

sed Hatcher's run simultaneously and moved up the south side of the creek towards the Boydston road. The 24th corps was put into the place occupied by the 2d, and assisted in forming the main line. It was also in the position of a reserve.

Sheridan, meantime, moved his entire cavalry command around to Dinwiddie Court House, thus threatening the south side of the railroad and the enemy's right flank.

At dark, on the evening of the 30th, the left of the 2d corps rested on the Boydston Plank road, near Burger's Tavern, about a mile south of the bridge across Hatcher's run. The 5th corps had pushed on nearly due west and lay fronting the northward pickets of Ayers' division, within 500 yards of White Oak road.

On the morning of Friday, 31st, the rebel troops composed of Wise, Bushrod Johnson and part of Rickett's commands, brought from the Chichahominy within the last four hours, and perhaps detachments from other organizations, fell on the left of the 5th corps, causing great confusion. Ayers' division is reported to have been overpowered. Crawford's division was thrown into irreparable confusion and driven back pell mell for at least a mile and a half, but were finally re-formed beyond the Boydston road and in front of the house they attacked before noon. By half-past four p.m. we had not only regained the lost ground but established two brigades on White Oak road in front of Ayers' division.

The troops that behaved so unaccountably in the forenoon fought like veterans, and at sundown last evening, our left flank reached to Danby's, on the White Oak Road. From that point our line ran across in an irregular semi-circular form to the 2d corps, near Burger's farm.

New York, 3.

Advices received to-day from San Domingo deny the rumor of a counter-revolution there. The republic is free from tumult and a new government is quietly organizing. Gen. F. De Poyaz has been elected President. A sovereign Continental Congress of nine representatives from each commune has been called, and was to convene at Santiago.

Petersburgh, 3.

The army of the Potomac has been in and out of Petersburg this morning, merely making a flying visit. The rebels commenced evacuating last night at ten o'clock. By three this morning they were across the river, having burned about a million dollars' worth of tobacco, the south side railroad depot and the bridges across the Appomattox. Our troops charged the inner line of works at daylight, taking the picket line of some 500 men prisoners. The troops, on entering the city, behaved most admirably. The Mayor of the town met the troops as they entered, and handed to the officer commanding the following communication:

Lieut. Gen. Grant, commanding the armies of U. S., or the Major General commanding the U. S. forces in front of Petersburg: The city of Petersburg having been evacuated by the confederate troops, we, a committee authorized by the common council, do hereby surrender the city to the United States' forces, with a request for protection of the persons and property of its inhabitants. (Signed) W. W. SOWER, Mayor.

D'ARCY, } Committee.  
PAUL, }

The rebels managed to get away with all their artillery, excepting one or two old Columbiads and a few heavy mortars, which they could not transport readily. A large number of men deserted and hid in town until our troops entered, when they made their appearance and were taken into custody.

New York, 5.

The *Commercial's* special says the colored troops, headed by Gen. Draper, of Massachusetts, were the first to enter Richmond. The city was surrendered by the Mayor, Joseph Mayo, who merely plead for protection to life and property.

All the principal buildings had been fired by the rebel authorities before leaving, and several banks and the *Enquirer* and *Dispatch* printing offices were burned. Weitzel took Jeff. Davis' house for headquarters. General Shipley was appointed military governor. Governor Pierpont is to transfer the State government of Virginia to Richmond.

War Department, }

Washington, 7, 10 a.m. }

To Maj-Gen. Dix: Sheridan has whipped and routed Lee, capturing Generals Ewell, Corse, Bennet, Kershaw and many other general officers, several thousand prisoners and many guns, and we hope soon to capture or annihilate what remains of Lee's army.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

## NEWS ITEMS.

COMMENDABLE.—They have an excellent iron foundry in full blast, at Gold Hill, Nevada, employing 20 men.

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.—The tracing out of the line of the canal between the North Sea and the Baltic is now terminated, and the engineers have returned to Berlin. According to *Voss's Gazette* it will be eleven geographical miles in length; commencing at the mouth of the Elbe, traversing Holstein and a part of Schleswig, and terminating in the bay of Eckerneforde. The depth throughout will be 31 feet, and the tide of the Baltic will reach beyond Rendsburg.

THE press, of Vienna, states that the Jewish population of Kowno, in Western Russia, has established a loan society which is distinguished from other institutions of the kind by the fact that no other guarantee is required from the borrower than his word of honor. Since the foundation of the association there has not been a single case of a debtor having failed to fulfill his engagements.

ROMAN Catholicism is making much progress in England and Scotland. In England the last year, there has been an increase of 71 priests; in Scotland 5, and in the former 34 churches have been added. There is in England a total of 1,388 priests, and in Scotland 184. There are 187 nunneries and 58 monasteries in England, and 14 nunneries in Scotland. There are also 10 Catholic colleges in England and 2 in Scotland.

ANTIMONY.—A company boring for oil, in Wirt county, West Virginia, struck a rich vein of antimony, a rare and expensive metal, in great demand for type-casting. The sum of \$350 per ton was at once offered for all the owners could supply.—[*Pittsburg Chronicle*.]

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—A. S. Hallidie has received from a correspondent in England the first specimens—and perhaps the only ones on this continent—of Allan's indestructible deep sea telegraph cable for the new Atlantic Telegraph Cable, over half of which is now aboard the *Great Eastern*. The specimens represent the first two sections of the cable, or 3,260 miles. The specimen representing the first section of 1,260 miles has a conducting power of 260 pounds of copper; weight per knot, 800; specific gravity, 1.6; breaking weight, (that is to say, the amount of water it will support before breaking,) 7,600 fathoms. The specimen for the second section of 2,000 miles is somewhat heavier, and has a conducting power equal to 400 pounds of copper; weight per mile, 1,000. The specific gravity and breaking weight of this specimen is the same as the other. The depth at which both sections are to be laid is the same—3,500 fathoms. The cable is made in this way: The copper or conducting wire is first covered with 19 strands of No. 22 steel wire. This is then covered with four alternate layers of gutta percha and Chatterton's compound, which is impervious to water. Two layers of hemp and twine cloth wire are put on top of this, and the whole covered with 12 strands of No. 10 wire.—[*S. F. Bulletin*.]

THE LATE INDIAN CYCLONE.—A Calcutta letter to the *London Times* says:—"I see that the news of twelve thousand persons having been lost by the cyclone was received with incredulity in England. The estimate was wide of the truth, but only because it vastly underrated the calamity. As one who knows this country will readily conceive, there is no possibility of ascertaining precisely the loss of life, because hundreds might be swept away and leave no trace behind. But we are not without data for arriving at a conclusion, and it has now been calculated that there cannot be less than thirty thousand persons drowned or otherwise killed by that fearful storm. In the island of Saugor alone, before the cyclone, there were eight thousand two hundred persons. There are now about one thousand two hundred, nor have any left it to go elsewhere. Seven thousand were carried clean away by the storm wave. All up the river the population has been swept clean off, if not in the same proportion, yet in very large numbers. As we all anticipated, disease is raging everywhere—cholera, fever, and small-pox. The epidemic fever, which I have mentioned in previous letters this year, is depopulating whole districts. A magistrate told me the other day that he had recently been riding through a village in which there was hardly a grown up person left. They had died without hope of assistance, without medicine, without food—

for the crops are rotting on the ground in many parts, where the salt water rushed in. The Bengalese are in a deplorable plight, and the Zamindars increase the general misery by turning the Ryets out of their huts because they are behindhand with their rents."

THERE have been between three and four thousand earthquakes during the present century, of which one hundred and ten took place in Great Britain and Ireland.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### SPAIN

The Spanish Government is said to have resolved to prohibit the publication of the Pope's Encyclical in Spain. Bishops who had published it were not to be prosecuted.

### ROME.

Jan. 28.—The short time which has elapsed since the publication of the Pope's Encyclical Letter has sufficed to show that it has created an undeniable schism in the Roman Catholic Church. My observation shall be confined to what is actually passing around me, where, within sight of the Vatican, men calling themselves the true sons of the Church are ranged in two hostile parties under the banners of Ultramontanism and Liberalism. The former would exclude from their pale all who do not accept the Encyclical, and acknowledge the authority which promulgated it, and they do so logically; the latter still cling to their spiritual Father, while they are the friends of modern progress.

### POLAND.

Official instruction from the Russian Government for the re-organization of Poland had reached Warsaw. The office of governor of Poland is suppressed; The provincial governments are suspended, and the public administration will henceforth be only through the departments of the respective ministers at St. Petersburg.

### NEW ZEALAND.

A new ministry had been formed, and it was said the seat of government was to be removed to Wellington. Government had announced that prompt steps would soon be taken to put down the rebellion.

### JAPAN.

It is reported the Mikado repudiates the late convention. Prince Nagato had commenced rebuilding the batteries in the Straits Simonosaki. The British forces were still in the Bay of Jeddo. Two French sailors had been murdered by Japanese. Two Japanese had been executed for the recent assassination of two British officers.

## Correspondence.

CIRCLEVILLE, Piute Co., }  
February 18th, 1865. }

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—In February, 1864, under the instructions of Pres. Orson Hyde, fifty families were called from Ephraim, Sanpete Co., to locate at or near the forks of the Sevier River. They arrived at the point of destination in the beginning of March, and, although the natural aspect of the location was sterile and forbidding, and clouds of sand and dust annoyed for a long season, yet united persevering efforts were so crowned with success, that the land yielded a sufficiency for the sustenance of ourselves and families.

The brethren have assiduously applied their labors and energies in making improvements from the time they arrived here; they have completed four miles of canal to bring out the waters of the Sevier and have worked 10 miles of kanyon roads. In two of these kanyons is a good supply of very excellent timber, poles, etc. In the other, which runs along the Sevier River, south from this place, we have opened a road, which brings us in communication with the cities of Beaver and Parowan. At every point, except this kanyon, the mountains appear to be inaccessible for an outlet further south. At present the road is barely passable, and will require considerable more labor to make it easy for teams, but we are sanguine of seeing these obstacles removed, and the great thoroughfare of the south traveling along this route into 'Dixie,' at no distant day.

There are already forty-five good and substantial log houses erected in this place, and several more partially finished. We have erected a good and commodious log meeting-house, 36 feet by 20, which is a standing testimony of the industry and unity of the people. We are now engaged in uniting our efforts, to establish a school.

Mr. W. M. Black is making preparations to erect a good and substantial

grist mill, and Mr. John Runnells intends to build a good saw mill as soon as practicable; with these desirable facilities our progress will be more rapid.

When it is taken into consideration that the majority of the brethren here have traveled with their teams from five to six times into Sanpete and back (making over a distance of 1,000 miles) in removing their families and effects, freighting flour, etc., the spirit of industry and perseverance in the people is manifest; and their actions are kind and benevolent towards one another, and their determinations are fully to demonstrate that they will attend to their own business, honor their mission and make this place a desirable location for the Saints.

Respectfully,

EDWARD TOLTON.

P. S. I hope in a short time to see a much larger circulation of the *Deseret News* in this place, for, isolated as we are from all mail facilities, a few of the brethren wish to set an example, hoping that others may follow it. E. T.

GRAFTON, Kane Co., }  
March 22, 1865. }

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—The past winter has been one (for this locality) of unusual severity, exceeding, in cold and frosty weather, that of any previous season within the recollection of that ancient and wise personage 'the oldest inhabitant.' Not having a thermometer, I cannot give you the degrees of cold.

Having had two winters of almost unprecedented drouth, we feel quite grateful for the change, and already discover indications that the frequent freezing and thawing, together with the liberal amount of snow and rain that has fallen during the winter, has had the salutary effect of bringing the soil into better condition to receive the labor of the husbandman. Until the present season we have been obliged to irrigate our land before it could be plowed.

Thanks to the liberality of our legislators for their kind consideration in behalf of the necessities of the people in this far-off section of the country, for both citizen and traveler will be gratified to learn that the appropriation has been judiciously applied in constructing a portion of new road leading from Toquerville to the settlements on the upper Rio Virgen, thereby avoiding the necessity of winding up that notorious kanyon known as 'Johnson's Twist,' which much needed improvement will afford greater safety and comfort to the traveler, and add to the material wealth of the country. Yours with respect,

RIO VIRGEN.

PAROWAN, Iron County, }  
March 27th, 1865. }

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

SIR:—The inhabitants of Parowan were again treated to a Vocal and Instrumental Concert by the Harmonic Society of this place, on the evenings of the 21st and 22d inst.; and the programme of Glees and Songs was well executed to large and attentive audiences.

The opening glee, "Whom shall we let in," was well sung, and the Chorus was swelled by over sixty voices; after which followed that beautiful song, "Evangeline," which was delivered with much pathos.

"Just before the battle Mother," and "That dear old flag," were well received; and the glees, "Happy Dreams," and "Memory Bells," were appreciated and applauded.

The Orchestral Band executed a well arranged and sublime composition of Professor Durham's; after which, "The Old Arm Chair," was beautifully sung by Mrs. Morris; and with a true sense was rendered, "Let freedom be our battle-cry," by Mr. R. Benson.

"Hark the Lark," was approbated, as was also that sweet song and chorus, "Little Bennie."

That touching song, "Kitty Clyde," was pathetically sung, and "Wait love until the war is over," awoke the unanimous applause of the audience.

"Faded Flowers," was sung by Mr. W. C. Mitchell; followed by "The Irish Schoolmaster," and that symphonious Chorus, "Full and Harmonious," as the closing pieces, which were sung in good style.

Some 22 pieces (Glees and Songs,) were rendered during the two evenings, and the Society is rapidly progressing under the management and tuition of Professor T. Durham, who is laboring with much assiduity, in the advancement of Music.

The Society purpose giving another Concert, about midsummer.

Respectfully yours,

JOSIAH ROGERSON.