

FORTS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

As the forts in Charleston harbor have attracted a large share of public attention ever since the commencement of the secession movement and have with the exception of Sumter, become the property of the Southern Confederacy, the following brief notices of them will be read with interest:

Fort Sumter is 3 3-8 miles from Charleston, 1 1-8 mile from Fort Moultrie, 3-4 of a mile to the nearest land, 1 3-8 mile to Fort Johnson, and 2 5-8 miles to Castle Pinckney. The last named fort is 1 mile from Charleston, and Fort Johnson is 2 1-4 miles from that town. Cumming's Point, on which there is a village, and where the people of Charleston have placed a small masked battery, supposed to be of two guns, a 12-pounder and a 32-pounder, whence came the shots that compelled the Star of the West to retire, seems to be situated nearly 2 miles from Fort Moultrie, and about 1 1-2 miles from Fort Sumter.

FORT SUMTER.

Fort Sumter is built upon an artificial island at the gate of the harbor, three and a half miles southeast of Charleston. It has been for ten years in course of construction; and only recently was so nearly completed as to admit the introduction of its armament. The fort rests upon a deposit of granite rocks, brought from New Hampshire, and placed there at great expense for the purpose, no point on the mainland adjoining on the South being sufficiently near or firm for the erection of a defense so necessary to aid Fort Moultrie in securing the approaches to the city. The cost of the work has been over \$500,000.

The fortress is in the form of a demi-octagon, the truncated side being at the south, and the exterior faces presented towards all points of the main ship channel, and overlooking Charleston and Fort Moultrie. The walls are of solid brick masonry, 10 feet in thickness, and in height 60 feet from the water-line to the parapet. They are pierced for three tiers of guns, numbering in all 140 pieces, of all sizes. The upper tier, which is designed for mortars and 24 pounders, is unsheltered, but at such a height as to be beyond the reach of danger from the balls of a naval attack. The others are beneath bomb-proof casemates, the lowest tier consisting of heavy Paixhans, carrying 42 pound shot, and the intermediate of 10-inch Columbiads.

It is stated in the Charleston papers that of 75 heavy guns in the fort, only eleven of the Paixhans are fully mounted, nine of them are directed towards Moultrie, and one toward Castle Pinckney. None of the Columbiads are in position. Four of the 24-pounders on the summit of the walls are mounted upon pivots so as to sweep the horizon. They are at present on the side adjacent to Morris' Island. In addition to these weightier preparations for defense, the walls are pierced everywhere for muskets, of which there are endless numbers ready and loaded.

The magazine is enormously stocked with grape, canister and shell. It contains 700 barrels of gun-powder. In his removal from Moultrie, Major Anderson carried with him all his stores and small arms. Sumter, at that time, was considered amply provisioned for a siege of six months. Water is furnished by four large cisterns; the only articles of which there appears to be a deficiency are men and fuel.

With regard to the offensive abilities of the fort, its guns will sweep every point of the compass. Their range averages three miles; of course, commanding absolutely every approach to Charleston, and rendering the feeble defenses of Fort Moultrie, or of any fortified places upon the mainland, wholly untenable. In a defensive point of view, the place is regarded as impregnable. From the mainland, the nearest point of attack is 900 yards distant, but on ground so low as to be entirely at the mercy of the guns of the fortress; and besides there is no artillery in the possession of South Carolina which, even if undisturbed, could make anything like a breach in its massive walls. The garrison consisted of 64 rank and file, 15 musicians and 270 laborers. Previous to this arrival it was reported that the utmost vigilance was maintained by all parties, sharing as they did to a man the determination to perish in defense of the place. The laborers were busily engaged in mounting the guns, so that each day was adding to the number in position for effective service.

FORT MOULTRIE.

Fort Moultrie, so named from the gallant defender of the city against the fleet of Sir Peter Parker, in earlier revolutionary times, is four miles distant from Charleston. It is nominally upon Sullivan's Island, but is actually separated from the land by a stretch of shallow water, which, at low tide, reveals the muddy bottom. Neglected through the long period of peace, the sand had drifted up against the south wall, so as to render the parapet easily accessible; and but for the recent labors directed by Major Anderson and Capt. Foster, it would have been quite feasible for a party of militia 200 strong to have stormed and carried the place against its temnant of a garrison. The greatest length of the fort from east to west is 300 feet; its breadth 240 feet. The configuration is generally rectangular; but at each corner it is strengthened with strong bastionettes; and the sides have salient and re-entering angles. It is well fitted, therefore, at any point to withstand assault or siege. The wall is composed of parallel crections of brick, fifteen

feet apart, capped with stone, the interval being filled with earth. From the bottom of the ditch to the coping, the wall is twenty feet in height. The ditch is about fifteen feet deep and as many wide. Among the works in progress at the time when Major Anderson found it necessary to abandon the post, was a heavy planking, destined to project over the edge of the wall as a defense against a scaling party; a deeper and more perfect evacuation of the fosse; and a completion of one of the small bastions. The glacis and counter-scarp, designed to reach attacking parties, otherwise sheltered from fire by the walls, had been finished, new embrasures, with the same purpose, had been cut in the walls; and also in the citadel, where every arrangement had been made, in case of a successful attack upon the fort, for the garrison to shut itself up and explode the mines which were laid under the remainder of the fortification. The armament, after the departure of the troops, was found by the Charlestonians to consist of 8 or 10 Columbiads, the largest artillery used in the army, with a sufficient number of other heavy guns for the defense of the place, all, however dismantled and spiked.

CASTLE PINCKNEY.

Castle Pinckney has always been regarded by military authorities as an exemplification of all that is bad in engineering. It is, as already stated, situated relatively to Charleston as Castle William is to New York. Shute's Folly Island, on which it stands, has the disadvantage, however, of being a mere marsh, rather than a beautiful elevation like Governor's Island.

The fort is a half-moon, as the technical phrase is, the crescent being presented toward Fort Sumter. The lower batteries are pronounced worthless; the only available point for defensive operations is the exposed rampart where there are ten 24-pounders mounted. In a lower tier are some 15 smaller pieces, some of them said to be casemated. The place is well supplied with munitions and provisions. Previous to recent events, there had been no garrison in the place, charge being left to a brace of watchmen. The day following the removal of Major Anderson to Fort Sumter, Castle Pinckney was occupied by a body of militia 200 strong, commanded by Col. Pettigrew and Major Capers, who were doing garrison duty. It may be added that Castle Pinckney is quite beyond the reach of Major Anderson's guns, and that in case it should become necessary to land national troops at Charleston, its capture, which would be an indispensable preliminary, would give serious trouble. Perhaps, however, a broadside from one of the new frigates of weighty armament might suffice for the business.

THE BATTERY ON MORRIS ISLAND.

As stated above, there is a small masked battery at Cumming's Point, Morris Island. The battery is, apparently, simply an earth-work constructed among sand-hills. The port-holes of Fort Sumter overlooking Morris Island were closed when the Star of the West attempted to enter the harbor, and it is possible that the guns on that side of the fortress have not been mounted.

FORT JOHNSON.

This fort seems to be of little importance, and probably it is not mounted with guns. It is seldom alluded to in any description of the defense of the harbor.

The Los Vegas Silver Mines.

The mines of silver recently discovered on the Los Vegas, directly on, or not far from the road hence to San Bernardino, are attracting considerable attention. They are said to be as rich as those in Western Utah, and are supposed to extend from the Colorado in a north-westerly direction to the Washoe range.

Several companies have been organized at Marysville and other places in California, and gone thither to make fortunes in the mines. A town has been laid out some thirty miles west of the Colorado river and about the same distance from Los Vegas, called Potosi, where the Colorado Mining Company are engaged in the erection of a smelting furnace for the reduction of the argentiferous galena of which their mine is composed. The claims of this Company are situated about a mile from town, in a steep mountain side, and the lead is said to be of vast size and undoubted richness. Besides this, there are new discoveries being made, almost daily, demonstrating the existence, in the vicinity, of great mineral wealth.

Mr. Lane, who has a trading post on the Mohave, reports that there are about one hundred miners at the Los Vegas. Two trains from Mono Lake passed his place recently loaded with provisions. Flour cost them \$8 per cwt., and bacon 40 cents per pound in California, to which, when the expense of hauling was added, would make those articles quite dear at the mines.

—Unable to bear the loss of \$7,000, Augustus Austin, a German blacksmith at Dunleith, Iowa, went round recently and paid all his debts, and, on his return home, blew out his brains.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW THINGS PROGRESS AT OGDEN.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

SIR—It has been some time since you have had any communication from this part of the country. Nothing of very great interest to the public has transpired here of late, that is, nothing very spicy. This may be attributed in some measure to the absence of "civilization." The news from this place generally is like some of our wearing apparel—"home-made."

The winter in this section has been spent generally very agreeably and profitably. A number of the young men of this city have spent their evenings in the pursuit of knowledge—than which, they now feel, there can be no nobler employment. They have been exercising their talents in speaking, and composing on various subjects.

Of course the chief topic of the day—in connection with the predictions of ancient and modern Prophets—is the condition of our "unhappy nation." However, as we have been anticipating that such events would transpire, we, of course, are not taken by surprise when we see them come to pass.

During the winter, a good saw-mill has been erected by Bishop West, in Ogden canyon. It is now running and doing good business. We have also now a good bridge over the Weber, nearly completed, which will be a great saving of both time and expense to the traveling community. Many other improvements are in contemplation for the coming season.

The snow having disappeared, the farmers have commenced to put in their wheat crops, the ground in many places having been in good condition and the weather very warm and pleasant. But the last few days have been quite stormy. The equinoctial gales have been accompanied with hail, snow and rain.

As regards mercantile affairs, they seem to progress about as usual, here. The merchant sells his goods for "all he can get," and the people buy them as cheap as they can.

All is peace and quietness with us, but that is nothing new; and most of the people seem inclined to mind their own business.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH HALL.

OGDEN CITY, March 22d 1861.

TABERNACLE.

On Sunday morning, March 24, Elder George B. Wallace preached upon the necessity of obedience to the mandates of heaven, and the voice of the living oracles. He reasoned upon faith, union and love, and the duties of Saints.

In the afternoon Bishop Callister addressed the Saints for a short time, after which, on leave being given, several spoke on matters of faith and experience.

WINTRY.—On Thursday last the storm that the weather-wise had for some days been predicting, commenced, and continued with but little interruption till Monday evening, during which time considerable rain and snow descended in this valley, and large quantities of the latter on the mountains. Sunday and Monday were decidedly stormy and uncomfortable days, and on Monday night the weather was very cold and wintry.

—The sale of the effects of R. E. Church, the absconding Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, produced \$20,000; his estate will not pay more than 5 cents on the dollar. Among other victims of his swindling, was the church, of which he was a member and the treasurer.

—The reported colored population of Boston is 2,048, divided into 615 families. The colored population of New York city is about 10,000.

Married:

At West Jordan, Jan. 27, 1861, by Bishop A. Gardner, Mr. FRED. A. COOPER and Miss HANNAH TURNER, both from Yorkshire, England.

[Mill. Star please copy.]

Died:

In this city, MARTHA S. H. HAVEN, wife of Jesse Haven, on the 22d inst., aged 41 years, 4 months and 1 day.

Though earth has the casket in keeping,
The lovely gem did not die;
Though 't' mortal part is now sleeping,
She moves 'neath a fairer sky.

She lives in the heart of friendship—
She lives in the bosom of love—
She lives in the breast of memory—
She lives in the courts above.

E. R. S.

In Enoch city, Weber valley, March 10, WILLIAM HENRY, son of Henry and Emma Seamons, aged 4 days and 4 hours.

In Ogden city, on the 19th inst., of rapid consumption, NELSON HERRICK, aged 31 years, 11 months and 13 days.

On the 19th inst., in this city, of disease of the liver and lungs, HANNAH, wife of James Hendricks, in the 64th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. STENHOUSE respectfully informs the Ladies that she has a fine assortment of Ladies' SPRING BONNETS, Boys' and Girls' HATS, and SUMMER BAREGE BONNETS.

First House west of Tabernacle.

ESTRAY.

A Large Black and White COW, has a short tail, and is branded on the right hip indistinctly. The owner can have the cow by proving his claim and paying expenses. Apply to John Gray, 17th Ward. 4-3

ESTRAY.

I Have in my possession, at my farm, near City Bountiful, Davis county, one three-year old HEIFER, with a calf, white, with red neck, small red spots on her sides; a brand on her right hip not legible. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. 4-1 JAMES KIPPEN.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to the public that Mrs. A. B. Leonard (my wife) is no longer authorized to act as my agent, either to contract in my name or for my use, or to collect or settle notes, book accounts or any other business transaction in my name or for my use, from this day forward. B. LEONARD. 4-3t G. S. L. City, U. T., March 18, 1861.

\$20 REWARD!!

A chestnut sorrel HORSE, white spotted, one white spot running from the left shoulder up across the centre of the neck, branded F. B. on the left hip, was stolen or strayed from the range of Cedar Fort.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring the horse to the owner, CHARLES J. FRIEDRICH, in Fairfield, opposite Fort Crittenden, Cedar County, U. T.

NOTICE TO HERDBOYS AND OTHERS.

STRAYED, on the night of the 13th of March, from the 7th Ward, G. S. L. City, a span of roan Ponies, one had the night-halter on; branded I on left hip rather dimly; the other had a rope round the neck; branded T on left hip. Any one delivering the said Ponies to me will receive \$5 reward. 4-1t FRED. ANDREWS, Blacksmith, 7th Ward.

VALLEY TAN.

MRS. C. R. SAYAGE respectfully announces that she is prepared to make, clean and alter all kinds of LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDRENS' CLOTHING.

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,

In the latest style, at moderate prices. N. B.—An assortment of BRAIDS constantly on hand. House on Emigration street, three houses east of the State road, north side. 4-1t

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that BOOT and SHOE MAKING is carried on in all its branches by the undersigned.

All kinds of grain and produce taken in exchange at Tithing office prices, 20 per cent. discount for cash or stock.

\$4 paid for good beef Hides, and a liberal price for kip, calf, dog and sheep skins. Bark, oil and grease wanted. JOHN G. WHEELER. Pleasant Grove City, Utah co.—4-1

RE-OPENED,

WM. JENNINGS'

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

Where will be found Gent's and Youth's CALF and STOGA BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies' and Misses' BOOTEES, SHOES and SLIPPERS, in every style; also Children's stout and fine BOOTS and SHOES.

Only competent workmen are employed and the greatest care and attention given to orders.

A Large and Choice Stock of well-finished UPPER, SOLE, SKIRTING, and HARNESSE LEATHER FOR SALE.

I also wish to call attention to my full and well-assorted stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,

Snited to the wants of the people; consisting in part of PRINTS, DOMESTICS, COTTON YARN, etc., NAILS, BUTTS and SCREWS, SCYTHES, SNATHS and CRADLES, GLASS, etc., etc., all of which I purpose to close out at low figures.

500 to 1000 good BEEF HIDES; Wheat, Corn, Barley, Oats, Flour, Cattle, Butter and Eggs will be taken in exchange. G. S. L. CITY, March 27, 1861. 4-3

PANTECHNICON!

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

THE Undersigned is now opening a splendid stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which for beauty and durability have never been surpassed in the Territory.

The Stock consists in part of

1000 PIECES OF PRINTS,

of the best brands and warranted Fast Colors.

A large lot of Imperial French Prints, by celebrated manufacturers; Gingham, De Laines, Challis, Dress Robes, Sheetings, Denims, Checks, Cottonades, Kipkas, Sattinets, Tweeds, and West of England.

BROAD CLOTHS.

Crimoline; and a great variety of Fancy Trimmings for the Ladies.

A hundred dozen of MEN and BOY'S HATS, in every shape and style from the shining gossamer "Steve Pipe" to the Kosuth wide-a-wake.

An endless variety of Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' BOOTS AND SHOES,

at prices lower than has ever been sold in this city.

My stock of Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES

is full and complete.

TIN AND COOPERWARE of every description. Stationery and School Books in great variety. A large lot of Paluts and Oils; Dye Stuffs, etc. Hoop Iron of various sizes.

Siaple drugs and Patent Medicines, including the famous Graffenburg remedies, and a carefully selected stock of herbs for the Thomsonian regime. Oils, Essences and Perfumeries.

Fruits of all Kinds.

Wanted immediately—5,000 lbs of New Grass BUTTER; also Wheat, Barley, Corn and Oats; Flour, Corn Meal, Potatoes, Bran and Shorts.

A few yoke of good Work Cattle, for which the highest market price will be given.

Half cash and half merchandise paid for drafts on the Eastern States or Europe. Good negotiable paper taken at par. Notes on any bank still solvent will be received.

To every customer of five dollars and upwards, I will discount 10 per cent. for cash. I respectfully solicit a call. No trouble to show goods. Remember the PANTECHNICON, under the Town Clock. G. CLEMENTS. Mar. 27th, 1861.—4-3