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## The Deseret News:

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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## By Telegraph.

Washington, 7 p.m., 25.

A dispatch received this evening by the President from Sherman, dated Savannah 22d, announces his occupation of the city and capture of 150 guns, plenty of ammunition and about 25,000 bales of cotton. No other particulars are given.

An official dispatch from Foster to Grant, dated 22d, 7 p.m., states that Savannah was occupied by Sherman, on the morning of the 21st, and that on the preceding p.m. and night, Hardee escaped, with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, blowing up the ironclads and navy yard. He enumerates as captured, 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives in good order, 190 cars, a large lot of ammunition and materials of war, 3 steamers, and 33,000 bales of cotton.

The dispatch of Sherman is as follows:

Savannah, 22.

To His Excellency President Lincoln: I beg to present you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and about 25,000 bales of cotton.

[Signed] SHERMAN.

Gen. Foster says, I opened communication with the city of Savannah, with my steamers, to-day, taking up the torpedoes which we could see and passing safely over others. Arrangements are made to clear the channel of all obstructions.

New York, 25.

The *World's* special says, official information from Nashville states that Hood's losses from the 13th to the 22d of this month, were, killed, 2,650; wounded, 9,720; prisoners, exclusive of wounded, 5,870; with the wounded the prisoners amount to about 13,000. Forty-nine guns were captured from the infantry and eight from the cavalry.

Fort Monroe, 25.

The steamer California, 58 hours from Fort Pulaski, with confirmatory intelligence of the capture of Savannah, arrived last night. On the 20th, Sherman, having nearly completed his investment of the city, captured Fort Lee and several minor outworks in the immediate vicinity of the principal entrenchments surrounding the city, and planted his batteries in such close proximity to the rebel lines as to command every position held by their forces under Hardee, sent a summons by a flag of truce to the effect that, if the place was not in a certain time surrendered, its bombardment would at once commence. To this summons this summons the wily rebel General replied, that, as his communications were yet open, and his men fully supplied with subsistence and stores of every kind, he was enabled to hold a long siege and was determined to hold the city to the very last moment and defend the citizens and the property which had been placed under his protection until his forces were compelled to surrender. Every preparation had been made by Sherman to assault the rebel position the next day, but when the morning of the 21st dawned, it was found that the enemy had evacuated their works. Several regiments of infantry immediately advanced, who took possession of them, and shortly afterwards, Sherman entered the city at the head of his body guard and received from the hands of a deputation of the citizens, the surrender of the place.

It appears that Hardee, on the night of the 20th, seeing the impossibility of holding the city and fearing that the only means of escape left open across

the Savannah, was likely to be cut off at any moment, determined to avail himself of this route for his retreat. His troops were immediately set to work to partially destroy the navy yard and government stores, and at twilight, under protection of his ironclads, succeeded in crossing the river over the causeway to the north side, intending to push forward to Charleston.

Thirty-five thousand bales of cotton were stored in the city, which the rebels, in their haste, neglected to destroy. Two ironclad rams were sunk and all Government property and stores which they could not carry off, they burned or threw into the river. Four small steamers, one a gunboat, were captured, which, with the cotton and a large amount of rebel munitions of war, form a part of the spoils of Sherman's army.

Washington, 27.

Alexander Gaw, Chancellor of the Russian legation, died here to-day.

Baltimore, 27.

A letter from Fort Monroe, on the 24th, says, a heavy storm has prevailed along the coast for the last few days, causing considerable damage to shipping.

The *Commercial's* special says, Sherman has announced to the Secretary of War, that he intended to move up the Savannah river immediately and capture Augusta. The news to-day is that he has already moved. Sherman says, after this he will swing round on the rear of Charleston, destroying all its railroads on the way.

Wilmington, N. C., 25.

The enemy's fleet of over 50 vessels, including two monitors and several armed frigates and sloops of war, made a furious attack on Fort Fisher about 10 o'clock yesterday, and kept up an average of five shots per minute until night. Our loss was 23 wounded. The attack was renewed at 10 o'clock this a.m. and has been very furious and continuous. There is no report of the casualties to-day. Col. Lamb, commander of the Fort, replied to the enemy's fire slowly and deliberately.

Wilmington, 26.

The enemy's infantry attacked Fort Fisher late last night and were repulsed with considerable loss. There was heavy rain and through the night. Prisoners report the 24th corps of the Yankee army present under Butler.

Portland, Me., 28.

Alluding to the Florida disaster, the *London Times* says: Assuming it to have been by design, we are not disposed to waste much indignation on the subject, as the method of procuring and equipping the Florida was such a violation of neutrality as to deprive the sufferers of sympathy. Brazil is really the outraged party.

A blockade runner case has been on trial in the Court of Exchequer, in which the Judge pointed out that all parties in the matter were foreigners, and denounced such violations of rights of asylum.

A large open air meeting of the operatives of Manchester adopted resolutions strongly opposing the recognition of the slave holding Confederacy.

Parliament meets on the 1st of February.

The breach between the Papal Government and the Prussian Minister at Rome is widening.

Washington, 28.

The affair at Fort Lyon, Colorado, in which Col. Chivington destroyed a large Indian village and all its inhabitants is to be made the subject of Congressional investigation. Letters received from high officials in Colorado say that the Indians were killed after surrendering, and that a large proportion of them were women and children.

Wilmington 27, 6 p. m.

To His Excellency the President of the Confederacy: The enemy have re-embarked under cover of their fleet. This movement I have not developed. I have visited Fort Fisher and find the damage to be slight, except the buildings which are not necessary for defense. Only two guns were disabled. The marks remaining indicate that the bombardment was very heavy.

(Signed) BRAGG.

Fortress Monroe, 27.

I have just arrived here on the Santiago de Cuba from off Wilmington. The

attack on Fort Fisher commenced at noon on the 24th and continued all day. It was resumed on Sunday and kept up with great vigor all day. Fort Fisher is much damaged, all the barracks and houses were burned and the garrison driven out. The bomb proofs scarcely venturing to reply. A small portion of our troops landed on Sunday afternoon and skirmished with great gallantry, and pushed up to the Fort, actually entered the works and killed a rebel bearer of dispatches who was entering. Lieut. Wallen, of the 142d N. Y., captured a rebel flag from the bastion. Our troops also captured a whole battalion of the enemy who were outside the works, but our forces were withdrawn from the shore. When the Santiago de Cuba left the bombardment was continuing. On Sunday the sailors from the Santiago captured Pino Hill battery with 65 men, and brought the whole party off to the ship. A torpedo boat was successfully exploded on Sunday at 2 o'clock a.m., with what result is not known. The weather has been most violent at Newbern and Roanoke Island.

New York, 28.

The *Tribune* has the following from Columbia, Tenn., the 28th: The advance of Hood's army reached Florence on the 21st. During the whole of the next day his infantry was crossing the river. From Duck river Hood retreated rapidly to the Tennessee river, his army not making a stand. Our cavalry crossed Duck river and have had an occasional brush with Forrest's force who covered the enemy's retreat. No fighting of any consequence has occurred since the affair at Spring Hill, Tenn., which is now free of rebels.

New York, 29.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: There were five thousand colored troops landed near Fort Fisher. They took up a strong position and held it against a vigorous attack. They then attacked and carried at the point of the bayonet an earth work in front of Fort Fisher. The rebels, reinforced, returned and re-took the fort, driving out our black troops with heavy loss. What remained of them were then re-embarked, and the men of war again opened fire on the fort.

The *Herald's* Washington special reiterates the statement that Mosby was mortally wounded by one of our scouts and has since died.

Cincinnati, 29.

A dispatch to the *Commercial* from Louisa, Ky., says the raid of Stoneman and Burbridge was a perfect success, and Breckenridge, Vaughan and Duke were whipped, their artillery captured, their forces scattered, Saltville burned, and the works destroyed. The railroad from Bristol to twenty miles beyond Weyettville, was destroyed with all the rolling stock. Bristol and Weyettville are in ruins, and the property destroyed is estimated at twenty millions.

New York, 29.

According to rebel reports, our gunboats on the Roanoke are having poor success. The rebels claim to have repulsed them three times near Fort Bratnet, the last time on Friday last.

Steamers from Havana on the 14th, say reports had been received at Havana, via Porto Rico, that the San Domingo rebels had submitted to the Spanish government.

Nashville, 29.

Union prisoners, who escaped from Florence, and arrived on the 27th at Columbia, state that Hood's army arrived at the Tennessee river on the 21st. Next day his infantry crossed on the pontoon, which he had removed above the shoals, out of reach of our gunboats. One of the prisoners states that Hood entered Tennessee with 110 cannon. He counted 25 on his retreat.

Pittsburg, Ky., 28.

I have the honor to report that my mounted force, 4,000 strong, in conjunction with Gen. Gillem's brigade, the whole under the command of Gen. Stoneman, marched on Bean's Station, on the 12th of December at daylight. They met Duke's Brigade at Kingsport. I sent two regiments to support Gen. Gillem, who flanked the enemy, routing them, killing, wounding and capturing 100 rebels, taking their wagon train, and pursuing them to Bristol, which place was attacked,

and captured, with 250 prisoners, two trains of cars, five engines and immense quantities of stores.

I learned that Vaughan was at Zollicoffer, 20 miles below. I marched to attack him, but he slipped away in a dense fog and made for the Salt Works. I discovered his flight in time to head him off at Abingdon, which place I captured on the night of the 14th, taking one gun, a large amount of stores, and an engine with rolling stock.

Gillem continued the pursuit of Vaughan, coming up with him from a strong position, and capturing 50 prisoners. I sent Brown's brigade to support Gillem, who again came on the enemy at Mount Airy, and drove him in confusion, capturing some prisoners, 7 pieces of cannon, and a large wagon train.

Col. Brown's brigade, later in the day, charged the home guard, capturing 5 pieces of cannon and 8 caissons.

Major Harrison, of the 12th Kentucky, who had been detached by order of Gen. Stoneman, with 300 men, struck the Virginia Railroad on the 15th, near Glade Springs, capturing 2 trains of cars, when we got in Vaughan's front, continued along the line of this railroad, destroying all the bridges and depots as far as Wytheville, a large amount of rolling stock and the great iron works near Marion. Col. Brown destroyed the bridges for 10 miles above Wytheville.

When the expedition started on its return, the men and horses being nearly worn out, we came on Breckenridge, who was following. An engagement of 36 hours ensued, at the close of which Breckenridge retreated towards Saltville. But Col. Buckley, with his brigade, forced him in confusion towards North Carolina.

Col. Buckley effectually destroyed the lead mines near Wytheville on the night of the 20th, and after some resistance our united forces captured the Salt Works, with 8 pieces of cannon.

The expedition has been entirely successful and will be more felt by the rebels than the loss of Richmond. The Salt Works and lead mines are in ruins and cannot be repaired during the war. My forces are now at this place safe.

(Signed,) BURBRIDGE.

Washington, 29.

Porter's full report of his operations against Wilmington is received by the Navy Department. The attack was opened on the 24th with all the iron clads and navy vessels of the fleet, the smaller vessels being held in reserve.

Previous to making the attack, a torpedo on a large scale, supposed to contain powder enough to explode the magazine of the fort, was carefully prepared under command of Commodore Rhind and exploded under the walls of the fort. The boat selected was the Louisiana. After being prepared at Norfolk, she was towed to Beaufort and filled with powder. The Louisiana was disguised as a blockade runner.

On the 23d Rhind was ordered to make ready to explode his torpedo under Fort Fisher. At 10.30 p.m., the Louisiana started in tow of the Wilderness. As soon as the embrasures of the fort were in sight, the Wilderness cast her off and she proceeded under steam to within 200 yards of the beach and 500 from Fisher, where she was anchored. A blockade runner went in directly ahead of her, enabling Rhind to make all his preparations without suspicion.

After everything was ready, the fuses were lighted and the party escaped to the Wilderness, which steamed up and ran out to sea. The explosion occurred at 1.45 in the morning of the 24th, and was not at all like what was expected. The vessels in the fleet were shaken but little, and it cannot be ascertained that the explosion caused any damage to Fisher.

At day-light the fleet moved in, and at 11.30 an attack commenced. It was opened in fine style by the new Ironsides, followed by the Monadnock, Canonius, and Mapapac. Seventeen guns were counted on the north-west face, but only five were used, which were soon silenced.

The Minnesota and the other large vessels next took position and delivered their fire rapidly. As soon as they

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