

GRAT.

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

THE SECOND CORPS.

Mr. Finley Anderson's Despatch.
New Market, North Side of James River,
August 17, 1864.

THE ONLY THING OF GENERAL INTEREST that has transpired in Hancock's front to-day has been the burial of the dead under flag of color. The dead between the first line of the line, which was captured by the enemy, and which we hold, and the second line, which our troops held, until to-day, when General Hancock sent a note, under flag of truce, addressed to the commanding officer of the rebel force in front, suggesting that a truce should be arranged under which the killed of both sides should be buried. Major Mitchell, senior aide-de-camp to General Hancock, was the bearer of the flag. He was met by Captain Spain, of the rebel General Grant's staff, and after one or two preliminary interviews, they agreed to bury the dead under flag of truce. The burial of the dead was completed by four till six o'clock this afternoon. And so the dead were buried.

Each party buried its own dead. Our numbered about thirty. The enemy's loss was greater than ours at this time. The consequence of the burial of the dead was that the rebels were moved from the field. The rebels were moved from the field. The rebels were moved from the field.

General Sherman's headquarters. We examined the remains of General Chamberlain and returned to the front. The body of General Chamberlain was found in the front. The body of General Chamberlain was found in the front.

Colonel Chamberlain, who was killed to-day, was the first of the First Maine heavy artillery, was killed to-day on the skirmish line. Matters in this immediate vicinity remain in statu quo.

THE FIFTH CORPS.

Mr. L. A. Hendricks's Despatch.
Richmond, August 17-18 A. M.

There have been such frequent occurrences during the present campaign, that descriptions of them have become a trite tale. At two A. M. began, and for two hours continued, one of the severest cannon duels we have had. In point of severity it nearly approached that following the mine explosion. The enemy was the attacking party, and very soon the cannonading was quite general along our line. Taking into account the hour, the moon shining brightly, and the fact that the attacking party was the enemy, the cannonading was quite general along our line.

Commanding General Butler. This is the first absence since entering on this campaign, although wounded twice in battle and having a good portion of the time been unfit for active duty.

THE TENTH CORPS.

Mr. Wm. H. Merriam's Despatches.
August 17-18 P. M.

The story of to-day's operations, though short, is interesting. The work upon General Butler's canal was permitted to progress without serious annoyance from the enemy until about four o'clock this afternoon, when they opened a heavy fire on the canal. The canal construction, as well as Major Ludlow's position, taken last night at Cox's ferry. The firing was principally from one of the rebel ranks that dropped down to the bend in the James immediately beyond Dutch, or Butler's gap, towards Richmond, and from the reconstructed Howitz battery, which, it will be remembered, was placed on the 13th instant, and was the cause of the heavy character of the cannonading, were very few. In view of the fact that they were by no means numerous. We replied forcibly from Cox's Nest and the Howitzers. Distributed military operations in the field.

Shortly after five o'clock the Commanding General of the department, accompanied by a portion of his staff, arrived at the scene of Major Ludlow's operations, where Major General Barnard, Chief Engineer of the United States Army, and Col. Conant, both of the 1st Division of the Army, were already present. The office at Cox's Nest was a prolonged consultation, at which Major Ludlow was present, and which resulted in a decision according to the command of Cox's ferry.

The arrangement of Cox's ferry took place this evening. Major Ludlow quietly took place this evening. Major Ludlow quietly took place this evening. Major Ludlow quietly took place this evening.

At five o'clock this morning the rebel made a furious attack upon our lines, or rather that portion of them consisting of Cox's Nest, and the Howitzers. The fighting was very heavy, and lasted two hours, when the rebels fell back without attempting an assault upon our works. Our loss was small.

RECONNOISSANCE TO FAIR OAKS.
The mail steamer which arrived today reports there was a rumor at City Point, when she left yesterday, that a strong reconnoissance sent by General Hancock, had reached Fair Oaks.

THE INDIAN WAR IN THE NORTHWEST.
Hundred of Families by Savages—Settlers Fleeing for Protection—Preparations for Defense, &c.

A regiment of one hundred days cavalry, authorized by the War Department three days ago to fight the Indians, is already more than half killed, and it is expected that it will be killed in less than ten days. It is to operate along the Platte valley and to protect the mail and wagon trains. In this they are to have the cooperation of troops from the West. It is hoped that the route will soon be re-established and the Indians severely chastised.

At present all the trains and mail coaches are stopped. Friendly Indians report that extensive combinations exist among the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes, the Kiowas, the Sioux, the Comanches, the Utes and the Shoshones, and that they intend to wage a war of extermination against the whites.

Marital law is being enforced here, and all places of business have been closed until further orders. The Indians are reported to be about ready to start out, and a few days will demonstrate the truth or falsity of the many wild and alarming rumors floating about.

Trailing parties of all kinds are very high and rapidly advancing. Unless communication with the States is speedily resumed there will be much suffering, if not actual starvation.

The Indians murdered several families and burned a number of houses on Cherry creek, twenty-five miles from here, last night.

General A. H. Terry's division of the Tenth corps took an awful slaughter to the recent battle, winning the title of "the rebel slaughtering division." It was a grand old day for the gallant Tenth army corps, bearing witness, as it did, to the ancient prestige of this body of American soldiers.

AFFAIRS AT DUTCH GAP.
Mr. W. H. Merriam's Despatches.
At City Gap, August 16, 1864.

Major Ludlow's CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT. Shortly before noon to-day (the 16th) General Hancock had issued his orders to Major B. C. Ludlow, commanding the United States forces operating at Dutch Gap. An additional order was issued by General Hancock, who commanded the trenches at Deep Bottom, under General Foster's absence at the front with the Tenth corps, directing a force under each of these officers to march so as to form a junction at the head of Three Mile creek and the Kingsland road, a point near Richmond that Four Mile creek. The commanding officers were further directed to drive before them, and capture, if possible, such force of the enemy as they might find, as well as to take and hold any works of the enemy that might fall in their way. The main object of the movement was to capture, if possible, a force of the enemy which was threatening and annoying the forces engaged in cutting the canal at Dutch Gap. An additional order was issued by General Hancock, who commanded the trenches at Deep Bottom, under General Foster's absence at the front with the Tenth corps, directing a force under each of these officers to march so as to form a junction at the head of Three Mile creek and the Kingsland road, a point near Richmond that Four Mile creek. The commanding officers were further directed to drive before them, and capture, if possible, such force of the enemy as they might find, as well as to take and hold any works of the enemy that might fall in their way. The main object of the movement was to capture, if possible, a force of the enemy which was threatening and annoying the forces engaged in cutting the canal at Dutch Gap.

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SHERIDAN.

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.

Captain Winslow's Detailed Report of the Action.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP KEARSARGE,
ENGLAND (HARPER), July 30, 1864.

On the morning of the 19th ult., the day being fine, with a heavy breeze, we were en route from the westward, with little sail, the position of the Kearsarge at ten o'clock was near the buoy which marks the entrance to the eastern entrance, which bore to the southward and westward. At twenty minutes after ten o'clock the Alabama was descried coming out of the western entrance, accompanied by the Commodore (Iron-clad). I had, in an interview with the Admiral of Chebourg, assured him that, in the event of an action occurring with the Alabama, the position of the ships should be so far apart that no questions could be advanced about the line of jurisdiction. Accordingly, to perfect this object, and with the double purpose of drawing the Alabama so far off shore that, if disabled, she could not return, I directed the ship's head seaward and cleared for action, with the battery pointed at starboard. Firing began at a point about a mile from the shore. The Alabama's Kearsarge was turned short round, and the ship steered directly for the Alabama, my purpose being to run her down, or, if circumstances did not warrant it, to close in with her.

Hardly had the Kearsarge done round before the Alabama opened fire, and again and again she made a broadside at us. On approaching her at long range of about a mile, she opened her full broadside, the shot coming within our rigging and going over and alongside of us.

Immediately ordered more speed, but in two minutes the Alabama was again within about a mile of us. The Commodore (Iron-clad) was also within about a mile of us, and following us with a third, without damaging us.

We had arrived within about a mile of the Alabama, and I was apprehensive that another broadside nearly taking us—was would prove disastrous. Accordingly I ordered the Kearsarge to turn, and opened on the Alabama. The position of the vessels was now broadside to broadside, but it was now apparent that Capt. Sumner did not seek close action. I became then fearful lest our firing might not return, and I gave the order to turn to starboard, and to keep full speed on, and with a port beam to run under the stern of the Alabama and keep her on our starboard bow, and to keep her on our starboard bow, and to keep her on our starboard bow.

He adopted this mode as a preventive, and as a consequence the Alabama was forced to keep her head on a circular track during the engagement.

The effect of this measure was such that at the last of the action, when the Alabama was again within about a mile of us, she was nearly broadside to us, and the Kearsarge was nearly broadside to her. The Alabama's Kearsarge was turned short round, and the ship steered directly for the Alabama, my purpose being to run her down, or, if circumstances did not warrant it, to close in with her.

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We had arrived within about a mile of the Alabama, and I was apprehensive that another broadside nearly taking us—was would prove disastrous. Accordingly I ordered the Kearsarge to turn, and opened on the Alabama. The position of the vessels was now broadside to broadside, but it was now apparent that Capt. Sumner did not seek close action. I became then fearful lest our firing might not return, and I gave the order to turn to starboard, and to keep full speed on, and with a port beam to run under the stern of the Alabama and keep her on our starboard bow, and to keep her on our starboard bow.

He adopted this mode as a preventive, and as a consequence the Alabama was forced to keep her head on a circular track during the engagement.

The effect of this measure was such that at the last of the action, when the Alabama was again within about a mile of us, she was nearly broadside to us, and the Kearsarge was nearly broadside to her. The Alabama's Kearsarge was turned short round, and the ship steered directly for the Alabama, my purpose being to run her down, or, if circumstances did not warrant it, to close in with her.

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