



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday,.....March 15, 1865.

HOME TELEGRAPH.

In this age of rapidly occurring important events, the inspiration that directed harnessing lightning as a swift messenger of thought, and which continued its teachings to the present facility in the transmission of messages, conferred a wonderful blessing upon mankind—a blessing whose present and future benefits are incalculable. And, fortunately, this great improvement was not permitted to remain inoperative. Men of enterprise and means were induced to invest the comparatively small amount requisite to speed the obedient element upon its new mission, until already its wire pathways are a network over many portions of our own and other countries, and Europe and America are hastening to communicate telegraphically both by way of Behring's Straits and the Atlantic cable. It is confidently expected that the Atlantic cable will be successfully laid by the Great Eastern next summer, which, in communicating information, will nearly dispense with time and space between the eastern coast of Asia and the western of America, scattering simultaneous intelligence at all connections over Asia, Europe and our own continent.

For our juxtaposition with the States and, when the Atlantic or Behring's Straits cable is laid, with a great majority of the important cities of the world, there is as yet but one wire stretched in Utah, which, of necessity, instantaneously benefits only the dwellers adjacent to its line. That single wire has proven highly advantageous, and most commendably has it been kept in working order across the dreary wastes it traverses; but, preparatory to their being joined by railroad bands, facts demonstrate the policy, if not necessity, of constant telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, for which reason, as well as for our benefit, we are pleased to learn that eastern capitalists are preparing to put up two or more additional overland wires.

While the telegraphic network has been so rapidly and beneficially developing in so many localities, the query may arise why there is but one wire in Utah, and that one stretched across instead of through its main chain of settlements. That wire was put up by outside companies to connect the Atlantic States with California by the then most direct traveled route, and in so doing it was not to their immediate interest to consider any of our settlements except this city. In the mean time surplus capital, for other than more familiar and pressing branches of pursuit, has continued scarce in the hands of our citizens, and our legislators, we think wisely, have been cautious about inviting foreign capital through special legislation, which so often proves oppressive upon the people.

But now the time seems opportune for increasing telegraphic facilities within our borders. For some time past many of the influential citizens in the large settlements north and south of this city have expressed a strong anxiety that so desirable a work be undertaken at the earliest practicable date, and have proffered their means and influence for its accomplishment; and of

late the number of those anxious to aid in an undertaking so interesting and beneficial has largely increased. The recent efforts to shorten our land carriage by opening the Colorado route, the new channel of traffic with the Territories lying north of us and a strong desire in all our settlements for the speediest communication with this City and the world at large combine to urge the construction, this season if possible, of a telegraphic line from Logan, Cache County, to St. George, Washington County, connecting the principal settlements on the route between those points, and with a line diverging up the Spanish Fork to the settlements in Sanpete County.

The average cost of this line per mile is estimated at about \$200 in coin. Labor alone can furnish and put up the poles, but it will require money to procure the wire and insulators. That the extent of interest in this matter may be known and the ability for carrying it out, all the Bishops on the lines designated, and such others as may wish to join, are requested to learn the feelings of the brethren in their several wards, and hold meetings, and if favorable, forward their reports, as speedily as possible, to Pres. Brigham Young's Office, of how many poles each ward will put up and how much money it will furnish, that, if the reports cover a sufficient amount, steps may forthwith be taken here to put the work in motion and forward orders for importing the wire, &c., that the whole or a goodly part of the line may be put in operation this season.

The two hundred dollars estimate does not include offices, instruments and operators, as they can be provided as the wants of each settlement may require.

The matter is now submitted to those who have so often expressed strong desires in its favor, and to all who wish to assist in an enterprise so desirable, with the expectation that the reports will be prompt and favorable. If the reports are favorable, then instructions will be given in regard to forming companies, shares, payments, prosecution of the work, the expense of the wire, insulators, and other necessary details.

HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—In the forenoon of Sunday, Elder Francis A. Hammond addressed the congregation, giving an account of his late mission to the Sandwich Islands.

AFTERNOON:

Elder George Q. Cannon spoke upon the beauties and advantages of the gospel to all who obey it, showing that therein was revealed the object of our existence, and also the reasons for our trials and sufferings in this probation.

Elder Wilford Woodruff followed upon the same subject, bearing testimony to the principles advanced by Elder Cannon.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday the foundation of the north wall of William Millard's house in the 20th Ward gave way, which caused the floor of the east room to fall in. This upset the stove, scattering the hot ashes among some fire works in the cellar, which set fire to some articles of clothing in the room, an explosion of the powder followed, blowing up the flooring. Every thing in the house was immediately in flames, and was consumed in a few minutes, leaving Mr. Millard's and three other families entirely destitute of every thing excepting the clothing they had on. A little girl of five years, who was sick in bed, was burnt to death.

We understand that a subscription is being got up to assist the families thus rendered destitute, which we trust will meet with that public favor which the distressing circumstances of the parties merit.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About one o'clock on Monday, brother Robert Daft accidentally shot himself while passing a small four barreled pistol over the counter to a customer; the ball entered the right breast and caused his death in five minutes after the accident.

An inquest was held by Coroner Clinton, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

BEAVER.—Friend H writes that the greatest depth of snow at any time in Beaver the past winter has not exceeded six inches, though it has fallen much deeper all around them, except on the west. A number of cattle had already died through their owners' having neglected to

provide forage and shelter. That mode of raising stock may prove to be humane and profitable north of the south Rim of the Basin, but the experience of sixteen years is sadly against it.

Messrs. Barton, White & Farnsworth's new flouring mill is giving from 5 to 10 pounds more flour to the bushel than has been customary in Beaver, and has stirred up the old mill to quite an increase in its turnout, proving, though nothing new, that in trade competition often treats the customer fairer than does conscience.

Br. Ebenezer Gillis has become insane through too close application to hard work and study, but was improving at date of letter.

Prof. Schofield Holgate's Orchestral Band, aided by the Dramatic Association, had given a few entertainments—musical and theatrical—to raise funds for purchasing instruments, in which, we are pleased to state, they were successful, as also in giving very satisfactory performances.

Br. H, please write again.

PROBATE COURT.—The grand jury having found a bill of indictment against George Heath, Louis Danzeisen and George Green, for burglary and larceny, they were brought into Court for arraignment on Wednesday. They each stated that they had not employed counsel, but asked the Court to assign them a legal adviser. The gentleman for whom they expressed a preference was sent for, and by his advice Heath and Danzeisen plead guilty to the first two counts of the indictment, whereupon the prosecutor entered a *nolle prosequi* on the third count. Green plead "not guilty," and his trial was set for Thursday, at 10 a. m.

The Court met, pursuant to adjournment on Thursday, and proceeded to the trial of Green. The following jury was empanelled to try the case:

Levi Richards, John Worley, Robert Burns, Joseph Taylor, Theodore J. Calkins, Thomas Jenkins, Henry J. Faust, Daniel Carn, J. R. Clawson, M. F. Farnsworth, John Snyder, Jr., Wm. H. Streep.

Five witnesses testified against Green, viz: John Shea, Lucius A. Billings, John Armitage, Albert Dewey and Wm. Calder. The witnesses gave the particulars in relation to the robbery of the Commissariat of Subsistence Store, upon a certain Saturday evening in February, and also of the attempt to burglariously enter the same premises on the evening that Green and Heath were arrested. But very little that was favorable to the prisoner was elicited on the cross-examination. The attorneys reviewed the evidence, read the law, and briefly addressed the jury. After being properly instructed by the Court, the jury retired in charge of the bailiff, and in half an hour came into Court with a verdict of guilty, and assessed the punishment at five years in the Penitentiary at hard labor.

On Friday, His Honor Judge Smith, sentenced George Heath and Louis Danzeisen to six years at hard labor in the Penitentiary, and also pronounced sentence upon Green in accordance with the finding of the jury.

The grand jury having found a true bill of indictment against George Rosenbaum, Leopold Newman, Patrick Harlem and Charles Popper, a warrant issued against Popper, which was returned on Friday, the Sheriff having the prisoner before the Court. They were all arraigned and pleaded "Not Guilty." Popper gave security in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance for trial on the 25th inst.

The Court was in session on Saturday, hearing a divorce case, after disposing of which His Honor adjourned till the 27th inst., at 10 a. m.

ESCAPED.—Three convicts, viz: M. Kirtner, Solomon Dildine and Thomas Connor, escaped from the Penitentiary about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. Kirtner is the man who was convicted of felony in Box Elder County last fall, and was subsequently pardoned by His Excellency the Governor, on the recommendation of some prominent citizens of the county where he was found guilty.—He was arrested in this city within a month after his pardon, tried before the Probate Court and convicted of grand larceny.

Dildine is one of two who made their escape in January last, went north and stole two horses at Bountiful, but being followed by two of our city police, were overtaken in Box Elder county and brought back to their old lodgings in the Penitentiary.

Col. Rockwood is doing all in his power to recapture the escaped.

THEATRICAL.—The spring season at the Theatre commences to-night, and a very attractive bill is presented by the Management. The Avenger, or The Moor of Sicily, is a fine, stirring piece, and vastly superior to most melo-dramas in sentiment, language and plot. A strong vein of patriotism pervades the whole, which abounds with highly dramatic and exciting situations,—in fact, it might be termed a sensational drama, and is fully equal to Jessie Brown, which was so well received when presented here. The neat little protean ballet farce, Magic Toys, will give Miss Alexander ample scope to display some of her abilities and an opportunity to lead out in a new range of characters. It comprises several characteristic solo dances, and a grand ballet divertissement, in which twelve young ladies will assist the characters. On the whole it is a very strong bill and should draw. We notice the prices are reduced to something like the original figures; a good house may be expected to-night.

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On the 22d, the Swanee was ordered to Georgetown and all the marines we could collect were embodied into a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with a body of men, take the road to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it, while the vessels attacked the front. The infantry was to be under the command of Commander Stanley, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Williams.

On the 23d, the Swanee crossed the bar and joined the Mingo and Nipsic within, upon which the rebels abandoned the battery. The White and Mingo steamed up the bay and took possession. The marines were landed and the municipal authorities tendered their submission to the government of the Union. The battery mounted 15 guns.

Admiral Dahlgren has issued an order for the maintenance of the authority of the United States in Georgetown. He first says: Conformably to the laws of the United States, slavery no longer exists within the limits of the Union, and persons residing there who thus become freemen, will in future enjoy the fruits of their own labor.

The Department has received information of the capture of the blockade runner Deer, a prize to the Monadnock and others, in Charleston harbor, Feb. 18.

New York, 7.

The news from Chili is unimportant. The harvest had been plentiful, and very large exports of wheat and flour will be shipped to all parts of the world.

The asylum extended to Barreas, by Costa Rica, is still denounced by the Central American Press, and Guatemala and Nicaragua have issued decrees of non-intercourse with Costa Rica, on account of the latter's action.

Mr. Duenos has entered upon his first term as Constitutional President of San Salvador.

Honduras is again a prey to revolutionary convulsions, with an attempt to make Vice-President Xatruch, President. Martial law is proclaimed.

The coffee crop of Costa Rica is a good average; that of Salvador promised to be in advance of former years. The cotton crop of the latter is abundant.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 2d says an officer of Sherman's army was in Charleston, taking initiative steps to raise a regiment of white troops. A number of families who had removed beyond the city limits had returned.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 2d, contains a rebel account of Sherman's occupation of Columbia, from the Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Feb. 27, derived from a citizen of Columbia. It appears that the rebel troops in large numbers left on the 17th, in the direction of Charlotte. Governor Magrath left on the 18th, for the upper section of the State. Beauregard left the same day for Charlotte. Mayor Goodwin went the same day and surrendered the city to Sherman. The public stores were thrown open and everybody helped themselves. No stores were burnt. Sherman's army entered Columbia in the p.m. They soon commenced destroying the public property. The depot and arsenals were blown up and the buildings in the suburbs containing public stores, were fired. Late in the p.m. a pile of cotton in the street near the Congaree House, took fire from sparks and the flames spread to some wooden buildings, which were near, when a strong wind drove the flames down both sides of the street. The scene became terrific and loud explosions continually filled the air. The residences and ground were shaken as by an earthquake. Nothing of any account was saved. The distance burned on Main street was about a mile and a half. The fire also extended 5 to 10 blocks east of Main street, destroying everything. The entire business portion of the city is in ruins. Both hotels, the Guardian and Carolinian news offices, a number of churches, the Catholic Seminary, several other public buildings, all of the depots and the buildings at Charlotte Junction are burned. All the cars, engines and railroad which the rebels did not remove, are destroyed. Only three churches are left standing—the Catholic, Episcopalian and Presbyterian. The female college is uninjured and is now occupied by houseless women and children. The Old State House was blown up. The new State House was not touched, it containing the statue of Washington. Wade Hampton's house was saved by the Federal officers. Gen. Preston's house was also saved and given to the occupants of the Catholic Seminary, whose property was accidentally destroyed. The railroads about Columbia are all torn up and all the bridges leading to the place are destroyed. All the