

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, 22.

The rebels had burned all the buildings, hospitals, etc., outside of Morgan. The rebel gunboat *Ganes* was burned.

The monitor, *Manhattan*, threw several shells into the fort, dismounting one gun, prior to our forces landing.

Indianapolis, 21.

Letters from the east were received by Gov. Morton some days ago, stating that a large quantity of arms was being shipped to disloyal persons in Indiana. On the 17th four boxes were received and last night twenty-two more. The military authorities immediately placed a guard around the building and took possession of the boxes. On examination they were found to contain revolvers of the best quality and fixed ammunition and a book containing a list of the Sons of Liberty was also found. The names include that of the Secretary and Auditor of the State, and I. I. Bingham, editor of "Sentinel," also the names of four hundred rebel prisoners as third degree members.

Cairo, 21.

The New Orleans *Era* of the 13th says, acting master John Dillingham, captured off Sabine Pass a year and a half ago, while in command of the ship *Morning Light*, arrived in that city, paroled by Gen. Magruder; to effect his own exchange for Capt. Fowler. He reports the rebel authorities anxious to exchange his whole crew, who had been marched from Camp Grace to Shreveport, 300 miles, paroled for exchange and subsequently sent back to Camp Ford, near Tyler, as the Federal authorities would not receive them.

About 3,600 prisoners were at Camp Ford in a crowded and unhealthy state.

Gen. Gaines, with a portion of his expedition against Johnston's guerillas, returned to Paducah to-day at noon. A large number of cattle, considerable salt and other supplies taken from steamers at Sabine Bar, were recaptured. Many horses and mules were also captured from the rebels in the county through which the expedition passed and brought to Paducah.

Headquarters, army of the Potomac, 21.

Our losses at the Weldon railroad on Friday, 19th, were greater than heretofore reported. It is estimated that the rebels took 1,500 prisoners. It seems that our troops were surprised—many being in the shelter of their tents and trying to escape the heavy rain.

The rebels first appeared about noon on the right of the road in front of the 31 division of the 5th corps. This was evidently a feint for the purpose of feeling our lines. About 3 p. m., they charged in heavy force between the 5th and 6th corps and turned the flank of the former, capturing a large number of prisoners. This part of the line was forced back some distance, when the 6th corps, which was relieved the night previous by part of the 3d corps came on and opened fire, checking the advance of the rebels and taking a few prisoners.

A heavy column of rebels at the same time charged the left of our line west of the railroad, held by the 2d division, Gen. Ayers, which they broke and took 500 or 600 prisoners of the regular brigade commanded by Gen. Hayes, who is believed to be a prisoner.

Our whole line was forced back with heavy loss in killed and wounded. The enemy suffered worse in this particular—his men dying thick all over the field.

Before dark our men were re-formed, and being reinforced, a desperate charge was made to recover the lost ground, which was successfully accomplished. We held at night the line taken from us in the p. m.

Cols. Earle and Hawthorn are reported prisoners. Gen. Crawford was shot through the vest and shirt and narrowly escaped capture. Lieut. Clark, of his staff, was shot in the a. m. Lieuts. Meade and Merrill, and Capt. Smith, of Gen. Crawford's staff, had 3 horses shot, while rallying the men of their various commands. The last named was a prisoner, but escaped.

Col. Wheelock's brigade, 3d division, was flanked, when they faced to the rear, and charged and drove the rebels and took a number of prisoners. The entire number of prisoners captured by us was 210, with some stands of colors. Our loss is estimated at 3,000.

New York, 23.

Late advices from before Atlanta state that the rebels have 85,000 troops at Atlanta, including 40,000 Georgia militia. Their works are fifteen feet high, with deep ditches and abatis.

Sherman has felt their lines to the extent of 18 miles with a view of turning a portion, but he has thus far been unable to effect the object—the lines proving equally strong at all points.

Washington, 22.

Advices from Hagerstown represent that

the excitement at that place continues. Refugees are arriving in large numbers.

Halifax, 22.

Arrived, the blockade-runner *Helen*, from Bermuda, after a passage of sixty hours. She reports the yellow fever raging there.

New York, 22.

Operations against Fort Sumter are progressing.

The steamer *Prince Albert* in attempting to run into Charleston harbor, grounded opposite Fort Moultrie. Our batteries opened heavily upon her, reducing her to a wreck. The cargo consisted of medicines and other light articles and was almost wholly destroyed on the night of the second.

Capt. Reed and Lieut. Stevenson, of the 30th Ohio, escaped from Charleston and reached battery Gregg safely.

Six hundred rebel prisoners were to be placed under fire at Morris island—there being that number of our men in Charleston.

The *Charles* on Mercury of the 15th says, all non-combatants have been ordered to leave Mobile. It was thought impossible for the garrison to hold out against Farragut.

New York, 22.

Advices from Atlanta state that on the 13th in front of Atlanta, the 15th corps charged the rebel works. At the same time Carlisle's line of skirmishers called upon the soldiers in the rifle-pits to come over and about 300 leaped out and came into our lines amid the fire of the remaining rebels. Carlisle then advanced a strong skirmish line, took possession of the rifle-pits and now holds them. They are within three hundred yards of the enemy's works.

New York, 23.

Up to this time no rebel force had crossed the Potomac between Williamsport and Harper's Ferry.

The *Herald* has the following from Strawberry Plains, 20th.

This evening, Hancock having accomplished the object of his second expedition on the north side of the James River, has now withdrawn his command. Part of his forces have already re-crossed the river—the 2d corps being followed by cavalry under Gregg. Birney, commanding the 10th corps, is conducting the withdrawal of his corps. His columns are just approaching the pontoon bridges. The operations in this vicinity have reflected honor upon all concerned.

Richmond papers have the following:

Petersburg, 19.

About seven this evening—the arrangements being completed—our forces attacked the front and flank of Warren's fifth corps, which had made a temporary lodgment on the Weldon Railroad, two miles below here, driving them back upwards of two miles and capturing over 2,000 prisoners, including Brig. Gen. Hayes, and a number of stand of colors. Heavy rain was falling all day.

New York, 23.

The London correspondent of the *Herald* states that the Emperor of the French has just informed Sidiel that he never will recognize the rebel states—even should they achieve their independence defacto—unless they determine to abolish slavery and engage that all children born to slave parents shall be free and that slavery will be totally abolished and cease within ten years from the date of proclamation.

New York, 22.

The increasing demand from abroad for Government securities continues to enhance their value. A number of foreign houses have on hand large orders for five-twenties, and ten-forties, it is also reported, are likely to be in demand for foreign markets. We learn that at present the unexecuted foreign orders for national securities amount to a million of dollars.

Cincinnati, 22.

There had been desperate rioting in Belfast, Ireland.

A Prussian decree partially reduces the armies to a peace footing.

The *Times* favors the withdrawal of the British troops from Canada—their presence being considered an element of danger and provoking invasion whenever the Americans have a grievance against England.

Fort Monroe, 22.

The steamer from City Point brings intelligence that the rebels are making desperate efforts to retake the Weldon Railroad—so far all unsuccessful. We now hold the road and firmly believe the rebels cannot dislodge us.

Fort Kearney, 23.

Maj. Gen. Curtis arrived here to-day to straighten up Indian affairs. The Overland Stage Company have removed all their agents stock and coaches to this post for protection. Not a white inhabitant remains between here and Denver. All have fled to the posts for protection. The country around Denver is represented swarming with hostile Indians.

The road between here and Omaha is almost entirely deserted by the Whites, except at the two fortified posts—Columbus and Fort Curtis.

Gen. Curtis had a conference with the

chiefs of the Pawnee tribe, who agreed to assist him in fighting hostile Indians.

Headquarters, Army Potomac, 21.

This morning the enemy made a vigorous attack on the left of the Weldon Railroad, at the same place where they were partially successful on Friday. To-day they met with a different reception. Our line was formed about the same time as on that day—the 1st Division being on the extreme left, connecting with the cavalry, which covered the railroad towards Ream's Station. The 2d division was next to Cutler's. The 4th division was across the railroad. The 3d division was at Crawford's on the right, joining with the 9th corps, which connected the right with the left, near the Jerusalem plank road.

During Saturday's fight our men had strengthened the breastworks which they had temporarily erected, besides throwing up others.

Early this morning very heavy cannonading was opened by the enemy from their works towards Petersburg. Our guns replied briskly—neither party, however, doing particular damage. About 7 a. m., a force of the enemy were being moved as if to attack the 9th corps. A few well-directed shells sent them out of sight. Shortly after a column of rebels emerged from the woods on the left of the railroad, forming a line and charged what they thought our left flank, but which proved to be the left of Ayre's front.

The rebels advanced in fine style and with the utmost confidence, evidently thinking the work before them easy, were surprised on discovering a 2d line behind, extending to the left of the 1st division, from which a row of bayonets glistened, with batteries on the left and right, pouring their fire into their ranks—every discharge causing large vacancies in their line.

As soon as they discovered the critical position they were in the entire command made signs to indicate their willingness to surrender and the order to cease firing was passed along the breastworks. As soon as they discovered this, a large portion broke and started for the woods. The remainder coming in surrendered. Our batteries sent several messengers after the retreating party—many of whom fell.

The troops making the charge consisted of the rebel divisions of Hood and Bushrod Johnson, of Hill's corps, principally South Carolinians and Mississippians. Amongst the prisoners are 1 Colonel, 3 Lt. Colonels and 37 Captains and Lieutenants.

Our loss in killed and wounded was about 150. Nearly all the prisoners taken were on the skirmish line. The rebel loss was five or six hundred killed and wounded and 375 prisoners.

Gen. Haywood, commanding the assaulting party, was seen to fall from his horse. He is believed to have been killed. His body lies between lines covered by the sharpshooters on both sides. Neither can get possession of it. Prisoners report him killed.

New York, 23.

The *Commercial* special says, Warren's corps achieved a grand success on Sunday. The rebels attacked under orders from Lee that we must be driven from the Weldon railroad at whatever sacrifice. The rebels were allowed to pass through the gap left in our lines and suffered severely, while their purpose was entirely defeated. Gen. A. N. Hill is reported mortally wounded. Keath and Lee, son of R. E. Lee were killed. The Col. of the 10th Mississippi is a prisoner and wounded.

Our loss was 150. We took five sets of colors. Three of the colors were entirely new—the others much dilapidated.

In the fight on Friday our loss in prisoners is believed to be larger than heretofore reported. Of the 9th Pennsylvania more than half were taken, as was the case, in fact, with all the regiments of the brigade. The 104th New York lost every officer on the field and can muster few men for duty. Had they held their position of changed front they could nearly all have saved themselves and given the enemy a sound thrashing.

Being told that they were flanked, they started for the rear and fell into the arms of the rebels.

Col. Wheelock's 21 brigade, 31 division, charged front towards rear and forming a line with skirmishers thrown out, advanced to see where the enemy were and reached our second line without losing a man. This brigade brought in with them 60 prisoners and a stand of colors, besides taking many of our men who were being taken away.

New Orleans, 16.

The land forces under Granger are within 300 yards of Fort Morgan. A general assault was to take place in a few days. The fleet was fully prepared. The ram *Tennessee* had been repaired. She fired a shot on the fort, which is mysteriously silent.

There are seven feet of water to Mobile. Two monitors are expected to ascend the Mo-

bile, also the *Tennessee*. The report of the assault and slaughter of our troops is untrue. New York, 24.

The *Herald's* correspondent gives the following particulars of the rebel Gen. Haywood's treachery in the battle of the 21st:—The rebels found themselves under a quadruple fire of musketry and artillery, which caused them to throw down their pieces and raise their arms in token of surrender. Gen. Cutler sent Capt. Daley of his staff to receive them as prisoners. Our men having ceased firing, Capt. Daley told Haywood that he had been sent to receive him and his brigade as prisoners. Without saying a word, Haywood drew his revolver and shot Daley. The Capt. lived only a half hour, but long enough to make this statement. Haywood, following up the shooting of Daley, called upon his men to pick up their muskets and fall back, which they attempted to obey. Our men again fired, when they again threw down their pieces. This time they gave themselves up as prisoners. The second volley added a large number to the killed—among them Haywood, who was shot through the head.

600. The prisoners numbered between 500 and 600. After two hours fighting, the battle ended.

The same correspondent states that the rebels report the rebel Gen. Hood killed on that day.

A Harper's Ferry dispatch to the *Herald*, dated 11.20 a. m., 22d, states that skirmishing had commenced on the right and extended along the whole line. The rebels made several charges, which drove our men in. We were rapidly driven through town and out on the Harper's Ferry Pike—the rebels following very closely. Our whole army is now strongly posted on the heights in rear of this place. The enemy is close upon us, but seeing us so thoroughly prepared, may not risk an engagement.

A special to the *Times*, from Washington, 23, says.

Officers just arrived from the front report that an attack was made on Sunday upon the left by the rebels, in which they were handsomely repulsed, that the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill was knocked from his horse by a piece of shell and badly wounded; that Gens. Heath and Fitzhugh Lee, son of the rebel Chieftain, were killed.

Cincinnati, 24.

The *Gazette's* Chattanooga correspondent says, neither Gen. Sedman nor Col. Straight were injured at Dalton. Both are well.

Memphis, 21.

Memphis was attacked at four o'clock this a. m., by Gen. Forrest with three brigades of cavalry, about 3,000 strong. They left Smith's front at Oxford on the 18th, and made a forced march to this city, drove in the pickets and dashed directly to the headquarters of Gen. Washburne, who made a narrow escape, then went to Buckland's quarters, who also escaped. They then attacked the Irving prison, but were repulsed by the guard. They next visited the Gayoso House, expecting to capture Gen. Hurlbut, but he was stopping at a friend's house.

Our troops now attacked the rebels and soon drove them from the city, killing about 30 and wounding 100. They captured 30 or 40 horses, but had no time to plunder.

Our loss was about the same as that of the rebels.

—Police Officer Forner of San Francisco suspended from pay for four days by the Police Commissioners for accepting an invitation to drink while on duty.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* finds that the difference between Democratic and Republican journalists is, that the former are sent to prison for their political opinions, the latter for their crimes.

—Young wife—"Oh, my dear, there is a most lovely set—pin, ear-rings and sleeve-buttons. Go go buy them. Mr. Tightstring—"Yes, my dear, I mean to go by them as fast as pass by."

—War has the same effect upon nations as upon individuals. It destroys the feeble and strengthens the strong.

—To tip the fashion over by another is undoubtedly the tip of fashion.

—A cross wife, like the bird of Minerva, does most of her hooting by night.

—A fair devotee lamented to her confessor her love of gaming. "Ah, madam," replied the reverend gentleman, "it is a grievous sin; in the first place, consider the loss of time." "That's just what I do," said she; "I always begrudge the time that is lost in shuffling and dealing."

—In the year 700 the Lord's prayer commenced "Ure fader this are in heifnas;" in 900, "Thee are fader the heofum;" in 1300, "Ure fader in heaveh;" and in 1527, "Our father who art in heaven."