

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Fort Leavenworth, 22.

Col. Ford telegraphs from Liberty, Mo., that the people in the country north and east of that place are joining Thornton, and his forces are rapidly increasing. Ford's force is too small to effect much, and reinforcements are asked for. Arms have been sent from here to St. Joseph and Kansas City, for arming the loyal men called out by Gen. Fisk.

A later dispatch from Col. Ford, says that Thornton with 2,000 men is moving north, probably with the intention of striking the railroad. Ford left Liberty at 4 o'clock this morning in pursuit.

Curtis has several armed boats patrolling the Missouri to prevent the rebels from crossing.

Rockler and Banks are reported to have 1,000 men in south-west Missouri, threatening our communications with Fort Scott and the south-west.

It is believed 5,000 of Price's men are in Missouri. They are joined by Thornton's guerrillas and Pawpaws, and will make a formidable force.

A portion of our State militia has been called out, and the troops in this department will be concentrated for co-operation.

Lakeland, L. I., 19.

A fire has been raging on the island since the 13th, but has at length been extinguished. The fire has burned over a tract of 6,000 acres, extending six miles in length and three in breadth. The loss of property is very heavy, and will reach many hundred thousand dollars.

Bath, Maine, 21.

A fire has been raging on the south side of this city since Saturday. One hundred acres have been burnt over, and for the last two days the city has been seriously threatened, the fire having worked its way up to the very edge of the city.

New York, 22.

The Herald's Nashville dispatch says Gen. Rosseau left Decatur, Ala., on the 10th, on a most important raid, with a force of 20,000 well mounted men, 1,000 of them armed with Spencer's repeating rifles. The route taken is one that has never been followed during the war, but most of it is identical with the trace pursued by Jackson in the war against the Creek Indians.

Cincinnati, 24.

A correspondent of the Gazette under date Atlanta, Ga., the 22d, gives the following interesting items:

Sherman's army has commenced the crossing the Chattahoochee. On moving, the whole line advanced, Sherman taking position on the extreme left and center, Howard on the right and center, and Palmer on the extreme right.

On moving, the 18th corps advanced and reached Peach Tree Creek, four miles from Atlanta. After considerable skirmishing the enemy were dislodged, and a portion of Howard's corps crossed, our left in the meantime swinging around to the Atlanta and Augusta railroad, tearing up several miles of the track.

In the evening of the 19th and morning of the 20th, Howard, Hooker and Palmer, crossed with the balance of the corps, forming a line along the south bank of the creek. At 3 o'clock p. m. the rebels made a desperate and sudden assault on Howard in great force; the attack soon extended to Hooker, the rebels advancing three deep. Portions of our line at first wavered before the terrible onset, but quickly rallied and stood firm. This portion of the line was massed over the rebel army, both sides fighting for the first time in the campaign, on open fields.

Before dark the rebels were entirely defeated, having failed to break our line, and they retreated in disorder, leaving most of their dead and wounded on the field. Our loss will reach 2,000, principally from Hooker's corps. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing, will exceed 6,000, including three brigades. On the left, our operations were entirely successful. McPherson driving the rebels several miles, and Blair's division advancing a mile and a half south of the Augusta road. On the morning of the 21st, the enemy were driven with small loss, to their works immediately around Atlanta. On the 22d, they had withdrawn entirely from Hooker's and Palmer's front. At 2 o'clock p. m. of that day portions of our army entered the city.

New York, 21.

The Marathon, from Liverpool 12th, brings word, hostilities are suspended, pending peace negotiations. The new Danish Cabinet is represented as being in favor of peace. A person named Spence, in a letter, publishes the joint mediations offered by the Maritime Powers to Denmark, to form a settlement.

There is now a lull in Parliament after the great debate of the previous week, and the decided majority for the Minister (it is considered) will settle the opposition for the remainder of the session, which is to close in July. Palmerston, in response to an enquiry

said Government believed the Germans had no intention to attack Copenhagen.

Cairo, 24.

In the late desperate battles near Tupelo, the severest fighting was done by Mower's and Morris's brigade of infantry particularly on the 14th, when our position, extending to Tupelo, was attacked by a force of 10,000. They charged en masse on our lines, meeting no resistance until within 150 yards, when a terrible storm of artillery from our ranks mowed down their advance like grass, driving them in confusion across the field, the two brigades pursuing them half a mile. While returning with the rebel dead and wounded, they picked up on the field 150 prisoners. This repulse was so disastrous they made no further demonstrations that day, than now and then feeling our lines.

On the 13th, Mower's infantry and a brigade of negroes guarding the train, were furiously assaulted by two rebel brigades, whose object was to capture the wagons. They were gallantly met, and after three hours desperate fighting, were driven in every direction, leaving 50 killed and wounded on our hands. The cavalry were constantly engaged on advance, in flank and rear, from the time this expedition started from Lagrange until its return, and the defeated rebels tore up ten miles of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, at points where it cannot be repaired for several months.

New York, 25.

The Tribune's Washington special, 24., says Government has received despatches from Sherman announcing that on Friday the rebels under Hood massed heavily against McPherson's division composed of Logan's and Blair's corps, and made a desperate attack, gaining at first a temporary advantage; after terrific fighting in which a number of charges were made and repulsed with much slaughter, they were driven into their fortifications. General McPherson during the battle became separated from his staff and was killed by sharpshooters, and Logan assumed command of the division. A later dispatch says our forces obtained possession of elevated ground northeast of town, that siege guns were mounted which command the place, also that the rebels are burning their stores preparatory to a retrograde movement.

New York, 25.

The Herald's special from Nashville, 24th, says: Hood has received reinforcements from Charleston and elsewhere. Johnston has been relieved because he would not risk a general engagement. There is a strong belief that the rebels cannot get away from Atlanta.

Washington, 25.

Moses Taylor is appointed Assistant Treasurer to succeed Cisco.

Secretary Fessenden has advertised that subscriptions will be received for two hundred millions of seven-30's. All subscriptions to be \$50, or some multiple of 50.

St. Louis, 25.

Middlebrook, three miles from Pilot Knob, was occupied by guerrillas last night. Several citizens were drawn up in line and shot by the villains. The town of Renwick, on the North Missouri railroad, was entered on Saturday, one store was robbed and the depot burned.

Farther Point, 25.

The London Times publishes details of the late disaster to the British troops in New Zealand, and says it was peculiarly disgraceful and perhaps unprecedented, as the men were surprised and fled, while nearly all the officers were killed or wounded in their heroic efforts to rally them.

St. Louis, 26th.

Advices from north Missouri says the road forty miles west of Hannibal has been taken possession of by the rebels this a. m., and the bridges and depots burned. The people of Blumira and Quincy are much excited. More than 5,000 men have assembled under General Fisk's call.

St. Joseph, 26th.

The expedition under Col. Draper, sent out a few days since returned, having killed 100 guerrillas. His loss is nine men. The Platte country is still reported full of small bodies of guerrillas.

New York, 20th.

By the Scotia from Liverpool 6th.

On the 5th an influential deputation, consisting of Marquis Clanricarde, the Bishop of Chichester and a number of members of Parliament with several others, waited on Lord Palmerston to urge governmental mediation in America. On the plea of inability Palmerston said government could not consider this was the moment when mediation would be acceptable, both sides being equally sanguine of success, while the North was especially jealous of interference; if opportunity for mediation arose, government would gladly avail itself of it. Mason had an unofficial interview with Palmerston, and the meeting is said to have been satisfactory to all parties. The withdrawal by Lindsay of his intended recog-

nition motion in Parliament, is said to be the result of Palmerston's having given a sort of implied promise to support the motion at a more opportune moment.

It is confirmed that Denmark proposed a truce, but nothing is known as to the terms offered. It is stated that the Danish Commissioner returned from his mission to the allied headquarters without being able to effect a cessation of hostilities, but advices from Berlin says a truce is granted until July 31st. In the meantime, a peace proposition will be made.

Philadelphia, 28th.

The British bark Delaware, from Demarara, reports another disastrous fire in that place on the 4th, destroying even a larger portion of the town than the previous one. The loss is several million dollars.

St. Louis, 27th.

A fort Leavenworth special, says: The Indians attacked our trains and destroyed a large amount of stores on the Santa Fe road. Gen. Curtis has but a small force in that region, but is raising militia for service against the Indians.

Nashville, 27th.

Information received from an officer from the front, says in two battles in front of Atlanta, were destroyed a large portion of the enemy's two best corps. During Rosseau's raid he captured and paroled 2,000 rebels, and killed or wounded 200. He also captured 800 horses and mules, with about the same number of contrabands, and destroyed thirty-one miles of railroad and a great quantity of stores; 13 railroad depots on the Atlanta and Montgomery railroad were burned.

Louisville, 28th.

Major Kelly, from Atlanta on Monday night, reports that after the battle of Friday in front of the 15th, 16th and 17th corps, our men buried 3,221 dead rebels, we captured 1,000 sound prisoners, 1,000 seriously wounded, 11 stand of colors and 33 officers.

St. Louis, 27th.

Gen. Fisk has ordered an assessment upon the disloyalists in Shelby, Monroe county, sufficient to cover the damage done to the railroad and the loyal people, the same rule to be strictly enforced over all railroads in that district. Fisk's militia is doing thorough work, every brush patch in Platte city and the other rebellious counties is being thoroughly searched for bushwhackers. Thornton is said to be disbanding his men, telling them it is impossible to cross the Missouri river, and that as the Federals are close upon them, they will be destroyed if kept together, no large band of his marauders has been heard of for several days.

New York, 28th.

The Tribune's special says: The government received despatches from Sherman Saturday, there has been no fighting since. Atlanta is being gradually invested by our troops, who were progressing finely.

Washington, 27th.

Gen Grant is clearing out his camp hospitals, and sending the sick and wounded to Washington. Several hundred arrived here to-day, among them a number of officers.

Baltimore, 28th.

A dispatch from Frederick says all is quiet and the news from the front looks favorably. We still hold Harper's Ferry. Some uneasiness exists on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, and there are apprehensions of a raid.

Washington, 28th.

The latest authentic intelligence is that Gen. Kelly occupies Martinsburg. There has been no heavy fighting within the past 3 or 4 days, and we have no information that the rebels have crossed into Maryland.

St. John's, N. F., 28th.

The steamer Margaret Stevens left here to-day for Trinity bay, with Cyrus W. Field on board, for the purpose of selecting a place for landing the Atlantic cable.

Chicago, 29th.

The statements concerning a conspiracy for the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy, are based on very voluminous testimony taken during several months past by the Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri.

Louisville, 28th.

The Atlanta Appeal of the 20th has an account of an incendiary fire the night before, destroying \$500,000 worth of property. During the fire the burning buildings were pillaged by speculators.

New York, 29th.

The Herald's army Potomac correspondent of the 27th says: The rebel attack on Foster on Tuesday was successfully repulsed at all points. Foster holding his important position. It would require the whole of Lee's army to dislodge us now.

Rebel papers claim the victory at Atlanta. Hood has sent an official dispatch stating it as a positive victory, announcing the capture of many prisoners, cannon, colors, etc. The rebel Gen. Walker is killed, and three rebel Generals wounded.

The Times' Washington special says: The War Department has advices of a considerable engagement on the north bank of the James river on Thursday, in which the rebels were defeated with severe loss, including four cannon. No further particulars.

The Tribune's City Point correspondent dating on the morning of the 28th says: I think I am safe in saying the ball is about opening. Heavy cannonading and musketry firing is going on all along the lines this morning, particularly in Butler's department and up both sides of the James river. A strong pressure was made on Butler's line yesterday, and the pressure is being returned this morning. The heavy movements of the entire army corps last night show our army in a magnificent condition.

Washington, 29th.

The latest official dispatches from Sherman's army, state that he is steadily drawing his lines closer around Atlanta.

Harrisburg, 29th.

A special to the Post says: Advices from the army of the Potomac show that Grant has secured a very important strategic position above Bermuda Hundred as the result of the engagement on Wednesday. It gives a good base of supplies only ten miles from Richmond.

New York, 29th.

The Palmetto Herald of the 21st, says Fort Sumter is undergoing another destructive bombardment from our batteries and fleet. The firing is very slow but accurate, and serious damage has resulted to some of the strongest portions of the fort. The fire on Charleston is also kept up. The late expedition under Foster created a great scare at Savannah. The rams were removed down to the obstructions in the river, and Gen. Johnson sent a brigade of Georgia troops to Savannah to protect it.

Washington, 30th.

Passengers by the mail boat report that on Thursday afternoon the rebels in front of Petersburg opened fire on our forces from their batteries. Our batteries replied and soon silenced those of the enemy. Our mortars also opened fire on the city, and continued to throw shells until a late hour of the night. Several houses were set on fire, causing considerable consternation in Petersburg. The alarm bells were clearly heard from our lines.

New York, 30th.

From Bremen, via Southampton 20th, we learn that an agreement is made suspending hostilities with Denmark until July 31st.

Harrisburg, 30th.

A gentleman who left Chambersburg this morning, furnishes the following facts: The people of that town received information on yesterday of the approach of the rebels. The merchants and business men immediately commenced packing up their stocks, and before ten o'clock last night most of them were sent beyond reach of the rebels. At three this morning a rebel force of 8,000 mounted infantry reached the town and encamped on the fair grounds. This force was met a short distance from Mercersburg by a small force from Carlisle Barracks, who opposed their advance stubbornly, but were compelled to withdraw. The disposition of the rebel forces as they crossed the Potomac, is described by our informant as follows: One party moved through Mercersburg, another through Waynesboro, and another by way of Greencastle. Gen. Averill is reported as having engaged the rebels and having compelled them to fall back, but this needs confirmation. The rolling stock of the Chambersburg Valley Railroad is being removed to this point. Large numbers of fugitives and colored people accompany the trains. The rebels are reported to have burned the Court House, Town Hall, and other buildings in Chambersburg. There has been no advance beyond Chambersburg up to one o'clock to-day. Various estimates are made of the number of the invading force, the lowest putting them at 30,000.

Washington, 30th.

No uneasiness whatever is felt by Government in relation to affairs in Pennsylvania. Preparations made to get there with the militia of the State are ample to give the invaders severe punishment.

Harrisburg, 30th.

Most positive information is received that Averill has driven the rebels out of Chambersburg and is following them westward toward London, Franklin county. The greater part of Chambersburg is said to be in ashes, and 3,000 people are rendered homeless. It is stated on the authority of rebel prisoners that Breckinridge is making a raid towards Wheeling or about to return by way of the Kanawha valley. It seems by the statements of these prisoners, that it is the intention of Longstreet to threaten Washington while Breckinridge makes a raid in the mountains and Early will hold the Shenandoah valley.

Nashville, 30th.

In the battle at Atlanta, on the 28th, our loss is less than 500, while the rebel loss is

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