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### ADVERTISEMENTS

Secure insertion must be handed in by Monday Noon, and paid for in advance.

## By Telegraph.

New York, 27.

The *Herald's* James river correspondent states that of rebel deserters pouring into the Union lines, averaging at least a hundred daily, a large proportion now bring with them their arms and equipments, and cavalymen bring in their horses. Since the fall of Charleston, the South Carolina troops in large numbers have joined the deserting throng.

The Memphis, which left Charleston bar on the 21st, reports that the national flag floats over the city and all the forts in the harbor. Gen. Gilmore's headquarters were established in the city.

The forts, which remain in good condition, are of the most formidable character. Two hundred pieces of artillery, spiked, but otherwise uninjured, fell into our hands. About 6,000 bales of cotton were burned by the rebels before they left, but it is believed that large quantities of it and also of tobacco are concealed in the houses. Just before the national troops entered the city, the rebel rear guard were busy plundering and firing the houses of the few but poor inhabitants who remained in the city after its abandonment, the wealthy leaving it before or with the rebel army.

The new blockade runner, the steamship *Deer*, with a cargo of liquors, was captured in that harbor on the night of the 18th while running up towards the city, her officers being entirely ignorant of the change in affairs there.

It is said that the garrisons from the forts and the crews of the rebel gunboats in Charleston harbor, were sent to Wilmington, N. C.

A Wilmington correspondent says, a large number of Union prisoners were released by the capture of the place. They were confined in Camp Lamb, about a mile from the city. Their treatment was of the most brutal character. For three days preceding the evacuation they had not received a mouthful to eat. The citizens had endeavored to feed them but the food was taken away by the officer in charge. They presented a most sickening spectacle; many of them, having been rendered idiotic, had forgotten their own names.

Havana, dates to the 22d, bring no news from Mexico.

Advices from New Orleans state that Kirby Smith's army still refuses to cross to the east side of the Mississippi. Two attempts to move the men were made, and it is thought that a third attempt would result in open mutiny.

All the Union prisoners at Camp Ford, Texas, have been exchanged.

The *Raleigh* Confederate says, the people of Wilmington had 15,000 bales of cotton hidden away, awaiting the arrival of the Federal forces.

About two thousand soldiers are sent daily to the front through this city.

It is ascertained that the pilot boat *Geo. Steers* was lost off Barngate on the 12th inst., and all the crew perished.

The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent represents a very demoralized condition of the rebel forces in North Carolina and a disposition on the part of soldiers and civilians to return to the Union on the best terms they can get. Deserters from the rebel army are constantly coming into the Union lines. A small party of Union cavalry and infantry recently made an expedition to Washington, N. C., where they captured 30 rebel soldiers.

The *Mobile Advertiser* complains of high prices in that city. Everything is at starvation figures.

New York, 28.

The Richmond papers are more frantic than ever. The *Enquirer* calls on Jeff. Davis to arm the slaves without authority of law. It says these States and this cause stand to-day in need of a man who will take the power of the people, and use it for their preservation. Farther on it says, Sherman is rushing through the Carolinas like an avalanche. Report says, he has captured 100,000 bales of cotton at Columbia. Grant is gradually, perhaps surely, extending his lines around Petersburg and Richmond, and threatens to burst over the lines that intervene, and the Senate are doing the Conservative. History furnishes no parallel to this.

It seems by the *Herald's* Charleston correspondent, that even in secession, the love for the old Union survived all vicissitudes. The remaining inhabitants of the city manifested the utmost delight at the unfurling over them of the old flag, and when a small body of colored troops who were the first to land in the town, started up the principal street, their officers were scarcely able to proceed with them, being met with a perfect ovation, men and women thronging the avenues, shouting, waving handkerchiefs, and cheering for the Stars and Stripes, President Lincoln and the Yankee army. The rebels destroyed much property by burning and explosions before they left, but large amounts were found remaining in the city after Union forces took possession, including, it is supposed, about 10,000 bales of cotton and large quantities of rice. Over 200 pieces of artillery and immense supplies of ammunition were found in the forts.

It also appears that a similar welcome was extended to Gen. Terry's when they marched into Wilmington. Old flags, which had long been hidden away, were brought out to the breeze amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, from the crowds which lined their route on the march, and shouts filled the air.

The entire Union losses, both killed and wounded, in all the operations on Cape Fear River, succeeding the occupation of Fort Fisher, up to and including the occupation of Wilmington, do not exceed 200 men.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 25th gives an entirely new version of the capture of Columbia. It says, the fighting was most obstinate and the place was lost only by sheer numerical superiority. The fighting, according to some accounts, was carried on within the very streets of the city. All, or nearly all the government property was removed.

Washington, 28.

The President has signed and approved the act to prevent officers of the army and navy, and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, from interfering in elections in States. No troops or armed men are to be brought to the polls, unless necessary to repel armed enemies, or keep the peace, nor shall it be lawful for any officer to prescribe or fix by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters, or in any manner interfere with the free right of suffrage. Officers so offending, are liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and on conviction, to be fined not exceeding \$15 and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary, not less than three months, nor more than five years. Persons so convicted, to be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

Chicago, 28.

The *Tribune's* St. Louis special says, Gen. Dodge has issued an important order respecting travel on the Overland Mail Route; providing for the organization of emigrant companies going West, at Kearney or Fort Riley, who will be armed in companies of 100, and sent forward in charge of an escort; prohibiting the straggling of teams, and placing travel under military discipline at all times. The Overland Mail will be so protected as to insure its safety, by escorts running from one military post to another. Breaks in the telegraph must be immediately reported and repaired. Sudden dashes of Indians are to be no cause of stopping or turning back of mails, as the moment the Indians are driven off, they can be pushed through.

Mail stations through the country where Indian difficulties exist, should be placed within protecting distance of military posts.

New York, 28.

Though the rebel papers are silent regarding Sherman's whereabouts, enough is dropped to show that he was some days since within easy marching distance of Fayetteville, which is situated on Cape Fear River, 95 miles northwest of Wilmington. Water communication is uninterrupted between the two places at all seasons of the year, and our latest advices from Porter said he was pushing up the river as rapidly as possible with his gunboats.

By Steamer New York, from Southampton 15th. The Duke of Northumberland died on the 11th. The Shenandoah had burnt the following shipping off the Cape of Good Hope—the barks Edward, Aliva, and D. Godfrey, the brig Susan, and the schooners Lizzie M. Stacy and Charter Oak.

A decree authorizing the circulation of the Encyclical letter (Pope's Bull), without admitting the propositions contrary to the institutions and legislation of Italy, has been issued. Letters from Rome state that the Pope declines to conclude a concordat with Mexico, but will not withdraw his nuncio from Mexico.

The U. S. Steamer *Iroquois* arrived at Table Bay, January 9th, with the crews of the bark Edward and the schooner Lizzie M. Stacy, which had been burned by the Shenandoah.

New York, March 1.

Letters from Grant's headquarters say, although all is quiet in front of Richmond, active operations are, before long, looked for. The utmost vigilance is observed in our lines, and the military railroad has been completed to a position on the left of the army of the Potomac to Hatche's Run, and the trains will commence running regularly on it to-day.

On Friday last, 130 rebel deserters came into the armies of the Potomac and James. They report that the Petersburg theater, filled with rebel government stores, has been burned.

The *Tribune's* special says, Gen. Joe Johnson assumed command of the forces in front and rear of Sherman on Thursday last.

Washington, 1.

The Senate to-day passed the six hundred million loan bill.

The Indian appropriation bill was passed, authorizing Indians who have become civilized, to become citizens and settle on public lands under the homestead law.

The following telegram from General Gilmore has been transmitted to this Department; Headquarters, Department of the South, Charleston 26th. An inspection of the rebel defense of Charleston show that we have taken over 450 pieces of ordnance, being more than double what I first reported. The lot includes 8 and 10 inch Columbiads, a great many 32 and 42 pounders, some 7 inch Brooks' rifled and many pieces of foreign make. We also captured eight locomotives and a great number of passenger and platform cars, all in good condition. Deserters report that the last of Hardee's army was to have crossed the Santee river yesterday bound for Charlotte, N. C., and that it was found that Sherman had already intercepted their march. It was reported on similar authority that the last of Hood's army, 12,000 strong, passed through Augusta last Sunday, on the way to Beauregard. Georgetown has been evacuated, and is in our possession. Deserters are coming in constantly, and we have over 400 already. (Signed) GILMORE.

New York, 2.

The *World* has the following particulars concerning the reported burning of Columbia, S. C. When the Arago appeared off Charleston Bar, a dispatch boat met her with news that soon after the corps of Sherman's troops captured Columbia, the rebel citizens there endeavored in every possible manner to harass our troops. The corps which entered the City after its capture at once left to join in Sherman's further advance, and was succeeded by Slocum. While the latter corps was quietly marching through the principal streets to their temporary barracks, a number of citizens poured a deadly fire upon

them from the windows and roofs of the Houses they occupied. An insurrection was beginning to spread, when our troops retired a short distance and subsequently fired the City, which is now in ashes.

News was received in Charleston that Gen. Sherman had marched in force on Augusta, and the enemy at once evacuated the city. It is also stated that a large amount of rebel property had been captured, and that Sherman, after leaving sufficient force to garrison the city, proceeded on his way northward. The announcement was also made, that Sherman was probably proceeding to the cities of Florence and Charlotte in force, and that he had captured a large quantity of supplies on the route of his march.

The *Herald's* correspondent says, Columbia was burned by order of Sherman, as a punishment to the citizens for firing on our troops when the city was in our possession.

Washington, 2.

A message from Gov. Brown of Georgia is published. He defends the state and says she was abandoned to her fate, and neglected by the Confederate authorities. He recommends the restoration of the militia system, to be turned over to the Confederate government; also recommends impressment of provision from persons who want to sell supplies to indigent families of soldiers. He also recommends a law to punish robbery with death; opposes arming slaves; complains of usurpation by the Confederate Congress in having a disproportionate tax, and charges upon it many abuses; charges all disasters upon the generalship of Jeff Davis, and says the government is a military despotism drifting into an anarchy, and if persisted in must terminate in reconstruction with or without subjugation, opposes conscription, and urges the requisition upon states for troops, also urges taking from Davis the power as commander-in-chief, and calls for a convention to amend the constitution.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner *Delia*, under English colors, near Bay Port, Florida, by the U. S. steamer *Mahaska*. She had a cargo of pig lead, and some cases of sabres.

Acting Admiral Strybling reports: On the 1st of Feb. an expedition left the U. S. bark *Midnight*, to destroy the salt works on Western Bay. The expedition has returned, having destroyed works of 13,615 gallons boiling power, and seventy bushels of salt and 125 barrels of Epsom salts.

New York, 2.

The Richmond editorials foreshadow the evacuation of that city.

The *World's* army of the Potomac special says: There is every indication of a panic in Richmond. The old Senators and members of the House are fleeing, until now there is barely a quorum in Congress to transact business. This has been hushed up, but now the Richmond papers openly allude to the fact, and call upon the military authorities to bring back the fugitives by force.

Portland, Me., Feb. 28.

By the Moravian, from Londonderry 12th.

FRANCE.—The papal Nuncio had an audience with the Emperor. He expressed his regret at the publicity given to private letters addressed by him to the Bishops of Orleans and Poitiers. He assured the Emperor that he was fully sensible of the duties involved on him by the character of his mission. He had never any intention of failing in respect to the rules of international law. The Emperor graciously received his explanation. The French Chambers were opened on the 15th by a speech from the Emperor. The speech was mainly occupied by domestic affairs, and quite silent on the American question. It expatiated on the Italian Convention and the benefits to be derived by Italy as well as the Holy See. The Convention permits France to withdraw her troops from Rome.

As regards Mexico, the speech chiefly said the new Throne was becoming consolidated, the country was being pacified, and its immense resources were being developed, as the happy effect of the valor of our soldiers, the good sense of

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