to join their commands at once. Gen. Schofield sent out a strong reconnoitering party to-day, to discover the whereabouts of the rebel columns said to be moving west.

A number of the scouts of the 44th colored garrison, at Dalton, who escaped after Col. Johnson's surrender, arrived to-day; they gave numerous accounts of affairs. They were on picket and wanted to fight and knocked over the flag-bearer first. After the surrender, many refused to stay when caught.

Ringgold and intermediate points have been strengthened by Gen. Schofield. Nothing definite is known as to Sherman's whereabouts. He is known to be energetically at work to keep open the route to Atlanta, no matter what rebel column may intervene.

New York, 17.

The *Herald's* correspondence from the armies before Richmond says, there was an important reconnaissance last Thursday by two divisions of the 10th corps under Terry. They went to the right of our right wing and after advancing some distance they drove in the rebel pickets and continued on to the central or Darbytown road running up to Richmond. They had not gone far when they were met by opposing skirmishers and pressing on, our men found themselves in front of a new and formidable line of rebel works, strongly garrisoned by Hook's and Field's divisions: this was an important discovery.

These works have been built since the battle of the 20th and were designed to supply the places of those taken from the rebels then.

The enemy opened on our men and a severe fight ensued. Gen. Terry made an assault on the fortifications, but deeming it impracticable to take them with the force at his disposal and having satisfactorily accomplished his design, he returned to camp.

As soon as the troops commenced to withdraw, the rebels sallied out and attacked them, but were severely repulsed—their dead and wounded thickly strewn the ground. After that our force was allowed to return unmolested.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is about 400. The enemy suffered to an equal extent.

A portion of the army of the Potomac is so near the South Side Railroad that they can hear the trains pass this morning.

## TO OUR READERS.

The attention of our readers is called to the list of places in the several Wards where this city subscribers can receive their News each Wednesday morning. We are confident that this arrangement will prove very acceptable to the public, but in order to put it in successful operation it will be necessary for each subscriber to call at or send to the Office for this number, and report whether he prefers receiving his paper at the Office or at the place designated in his Ward. With a little promptness upon this point, on the part of our subscribers, we hope to soon have this new arrangement correctly at work for the benefit of all concerned.

Places where subscribers can receive

THE DESERET NEWS each Wednesday morning, except those who prefer calling at the Office.

1st Ward, Bishop Moon.  
2d Ward, P. H. Young.  
3d Ward, Bishop J. Weiler.  
4th Ward, Bishop B. Brown.  
5th Ward, W. H. Solomon, half block west of school house.  
6th Ward, Jesse West.  
7th Ward, Jno. B. Kelly, Bookbinder.  
8th Ward, G. H. Alley, corner of 3d South and 1st East streets.  
9th Ward, Robt. Carter, 3d South street, one and a half blocks east of Emigration Square.  
10th Ward, E. Peterson.  
11th Ward, Charles Edwards, near the school house.  
12th Ward, Bishop L. W. Hardy.  
13th Ward, Heman Hyde.  
14th Ward, Bishop A. Hoagland.  
15th Ward, Bishop A. Cunningham.  
16th Ward, G. W. Mousley, 16th Ward Academy.  
17th Ward, Bishop N. Davis.  
18th Ward, R. B. Margetts.  
19th Ward, Karl G. Maeser.  
Sugar House Ward, C. Robson, Paper Mill.

## A MATCH FACTORY.

The Frankfort (Herkimer Co.) Match Factory of Wm. Gates is described as follows by Mr. Willard of the *Utica Herald*. It is noted for the wonderful and curious machinery used in the manufacture, the invention of Mr. Gates, and is probably one of the most perfect manufacturing of its kind in the world:

Some idea may be had of the amount of work done at this establishment when it is known that 720,000 feet of pine, of the best quality, are used annually for the matches, and 400,000 feet of bass-wood for cases. The sulphur used annually for the matches is 400 barrels, and the phosphorus is 9,600 pounds. The machines run night and day, and 300 hands are employed at the works. It takes 500 pounds of paper per day to make the light, small boxes for holding the matches, and four tons of paste-board per week for the larger boxes. Sixty-six pounds of flour per day are used for paste, and after September next the penny stamp required by Government on the boxes will amount to the snug little sum of \$1,440 per day.

There are four machines in use for cutting, dipping and delivering the matches. The 2 inch pine plank is sawed up the length of the match, which is 2½ inches. These go into the machine for cutting, where at every stroke 12 matches are cut, and by the succeeding stroke pushed into slats arranged on a double chain 250 feet long which carries them to the sulphur vat, and from thence to the phosphorus vat, and thus across the room and back, returning them at a point just in front of the cutting machine, and where they are delivered in their natural order, and are gathered up by a boy into trays and sent to the packing room. Thus 1,000 gross, or 144,000 small boxes of matches are made per day. The machines for making the small, thin paper boxes and their covers are quite as wonderful and ingeniously contrived as those that make the matches. A long coil of paper, as wide as the box is long, revolves on a wheel, one end being in the machine. It first passes through rollers, where the printing is done, from thence to the paste boxes, where the sides and ends only are pasted; from thence to the folding apparatus, where the ends are nicely folded and the whole box is pasted together and drops into a basket. A similar machine is at work at the covers, and thus 144,000 per day are manufactured.

—A doctor's house should have blue pill-ars and front.

—The best of friends fall out. Our teeth are no exception.

—There is no use in distributing tracts among the untractable.

—Horne Tooke, when asked by George III. whether he played at cards, replied, "I cannot, your Majesty, tell a king from a knave."