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bad feature. After a debate the amendment was rejected.

Porto Rico advises by way of Madrid say that a party hostile to Spain are again agitating that country, and that some political agents from the United States have been arrested and expelled by the authorities.

The Austrian Minister of Police declared, at the sitting of the Finance Committee, that at the end of February all Poles confined in Austrian towns would be released and provided with 25 florins each for the expenses of their journey out of Austria.

In the House of Lords, Derby spoke on the American war. He said it could result only in separation, or the absolute subjugation of the South. The latter was so repugnant to every feeling of humanity, that every one would rejoice if steps could be taken to avert it. He regrets that neutrality had not been better received by the North, and asserted that the North was instigated by a spirit of retaliation in the steps she had taken towards Canada. The object of the North was undoubtedly aggressive, and he hoped that the government would take measures to secure a preponderance of force on the lakes.

Granville said there was still time for negotiation in these matters.

Russell said Derby had not done justice to the invitation given to the North.

Washington, 22.

The Navy Department has received the following:

U. S. flag ship Malvern, Cape Fear river, 19.

I have the honor to report the surrender or evacuation of Fort Anderson. Gen. Schofield advanced from Smithville with 8,000 men on the 17th. At the same time I attacked the works by placing the monitor Montauk close to the works, enfilading with the Pawtucket, Senator, Armadillo and Peyton, the wind not allowing more vessels to get under fire. The fort answered pretty briskly, but was quieted down by sunset.

On the 18th, at 8 o'clock, I moved up closer, the Montauk leading, followed by the Huron, McKean, Sassacus, Pon-tare, Norotingo, Tenfer, Manila, Pawtucket, Oceola, Shawmut, Seneca, Calypso and Little Ada, kept up a heavy fire through the day, till late in the afternoon. The enemies' batteries were silenced by 3 o'clock, though we kept up a fire until dark. We also fired through the night.

In the meantime, Schofield was working in the rear of the rebels, to cut them off. The latter did not wait for the army to surround them, but left in the night, taking four or five pieces of light artillery with them, and everything else of value. This morning some of our troops who were near by, went in and hoisted the flag on the ramparts, when the firing ceased from the monitors. There were ten heavy guns in Fort Anderson and a quantity of ammunition. We lost but three killed and five wounded.

(Signed) D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Washington, 22.

Speaking of the evacuation of Columbia, Richmond papers of the 20th say, it is said that some of our engraved treasury note paper fell into the hands of the Yankees, also a considerable quantity of medical stores. On Thursday, the day before the enemy occupied the city, ten trains were run from Columbia to Charlotte. It was supposed that the effects of the Treasury Department were brought off.

The ground around Petersburg is thoroughly thawed and almost impassable for cavalry and artillery, and exceedingly difficult for the movement of infantry.

The reading of the Queen's speech in parliament on the 6th, was followed by an interesting debate on American affairs, between the supporters of the ministry and the opposition, which showed a material change of opinion on the part of British statesmen regarding our war and the position of the United States Government. Russell admitted that we had just cause of complaint against England, both in regard to fitting out rebel privateers and tolerating raids from Canada. He thought it was not unnatural that our Government should take steps for increasing the naval force on the northern lakes. Other members expressed the same opinion.

New York, 22.

The *World's* special says Gov. Morgan, in reply to the solicitations from influential friends to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday peremptorily declined it.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says of Fort Anderson: It is a work of great extent, covering nearly as much ground

as Fort Fisher and is of immense strength. The front is like that work, being a series of large mounds or traverses, rising twenty-five to thirty feet above the waters of Cape Fear River, on which it fronts to the north east, and extending in alternating mounds, traverses, angles, embrazures and ditches, enclosing an area of about four square miles. Its importance is greatly enhanced when I state that it was connected with a system of river obstructions, torpedoes, etc, which it would be impossible to pass while held by the enemy, and it so commands the right of the enemy's strong line of works on the opposite peninsula side of Cape Fear river that the capture of this fort, which is the key to their position, necessitates the evacuation of these works.

New York, 22.

Richmond papers announce formidable movements by the Federal troops against Kingston, N. C., and also on the Va. and Tenn. railroad.

The *Examiner*, of the 20th, announces the arrival of 970 Union prisoners from Danville, for exchange.

The Whig shows that it was Wheeler, and not Kilpatrick, who was whipped at Aiken.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says, M. Chatteau, the renowned new French Minister, will soon leave for Washington. He is said to fully sympathize with the north in the struggle.

The ratification of the slavery amendment to the Federal Constitution was rejected by the Kentucky Senate, yesterday, by 9 majority.

Washington, 23.

Information from the army of the Potomac states that the army was in great glee over the capture of Charleston. A shotted salute was fired throughout the whole line, in honor of the event.

Philadelphia, 23.

The *Evening Telegraph* has the following: Washington, Feb. 23.—The Richmond papers of Tuesday say that Sherman is pushing rapidly north for Charlotte, Salisbury, Greenboro and Danville, thence to join Grant in the attack on Richmond, and unless Sherman is soon checked he cannot be stopped at all.

A telegram from Goldboro of the 19th says a Union force has set out from Newbern for Tarboro, to cut the railroad from Wilmington to Richmond, and another force was moving upon the south side of the Neuse River, to cut the railroad. A Yankee force is also reported as moving east from Tennessee, to join Sherman in his march north.

The rebel House of Representatives, on Monday, passed the bill to arm two hundred thousand niggers, and the same bill would pass the Senate in secret session on Tuesday.

Fort Anderson, 19.

To Grant: I have the honor to report the success of our operations against Fort Anderson and the adjacent works on both sides of Cape Fear river. Yesterday while the guns maintained a heavy fire upon Fort Anderson, I pressed the enemy on both sides of the river, and sent a force under Gen. Cox, about sixteen miles around a swamp, to turn the enemy's right. This force made its way along a narrow defile between two swamps and completely turned the enemy's position. As soon as this movement became known to the enemy, he abandoned the works and retreated towards Wilmington. We captured two guns and a considerable quantity of ammunition. We have about fifty prisoners. The loss in killed and wounded is small on either side. Our troops are still pursuing the enemy and the gunboats are moving up the river. Fort Anderson and its collateral works are very strong, and are almost inaccessible by swamps. A small force could have held them until supplies were exhausted. My information is, that the rebels have a line of defense behind Tom creek where they propose to make a stand; if so, it can only be a short one.

(Signed)

SCHOFIELD.

New York, 23.

At a meeting of the citizens to-day it was voted to suspend all business on the 4th of March next, to celebrate the recent victories in a manner commensurate with their grandeur, and that the business communities and people of the whole country, from Maine to San Francisco, be requested to unite in fitting demonstrations of joy on that day.

The *Herald's* Fort Anderson correspondent says: The fort was destitute of provisions, but a considerable quantity of ammunition was found in the magazines. Many instruments for the explosion of torpedoes were found, with wires leading out into the stream. All the small boats of the fleet were sent out today for torpedoes, of which immense numbers were found.

Advices from France show that the

reported cession of Sonora is without foundation. The relations between France and the United States are not likely to undergo any disturbance.

Washington, 24.

A dispatch is just received announcing that Wilmington is in possession of our troops.

(Signed)

STANTON.

Cincinnati, 24.

The Kentucky House of Representatives yesterday rejected the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution by 28 majority.

New York, 24.

According to the *Herald's* correspondent, the surprise of a detachment of Sheridan's cavalry by Mosby's guerrillas in Ashby's Gap on Sunday last, proves not to have been so disastrous to the former as at first supposed. Forty out of the ninety men at the time reported captured, eluded the rebels and have since succeeded in effecting their return to their regiments.

Fort Monroe, 24.

Our troops entered Wilmington on the morning of the 22d. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, Gen. Schofield directed Cox to follow its garrison towards Wilmington, while Terry followed Hoke on the east side of the river. The latter took up a new line four miles from Wilmington, but was so hotly pursued by Terry that he could send no troops to the west side. On that side the rebels made a stand behind Owen creek. Cox crossed his troops below them on flat-boats, and attacked them in the rear and routed them, taking two guns and 500 prisoners. On the 21st, Cox pushed to the Brumark river, opposite Wilmington, where the bridges were on fire. On his arrival the rebels began burning the cotton and rosin in the city, and left it that night. Our captures, including Fort Anderson, amount to about 700 prisoners and 30 guns. The citizens stated that the rebels burned 1,000 bales of cotton and 15,000 barrels of rosin. The Union feeling showed itself quite strong in the city. Terry followed Hoke northward.

(Signed)

C. B. COMSTOCK.

Lt. Col. and A. D. C.

New York, 25.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: On the night of the 6th, two boat's crews from the U. S. steamer Princess Royal and Bienville, under acting Ensign George H. French boarded, captured and run to the blockading fleet, from under the guns of the rebel forts in Galveston harbor, the blockade running schooners Pet and Annie Sophia, laden with about 250 bales of cotton each.

Cairo, 25.

The constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery, was ratified by the Legislature of Louisiana on the 17th.

Correspondence.

HON. GEO. A. SMITH AND COMPANY IN SANPETE COUNTY.

MANTI CITY, Sanpete Co., U.T.
February 18, 1865.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—It is with a considerable degree of sincere satisfaction that I communicate some few items of news that I am persuaded will be interesting to your readers.

The people of this county have been highly favored with a visit from several members of the Legislature, and other distinguished gentlemen from G. S. L. City, including Hon. Geo. A. Smith, Prest. Legislative Council, Hon's. Orson Hyde, F. D. Richards, John Van Cott, H. S. Eldredge, Capt. J. W. Young, and others, who were received by all classes with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome, evidencing that the leaders of the Saints live in the hearts of the people, and appeal to their intellects and not to their fear or ignorance, thereby showing the very great majority of an intelligent people willingly and joyfully obedient to an acknowledged head.

From leaving G. S. L. City to the termination of their tour through Sanpete county, they held some thirty-six mass meetings, the capacious meeting houses being filled on each occasion.

It would be in vain for me to attempt to enumerate the various items of business and subjects of interest propounded by the distinguished speakers, suffice it to say, that it appeared the general object of the meetings was to give exhortations and instructions social, moral and political, and I am confident the results will be creditable to their efforts, by producing the desired tendency to bind more closely the bonds of fraternity and create a strong determination to continue and increase in general improvement.

The "education of the masses" was treated as a subject of great importance in a moral, enlightened and political community, also in a commercial point of view, to protect the people from the workings of vicious, cunning and defrauding craft, and from the grasp of the unprincipled who, of late, seem to have increased in numbers and in their operations in various sections of the Territory.

It was very ably urged that ignorance is one of the most dangerous enemies to any commonwealth, and it was thought to be rather a questionable policy for honesty to venture to shake hands with the Devil.

Some good, sound advice was given, touching our Indian relations and policy, it still being deemed the best plan to treat them with kindness; though the citizens, particularly of Manti, have financially suffered much through bearing those responsibilities that should be borne by the general Government, it being estimated that Manti alone has expended at least (\$250,000) two hundred and fifty thousand dollars under this head, with but little prospect of the amount's being refunded by the Parent Government.

With sincere regards,

F. C. ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Feb. 8, 1865.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—The substance of the following items concerning the trip on the Virgin Adventurer I learned of br. Hamblin, after he returned. At the time of launching the boat opposite St. George the river was unusually low, on account of severe freezing in the mountains from which it springs. The water was only about 15 yards wide and from 6 to 8 inches deep, but the boat glided swiftly along on this current for about two miles, where the narrow canyon or gorge begins. At this place the water sinks away and leaves but about one half of its volume, which is still further lowered by the increased rapidity of current. This canyon is about 15 miles long, and presents a scenery of romantic grandeur. The sides are perpendicular and overhanging, in places closing in entirely and shutting out the rays of the sun. To the left is a high mountain, rising perpendicularly from the water's edge to an elevation that allows it to wear a crown of snow during the greater portion of the year, in the presence of the blazing rays of a southern sun. On this mountain is fine timber which, from its lofty position, is likely to remain unmeddled with until the valleys are exalted and the hills lowered. The acute angles of the current's course, together with the great bowlders and cliffs therein, the towering walls of dingy basalt on either side, the unbroken silence of this desert region, except the rushing of the water breaking over the rocks, combine to make this spot one of the cheeriest loveliness—the most inexpressible desolation.

About a mile above the mouth of the canyon are some dozen springs of pure warm water bursting out of the rock wall, on the north side, from round holes of 3 inches to 1 foot in diameter, increasing the stream again to its size above the canyon.

From the mouth of this canyon to the mouth of the Muddy the distance is about 50 miles, from there to the Colorado about 15, and about double this distance by the road to the landing.

The party had to leave the boat about 5 miles after entering the canyon, and carry their bedding and provisions, crossing and recrossing the water a great many times. Br. Hamblin thinks, in times of high water, a downward trip could be made easily and rapidly.

Yours truly, D. BONELLI.

NEPHI, Feb. 16th, 1865.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

SIR—On their outward bound journey, Elder G. A. Smith and those accompanying him gave the saints in Nephi much valuable instruction, and we expect to hear from them again this evening on their return.

Bishop Bryan is doing all he can towards finishing our meeting house, and we expect to have it ready for dedication by the time President Brigham Young makes his annual southern trip.

The Juab Dramatic Association presented last evening, for the first time, Damon and Pythias, and the Green Mountain Boy. They were warmly applauded.

To-morrow evening they present Damon and Pythias, and Sketches in India. This will be the Benefit night for our Orchestral Band, which is ably conducted by Capt. C. Sperry.

The heaviest fall of snow this winter occurred on the night of the 14 inst.

S. PITCHFORTH.