

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 19.

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The Deseret News:

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Wednesday Morning.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

OFFICE:

CORNER OF SOUTH & EAST TEMPLE STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

By Telegraph.

New York, 28.

The Richmond *Sentinel* states, that Breckinridge has been appointed Secretary of War.

Fort Monroe, 28.

The weather is bitter cold at the front and there is danger that the James river will close by ice.

Cairo, 30.

A Natchez letter of the 23d, to the New Orleans *Delta*, has the following news from the trans-Mississippi Department:

The enemy are fortifying Grand Ecore. They have an entire division stationed there. One division of rebel cavalry has been sent to Texas lately, with orders to be dismounted for infantry service. Kirby Smith's headquarters are still at Shreveport, but there is no considerable body of troops garrisoned there. The main body of Price's old army is reported at Fulton, on the Upper Rep river, near the border of the Indian country, suffering all the horrors of cold and nakedness, having come back from their recent campaign very poorly supplied with necessities. They anticipated getting Hogan's and Parson's brigades stationed at Camden, Arkansas. They compose all the troops of Price's army that have returned to the place from where the Missouri expedition originally set out. Desertions are very frequent from their demoralized forces.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says, the steamers Chippewa and Annie Jacobs, two of the fleet which went up the Arkansas river to Fort Smith, were captured and burned at White Oak Shoal. Two others were damaged, but they escaped.

Louisville, 30.

Capt. Bridgewater, with 70 or 80 Federals, had a fight with a detachment of the 4th Missouri rebel cavalry, four miles from Harrodsburg, yesterday, and killed four or five rebels. Several prisoners were taken.

On Saturday, Sue Mundy's guerrilla band dashed into Bloomfield, surprised a party of 117 discharged soldiers, captured 14 thereof, and killed them on the spot. The guerrillas alleged, in justification, that the soldiers had executed a guerrilla named Dudley a few days before.

New York, 31.

The *Times'* Paris letter says, secessionist papers are trying to create an irritation over the Mexican resolutions of Winter Davis; but the late successes of the Federal arms have modified their tone. All show that they deserve Seward to remain in office, to carry out his policy of non-intervention and conciliation.

Advices from Salvador to the 19th, report the re-election of Senor Ouen, as President. The government had set at liberty John Bradshaw and Thomas Reynolds, arrested on their way to take, in connection with others, possession of one of the California steamers. The Tribunal declared that they had no right to inflict any punishment.

The Port Royal New South of the 23d, contains an account of the occupation of Salkatchie by our troops.

Part of Porter's fleet had joined Dahlgreen, in Charleston Harbor.

New York, 30.

The *Times'* Savannah correspondent of the 19th says, the last of Sherman's army leaves Savannah to-morrow. The 1st and 3d divisions of the 20th corps were at Hardeeville, South Carolina, when last heard from.

Fort Monroe, 27.

Advices from North Carolina state

that the Weldon and Gaston bridges have been carried away by a heavy freshet.

Washington, 30.

The House passed a resolution that Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee, are not entitled to representatives in the Electoral College, therefore no such votes will be received or counted for President or vice-President.

Prof. Henry states that the partial burning of the Smithsonian building will not interrupt the regular active operations of the institute.

Portland, 30.

By the Peruvian, Liverpool, 19th, Capt. Corbett, who commanded the Sea King, alias the Shenandoah, has been committed for trial, on the charge of violating the foreign enlistment act.

It is asserted that the Emperor has nominated Prince Napoleon, as Regent of the French Empire; in the event of his death.

The steamer Columbia, from Liverpool for the West Indies, sank off Brest. Thirty-one lives were lost and only 3 saved.

Schofield and Bright had been addressing their constituents at Birmingham. The former expressed regret at the intention of the Americans to repeal the reciprocity treaty, and place gunboats on the lakes. With regard to non-intervention, he said he was not prepared to join in a policy which would overlook injuries which one nation might inflict upon another.

Mr. Buxton, M. P. had been delivering addresses in Scotland on the American question. He eulogized Lincoln and was emphatically in favor of the North. He had perfect confidence in the ability of the North to bring the question to the most satisfactory solution.

The Vienna *Presse* asserts that the relations between Austria and Prussia continue excellent, but that Austria is determined to withdraw from the alliance, rather than permit Prussia to annex the Dutchess.

ITALY.—It is rumored that Russia and the Pope have quarreled over the encyclical letter. M. Desartiges has communicated to Antonelli the resolutions adopted by the French Government against the encyclical letter. A complete rupture had occurred between Cardinal Dandrea and the Pope. The Cardinal was summoned to Rome to answer for rebellious language, under the penalty of being deprived of his emoluments and his rank. It is stated that the Cardinal has refused to leave Naples.

Paraguay had declared war against Brazil and a decree was issued announcing the rupture of the treaty.

The loss of the new blockade runner Lelia, off Liverpool, was a disastrous affair, only 12 of the seamen were saved out of nearly 60 persons aboard. The life boat, which went to her rescue, was also lost, with 7 of her crew.

The British war ship Bombay, was burned off Monte Video, and 96 of her crew were supposed lost.

New York, 31.

The *Herald's* Fort Fisher correspondent says, the total casualties in Terry's army, in the fight at Fisher, were 601.

Of these, 11 officers and 77 men were killed, 39 officers and 472 men wounded, and 92 missing.

There have been no dispatches from Omaha for several days, the Indians being troublesome between Julesburg and Laramie. Is it not a little humiliating that a few redskins and renegades can interrupt the overland mail and telegraph?

G. S. L. City, Feb. 7.

Coin, 200.

WESTERN NEWS.

On the 21st ult. the monitor Camanche made her first trip—an unofficial one—steaming from her moorings, at San Francisco, 27 miles to Mare Island. John Paul, in his correspondence to the Sacramento *Union*, states that "Everything worked smoothly and well, from the turret to the rudder." From his de-

scription of the trip, an account of its general application, except the first four lines, the following paragraph is selected:

"The vessel ran as smoothly as a kite, no perceptible tremor agitating her iron frame. And there was no splutter and splash about her movements; steadily onward she held her course—and this, I have noticed, is the way with all persons and things that have real strength and power in their composition. The whale, for instance, glides through the waves with only a deep drawn breath occasionally, while the porpoise is forever a-blowing. Somewhat so, too, with newspapers. You will see your truly influential sheet keep squarely on its path, dignified and decent, running down whatever chances to come between it and duty, but never going a single step to buck its head against snags or to play with the tubs that are thrown to amuse it; while journals of another stripe are eternally lashing themselves into a foam and trying to produce that effect on the surrounding waters, charging furiously about like boys with a whip in their hand for the first time, cutting away at dandelion stocks. It will be noticed, however, that nobody minds them, and that by and by their whip gets worn down to a mere snapper, and then they are sorry that they had not evinced a little more discretion in using it when injudicious parents were first persuaded to trust one in their hands."

FEATHER RIVER and other regions in California are vigorously prosecuting farming operations, with flattering prospects for abundant harvests.

PETROLEUM from Corral Hollow: Petroleum has been extracted from the coal found in the Commercial coal mine at Corral Hollow. We saw the samples herein described at the office of the President of the Company. The crude oil resembles coal tar, and the other qualities numbered one, two, three and four, according to their respective degrees of refinement, appears to be as good as any petroleum in market. With the oil there is a small cake of paraffine as clear as white wax and weighs one hundred and seventy-nine grains. We may here state that the experiments made by the Superintendent of the mine, were done with the rudest materials, and under very disadvantageous circumstances. In fact, we have been told that he in a measure cooked the coal with pots, frying-pans, ect., with only one retort in his possession. The experiments were conducted at the mine. The Superintendent, writing under date of January 18th, to the President and Trustees of the Company, says:

Gentlemen: In compliance with your request I have made a very careful experiment of coal of the Commercial mine, and have the honor to report to you the result, together with samples of the oil that I have extracted, and a small sample of paraffine nearly pure.

He gives a tabular statement of his experiment on twenty pounds of coal, tried five pounds at a time, which sums up thus: Residue coke, 46.05 per cent.; crude oil, 18.035; ammoniacal liquor, 14.99; and paraffine 20.25 per cent., which he says "is equivalent to 57 gallons of crude oil per long ton nearly. I re-distilled and purified the above and obtained two pints and three gills of pure oil (67-523 per cent.) equivalent to 38½ gallons per ton of purified oil. I distilled twenty pounds more of coal and obtained a few grains more than the above result. The coal was not air-dried, and if I could have got coal from the bottom of the slope, I think I could show a larger yield still than the above. The oil, you will observe, is divided into four different kinds, and numbered as they are distilled, so as to give you as clear an idea of its component parts as possible. I did not have the proper materials to extract all the paraffine that was in the oil. I distilled five pounds of No. 2 coal, the oil of which I did not rectify; but it will not yield as much pure oil in proportion as the other distillations, for the tar is principally made up of paraffine and thick oils."

He states that the coke of both qualities of coal burns well, and also that he had no means of ascertaining the exact

specific gravity of the oils.—Stockton, Cal., Independent.

HONOLULU was visited with very destructive rain storms during the first half of December; thirty-eight inches of rain fell in twelve days, overflowing parts of the town and damaging trees and crops.

Correspondence.

AMERICAN FORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—

Hon's George A. Smith and F. D. Richards and several other efficient Elders from G. S. L. City visited American Fork on Thursday, 2nd inst., having, on Wednesday evening, held a very instructive meeting in Lehi. The meeting in this place began at 10 o'clock a. m., was well attended, and much useful instruction was given. At 2½ o'clock p. m., the company held a meeting at Pleasant Grove, also at 7 o'clock. Several of our citizens attended the meetings there. The instructions were extensive and varied, and all were edified and strengthened.

Among the important principles and precepts advanced were the Gospel requirement of constant improvement, mentally, morally, physically, intellectually, temporally and spiritually, in the garden, orchard, field and school-room—the favorable circumstances in which we are placed—the aptitude of evil to make inroads upon our faith and good intentions and endeavors, through forgetfulness, through wrongly indulged appetites and passions, through bad example and corrupt manners—the order of the priesthood, and its adaptation to all our wants—the necessity of finishing that well begun work, the Provo and Lehi canal—the careful attention to and oversight of the blessings God has given us, stock of all kinds included—and many interesting items of experience in the first efforts of the speakers in preaching the gospel. Their teachings were appropriate, applicable and well received.

Elder Geo. A. Smith, as usual, was very thoughtful of the fruit and garden wants of the country. In addition to Bibles, Testaments and some State documents, he had some valuable garden seeds for gratuitous distribution, having at different times distributed, through nearly all Southern Utah, excellent cuttings and seeds. In him the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society has an efficient co-laborer.

I congratulate the settlements that receive a visit from this company of Elders. Yours &c.,

L. E. HARRINGTON.

SEXTON'S REPORT.

Great Salt Lake City, Sexton's Report, for the month of January, 1865.

Total number of interments during the month,	36
Males	18
Females	18
Adults	14
Children	22
	36

DIED OF THE FOLLOWING CAUSES AS REPORTED:

Scarlet fever	5
Lung fever	5
Inflammation of Bowels and Brain	5
Putrid sore throat	2
Dropsy	2
Paralytic stroke	2
Old age	2
Died at birth	2
Child bed	1
Apoplexy	1
Brain Fever	1
Diphtheria	1
Measles	1
Croup	1
Liver complaint	1
Typhoid fever	1
Not Reported	3
	36

Deducting ten persons brought from country places for interment would show the sum total of mortality of this city to be twenty six.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.