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BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, War Dep't, {
September 4th. }

Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta is just received, dated 26 miles south of Atlanta yesterday morning. It has been detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines, as already reported. Our army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th made a break for the East Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road. Howard was on the right, near Jonesboro. Schofield on the left, near Rough and Ready. Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and entrenched his troops within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded. Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced my left and center rapidly to rear, made a good lodgement, and broke all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left near Jonesboro. By the same movement, I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and that part of the enemy entrenched in and around Jonesboro.

At first we made a general attack on the army at Jonesboro, the 14th corps (Gen. Jeff. C. Davis) carrying the works, with ten guns and capturing about 1,000 prisoners. The enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to his hastily constructed lines near Lovejoy's station. Hood, finding me on the only road that could supply him and a considerable part of his army, blew up the magazine in Atlanta and left in the night. The 20th corps (Slocum's) took possession of the city. So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won. Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and we need rest. Our losses will not exceed 12,000. We have over 3,000 rebel dead and wounded, and over 1,500 prisoners.

(Signed,) SHERMAN.

A later dispatch from Slocum, dated on the night of the 3d, at Atlanta, says: The enemy destroyed seven locomotives and 81 cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores. They left fourteen pieces of artillery mostly uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

(Signed,) STANTON.

New York, 5.

Advices from Panama state that the Chilean Chamber of Deputies has resolved that the Mexican Empire ought not to be recognized. The coast traffic of Chili is open to all nations. A motion has been pressed in favor of offensive and defensive agreement between all South American Republics.

The steamer *Catauba* from New Orleans the 28th, arrived this morning. Among the passengers, are General Baily and Staff, and Gen. Herron, returned from the expedition to Redwood, 17 miles from Baton Rouge, on the Clinton road, where they had a fight with the enemy, and inflicting a loss of 150 men, and destroying a large amount of stores. Our loss is about 30 killed and wounded.

Washington, 5.

According to official statements the amount of fractional currency in circulation is \$24,000,000. It has been increased nearly \$1,000,000 within the last month.

The subscription to the 7-30 loan as reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amounts to from \$713,000 to \$1,742,000.

Washington, 6.

During the last ten days the number mustered into service averaged 3,000 per day. The number mustered on the 3d was over 6,000—probably a greater number than has been mustered any other day for two years. Authority for an arrangement has been entered into between our own and the Rebel Government whereby the condition of our prisoners in rebel hands will be materially benefited. The rebel Commissioner Ould submitted a proposition to our Government agreeing to relieve all prisoners of war in their hands in close confinement, and put them on a footing with other prisoners of war, providing our Government will do the same towards the rebel prisoners similarly held by us. This proposition was accepted.

New York, 5.

The U. S. Frigate *Niagara* seized the rebel pirate steamer *Georgia*, within twenty miles of Lisbon, put a prize crew on board and sent her to New York. The *Niagara* landed the Captain and crew of the *Georgia* at Dover. The *Georgia*, when seized, was under the British flag, and her Captain entered a protest against the seizure.

New York, 7.

A special from Harper's Ferry dated 6th, says: Our position at Berryville remains unchanged. The enemy developed himself in full force on our front, and the time has been faithfully improved on the part of our troops in strengthening their position. All superfluous materials, trains, etc., have been sent to the rear. The two armies now confront each other. Any movement on the part of either will precipitate an engagement. As our front

is now twenty miles out from here and the road not over well guarded, the communication is getting precarious, which intensifies the interest in our situation.

Cincinnati, 7.

The particulars of Sherman's operations to the 2d: On the 30th ult., the 4th and 23d corps struck the Macon road five miles beyond East Point junction, while the army of Tennessee and Kilpatrick's cavalry were bravely skirmishing with the enemy on our right, driving them across Flint river and towards Jonesboro. The 15th corps took possession of a prominent hill, which was the key to the enemy's position. The other corps formed on the right and left. The 16th, somewhat retired, formed on the extreme right, with the 17th on its left, the 14th and 23d corps forming the connecting line and extending beyond the railroad on the left. The 15th corps spent the night in intrenching. The next day before the right and left flanks had taken up their advance position, the enemy burst in masses on the 15th corps, but they were steadily and repeatedly repulsed, losing several general officers, including Maj.-Gen. Anderson, mortally wounded, and five Colonels and Majors wounded and taken prisoners, including 1,000 rank and file killed and wounded. Our loss was light, our men fighting from behind breastworks.

The next morning the 14th corps marched along the railroad destroying the track for several miles. At 4 o'clock it took position on the left of the 15th corps, which was formed in line of battle. The enemy had entrenched themselves in front of the 14th corps, which was ordered to assault them. The cavalry and infantry steadily advanced under a severe fire of musketry and artillery, and after a desperate conflict of two hours drove the enemy from their works, capturing two batteries, (one of them Loomis' battery, captured at Chickamauga,) some battle flags, and a large number of prisoners, including Gen. Gavin and his Adjutant, Brig. Gen. Cummings was mortally wounded. While the 14th corps was thus engaged with the army of Tenn., the 4th corps was vigorously pressing the enemy on the right and left. Hardee appears to have commanded the forces engaged, and early in the night retreated south. Hood, finding his situation in Atlanta desperate, also retreated, burning a thousand bales of cotton and destroying his ammunition. At the break of day Sherman put his whole army in motion with the object of getting between Hood and Hardee; he may not succeed in this as Hood had twelve hours the start. The defeat had a most galvanizing effect on Hood's army, regulars and militia breaking for home on all sides. When the correspondent left Jonesboro Sherman was pursuing the rebels near Fayetteville, and Atlanta was quietly taken possession of. Detachments of the 12th Pa., and 6th N. Y., hoisted the old flag from the Court House amidst the cheers of the soldiers. Four locomotives, eleven 64-pounders, besides other property was captured in the town, which is much damaged. Most of the inhabitants have left. The weather is good and the roads are in fine condition.

New York, 7.

The Commercial special says, the U. S. Treasury will in twelve days have ready money enough to pay off every man in the service.

Washington, 7.

The Provost Marshal General's office has been busily employed in arranging the credits of the several districts, and is ordered to draft without delay for the deficiencies in the districts that have not filled their quota, beginning with those most in arrears. Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible, but the advantage of filling the armies immediately require that the draft shall be speedily made in defaulting districts. All applications for its postponement have been refused.

(Signed,) STANTON.

New York, 8.

The following is Hood's account of how he was whipped:

On August 30th, the enemy made a lodgement across Flint river, near Jonesboro. We attacked them on the eve of the 31st with two corps, but failed to dislodge them. This made it necessary to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st of September. Our loss on the eve of the 31st was small.

On the eve of the 1st of September, General Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro, was assaulted by a superior force of the enemy and being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night with a loss of eight guns.

The enemy's prisoners report their loss very severe.

(Signed,) HOOD.

A special to the New York Herald, from Chattanooga 5th, says:

We left Jonesboro, 22 miles beyond Atlanta, about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, and traveled under the protection of a cavalry escort to this place.

Hood's army was then retreating, with Sherman fiercely hanging on his rear—the head of the Union column skirmishing with

the rebel rear, near Fayetteville, six miles from Jonesboro.

The fighting around Jonesboro was very severe. The enemy was routed at all points. On the 30th ult., the 4th and 23d corps struck the Macon line, five miles beyond East Point Junction. In the meantime, the army of Tennessee and Kilpatrick's cavalry were skirmishing briskly with the enemy on our right, driving them across Flint river towards Jonesboro.

Hazen's division of the 15th corps took possession of a prominent hill, which was on the way to the enemy's position. The 15th corps spent the night in entrenching. Next day, before the right and left flanks had taken up their advanced position, the enemy burst in masses on the 15th corps, but were steadily and resolutely met—their repeated assaults being repulsed—they losing several general officers. Maj.-Gen. Anderson was mortally wounded. Our loss was slight, as we fought behind our works. The brunt of the fight fell on Hazen's division, which captured two flags.

On the 1st of September the 14th corps marched along the Macon road, destroying the track for several miles. The enemy entrenched themselves in front of the 14th corps, who were ordered to assault them. Our cavalry and infantry steadily advanced under a surging fire of musketry and artillery, and after a desperate conflict of two hours, succeeded in driving the enemy from his works, capturing 2 batteries—one of them Loomis' celebrated battery, taken from us at Chickamauga, of 5 guns, another of 4 guns, and a large number of prisoners; also took Gen. Gaven and his Adjutant-General.

It is said that an Arkansas brigade was captured with Gaven. The army of Tennessee and the 4th corps were vigorously pressing the enemy on the right.

Early in the night Lee's corps moved noiselessly away with the intention of forming a junction with Stewart's corps, which had remained at Atlanta. The command in the field, therefore, devolved on Hardee, who retired along the Macon railroad. Hood finding his situation desperate at Atlanta also retreated, first burning 1000 bales of cotton and 86 wagons of ammunition—chiefly cartridges and canisters.

Atlanta was occupied by Gen. Slocum's corps. The place was much injured.

Louisville, 8.

In answer to the request that Gen. Sherman would give us details of his late operations before Atlanta, we have received the following:

Atlanta, 7.

On August 25th, pursuant to a plan of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the 20th corps at Chattahoochee bridge, and with the balance of my army drew off from the siege and using considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, moved rapidly south and reached the West Point railroad, near Fairburn.

On the 27th, broke up 12 miles of it and then, moving east, my right approached the Macon road, near Jonesboro, my left near Rough and Ready.

The enemy attacked the right wing of the army of Tennessee, and was completely beaten on the 23d. During the combat I pushed the left of the centre rapidly to the railroad above and between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro.

On the 1st of September, broke up about 8 miles of the Macon road and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro, assaulted him and his lines were carried there, capturing Brig.-Gen. Gowan and about 2000 prisoners, 8 guns and much plunder. Night alone prevented our capturing all of Hardee's corps, which escaped south.

That night, Hood, in Atlanta, finding all the railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, seven locomotives, eighty cars and evacuated Atlanta, which on the 2d of September was occupied by the 20th corps, left for that purpose—we following the retreating rebels to near Lovejoy's station, 30 miles south of Atlanta; but finding him strongly entrenched, I concluded that I would not make an assault, as already we had gained the great object of the campaign, viz: Atlanta.

The army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and we are now camped south of the city. We have, as the result of this quick and, as I think, well executed movement, 27 guns and over 3000 prisoners. We have buried over 400 rebel dead and left as many wounded that cannot be removed.

The rebels lost, besides their important city, at least 500 dead, 2,500 wounded and 3 000 prisoners. The aggregate loss will not foot up to 1,500 on our side.

Nashville, 8.

The latest intelligence from Rosseau is that he is after Wheeler, who is trying to get across the Tennessee. We have captured many prisoners.

The railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga will be in running order to-morrow.

New York, 9.

The Herald's Harper's Ferry correspondent, 8th, says, the military situation is unchanged. The rebels have retreated up the valley, and yesterday were west of Opequan river, followed closely by our cavalry. Early had his headquarters at Berryville the day before yesterday. A batch of official dispatches, printed orders, etc., relating to the rebel army, were found in the house he had occupied as headquarters. The 3d division of the cavalry under Gen. Wilson skirmished with the rebel rear guard all day yesterday. An officer from the front to-day reports all quiet there. Charlestown, midway between this point and Sheridan's army, is now garrisoned by our troops.

New York, 8.

McClellan has accepted nomination. He says:

"The existence of more than one government over the region which owned our flag, is incompatible with peace, power and the happiness of the people. The preservation of our Union was the sole and avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service. Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefit of our many victories on land and sea.

"The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity, is and must continue to be the indispensable condition of any settlement, so soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are really for peace. Upon these bases of Union we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by tradition of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country. To secure such peace and re-establish Union and a guarantee for future Constitutional rights to every State in the Union—is the one condition of peace. We ask no more.

"Let me add, what I doubt not was—although unexpressed—the sentiments of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once with a full guarantee of all its Constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army or navy, or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy, the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

"As to other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I can merely say, I should seek in the Constitution of the United States and laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limits of Executive power, and endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, re-establish supremacy in law, and by operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

"The condition of our finances, the depreciation of paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system, while the rights of citizens, the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over the President, the army and the people, are subjects of not less vital importance in peace than in war."

Baltimore, 10.

The American has the following dated 10 o'clock Thursday night: Gen. Kelly and Early retreated this forenoon towards Winchester. I am on their heels, and have whipped Vaughn's cavalry, also captured all his train that was not burned, and taken two battle flags; he had no artillery. I cut off Imboden.

(Signed,) AVERILL.

New York, 10.

There is a rumor on the street that Mobile has been captured, but this is not confirmed, officially.

Washington, 10.

Dispatches from Sherman to ten o'clock yesterday morning, say that his army is concentrated at Atlanta. The troops are in position and well. He says Wilson and Steadman are stirring wheeler up pretty well and hopes that they will make an end of him as Gillon did of Morgan. The weather is beautiful; all things are bright.

No recent intelligence from Mobile. No movements reported in the Shenandoah valley or of the army of the Potomac. Recruiting is progressing vigorously in most of the States.

(Signed,) STANTON.