

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 26.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1865.

VOL. XIV.

## The Deseret News:

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Wednesday Morning.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

OFFICE:

CORNER OF SOUTH & EAST TEMPLE STREETS

ADVERTISEMENTS

No insertion must be handed in by Monday Noon, and paid for in advance.

## By Telegraph.

City Point, 18.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says a Yankee division sent in that direction, followed the Orange and Alexandria railroad as far as Buffalo river, burning the railroad bridge at that point. Every bridge between Charlottesville and Buffalo, a distance of more than 40 miles, has been destroyed and much of the track torn up, though the extent of the damage is not ascertained. The nearest approach they made to Lynchburg, was New Glasgow, 17 miles distant, where a small party burned the railroad depot. On Wednesday, a party, estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000, appeared at Bear creek, who were supposed to be making for the south side of the James river. The fine bridge over the river was being burned. On their approach, the enemy contented themselves with loud curses upon our reserves, who were stationed on the other side of the river. They burned the boats of the James River Co. The raiders burned everything they could find along the James river, destroyed all the tobacco and houses, carried away all the horses and negroes they could lay their hands on, shot about 300 of their broken down horses on the plantation of W. R. Campbell, below Newmarket, and took off all the horses belonging to that gentleman they could find.

The *Republican* of to-day says the raiders commenced at Bear creek the work of destruction of the canal, which is reported very badly damaged, from about 25 miles below here to Columbia, and possibly further down towards Richmond. Every lock on the canal is said to have been destroyed, and in several places the banks have been blown away. The aqueduct at Columbia is badly damaged. The destruction of private property along the route of the raiders is represented to be immense. The people were stripped of horses, negroes, meat and bread, and many of them left without a morsel of food.

The *Danville Register* remarks that the recent movements of Sherman and Sheridan have greatly decreased the number of newspapers published in the country.

Fayetteville, 10.

To-day we have added Fayetteville to the list of cities that have fallen into our hands. Hardee, who is said to have 20,000 men, withdrew across the river yesterday. He is reported enroute to Raleigh. The rebels skirmished on the town and fired artillery upon the houses occupied by women and children. They burned the bridge at this place and removed all the public stores by railroad that they could. Sherman is here and well. Many men are wanting shoes and clothing, yet the army never was in better condition.

(Signed) HOWARD, Maj.-Gen.

New York, 19.

The sales of 5-20's in Germany have been very great and have turned the exchange in favor of America. The steamship *Africa* brought \$18,000 in specie and the steamers following her were expected to bring large amounts. Many parties who have been speculating for a rise are ruined, and with them several dealers in produce. Several dry goods houses have reduced their prices 20 per cent, and others offer and demand payment in coin or its equivalent, especially on cotton fabrics.

New York, 20.

The *Times'* correspondent gives details of Sheridan's movements. After

leaving Columbia, movements were made northward, striking the Virginia Central railroad at several points, when it was broken up. While on his way Custar learned that Early, with 200 men, four hours before, was flying towards Richmond. This was the first heard of him since Waynesboro.

Files of late Richmond papers show that an effort to raise negro regiments for the rebel armies has commenced in earnest. An official order has been issued, and a rendezvous for the reception of recruits, slave and free, has been established. All who are received will be mustered in for the war. Gen. Lee, in a letter written on the 10th, urges on the work of raising and organizing negro troops, and says he is anxious to witness their first experiment in fighting for the rebel cause.

The *New York Post* says the leading dry goods retail houses are marking down their prices to-day, to correspond with the reduced prices of gold.

A letter, dated opposite Kingston, 14th, says the Mayor with a delegation of citizens were on the opposite side, to surrender the city. There are no signs of the enemy. The rebel ram was burned this morning and is still smoking. The works defending the place were very strong. The only occasion of their being evacuated is a panic in the rebel army.

Baltimore, 20.

A Fort Monroe letter of yesterday says an arrival from the White House, at a late hour last evening, reports the arrival of Sheridan's cavalry force on the north bank of the Pamunkey, a few miles from the White House, at noon on Saturday.

New York, 21.

The suspension of James Dart & Co., brokers, is reported. Several others are said to have gone under, and two large dry goods firms are mentioned as having suspended to-day. The *Post* says, two or three speculating firms collapsed to-day. The *Express* says, the panic in financial circles to-day is severely felt by the commercial community. The depression in produce and merchandise is heavy. There is a strong disposition to sell everywhere, but buyers are shy; there is a general feeling of distrust. A failure is reported in the wool trade, and some compromises among the gold speculators.

Fort Monroe, 20.

Sheridan's troops are in the very best condition, and appear to have suffered little or nothing from the effects of their long march from Winchester. About 300 rebel prisoners are at White House, together with some 3,000 negroes, who followed the troops as they passed through the country. A large number of prisoners were captured during the raid, but owing to the rapidity of Sheridan's movements, many of them had to be abandoned. Others made their escape, owing to the relaxed vigilance of their guards, who were glad to get rid of them.

Newbern, N. C., 18.

In a debate in the North Carolina Legislature, a few weeks since, one member stated that the entire effective force of the Confederacy numbered only 121,000 men, which statement, on being questioned, was substantiated by an official document from Richmond. The State authorities in North Carolina, who allow no guerrillas to prowl within the borders of the State, have repeatedly remonstrated with the authorities at Richmond against the inhuman treatment extended by the rebel government to prisoners of war.

Steamers daily ascend the Neuse river to Kingston, with supplies for Schofield's and Sherman's armies.

New York, 21.

The *Times'* special says, deserters bring a report that the evacuation of Richmond is spoken of openly as an inevitable necessity since the destruction of the James River canal. The wealthy were removing themselves and effects to such parts of the State as they thought would remain unmolested. With the canal gone it was impossible to feed the citizens and the army. A large number of negroes had been impressed to repair the damages, while at the same time the organization of colored soldiers had commenced.

Washington, 20.

The Navy Department to-day received

the following from Admiral Lee: Flagship, Gen. Burnside, off Bridgeport, Alabama, March 4th. I have the honor to inform you that I took advantage of the late rise in the Tennessee river and crossed Elk River shoals with the flagship and the Gen. Thomas, and went down to Muscle shoals. I came across Gen. Roddy's camp, drove them off, and penetrated Elk river in the morning, meeting with good success in encouraging loyal feelings. On the south side of the river, citizens are constantly coming in and taking the oath. From interviews I have had with prominent men, I think there is no doubt that Alabama will return to her allegiance to the government.

(Signed) M. C. FORREST.

Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture and destruction of the rebel schooner *Annie Dale* by an expedition from the United States gun-boat *Panola*, on the 8th inst., in Pass Cavallo, Texas.

Newbern, 16, 10 a.m.

Our forces now occupy Kingston and are repairing the bridge across the Neuse river, which will be finished in a few days. The enemy were demoralized on leaving Kingston for Goldsboro. Most of the North Carolina troops belonging to the eastern part of the State, took French leave of Bragg and retired to their homes.

Philadelphia, 20.

The *Pittsburg Chronicle*, of Saturday, says the Alleghany river during Friday afternoon rose fourteen feet.

Pittsburg, 20.

We can have but meagre details of losses by the late flood. The total loss is immense, being moderately estimated at over two millions.

Chicago, 21.

The floods in New York and Pennsylvania are reported to be going down as rapidly as they rose.

Washington, 20.

The President has appointed John Bigelow, the present Charge D' Affairs at Paris, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France. He has also appointed Hon. Ambrose W. Clark, late representative in Congress from New York, to be Consul at Valparaiso. Brig. Gen. John S. Mason has been appointed to command the district of Arizona.

M. De Montholon has been appointed French Minister to Washington and M. Dano to Mexico.

Newbern, 13.

The *Picayune's* Extrasays: On Saturday last an attack was made on two batteries defending Mobile bay, by the Monitor. Two of them silenced the batteries, driving the men from their guns.

New York, 21.

All kinds of provisions are now bringing fabulous prices in Richmond. Every male in the city capable of carrying a musket has been pressed into the army.

The *Herald's* Wilmington correspondent of the 15th says all refugees, deserters and prisoners brought in by Sherman are being brought to that place, two steam-boat loads arriving on that day.

On the 14th Sherman left Fayetteville, marching toward Goldsboro. Before leaving, the extensive arsenal was completely destroyed. It was the largest in the South. Every cotton mill and several residences were also destroyed. Six small steamers were also burned. The negroes who have followed Sherman will be sent to South Carolina, consigned to the care of Gen. Saxton.

Washington, 21.

Passengers who arrived to-day from City Point say news from Sherman reached there on Sunday, through two scouts who left last week. He had occupied Goldsboro without opposition, having connected with Schofield.

New York, 21.

The monitor Dictator arrived here to-day from Hampton roads. Her officers speak of her in the highest terms. A portion of the time she made twelve knots per hour, using only twenty-four furnaces out of fifty-four.

Baltimore, 21.

The steamer *Europa* has arrived at Washington, bringing Maj. H. B. Comp-ton, with dispatches from Sheridan. He also brought with him 17 rebel battle flags captured by Sheridan during his raid, 7 of which he captured himself

from Early's headquarters. Sheridan was at the Pamunkey river on Sunday, but was commencing to move towards the James river, where he has probably by this time arrived.

## NEWS ITEMS.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE AT NAPA.

—The *Napa Reporter* of 11th March says:

Napa City was visited by several tremors during the past week. On Wednesday night, about half after 11, a very lively shaking of the earth was experienced—severe enough to wake people from their sleep. Another lighter shock was experienced several hours later. At half after 6 on Wednesday morning, the severest shock known in this region visited us. Buildings rocked, shutters shook as if by a strong gale of wind, furniture danced about, hanging lamps were set swinging, door bells rang, and general consternation prevailed. In some instances the frightened inmates ran from their dwellings, partly clothed, and others escaped from their precincts for fear of the buildings falling.

The wildest excitement prevailed for a few minutes. Many were made giddy by the vibration, and those on their feet reeled like drunken men. In a few instances water was slopped over from full vessels, and articles thrown from shelves to the floor. Many persons who had never felt the shock of an earthquake before, experienced the sensation this time. The rolling of the earth seemed to be from east of north to west of south, and continued, apparently, for from fifteen to twenty seconds. Another lighter vibration was remarked by a number half an hour later. All these shocks, according to the *Bay* papers, were experienced at about the same time, and with a like intensity, in San Francisco.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SONOMA COUNTY.—The *Santa Rosa Democrat* of March 11th has the following:

Six distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in this vicinity on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, within the short space of eight hours. The first shock occurred at five minutes past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, and was very severe, scaring the birds from the trees, and causing the dogs to bark at a terrible rate. We think this was the severest shock of all, but others differ with us in believing the one which occurred about six o'clock on Wednesday morning was the most severe. Most of our citizens were out doors at the time, and some of them describe the scene as terribly sublime. The tops of the trees were distinctly seen to wave back and forth, and the houses were observed to move. In the upper portion of Bennett Valley, a few miles from this place, the shock appears to have been more severe than here. Chimneys were thrown to the ground and a stone fence was knocked down. Manion, a farmer, had his chimney thrown down, and the fire rolled upon the floor. A number of clocks were stopped by the vibration and a good many people badly scared for a few seconds. The chimney of a blacksmith's forge in this place was also thrown down, and several pieces of crockery were thrown from the shelves, and the plastering fell in a number of brick buildings. We have not heard of any more serious damage. One man in Bennett Valley reports that he himself was thrown from his feet to the floor. Six distinct shocks were felt during the morning, but that which occurred at six o'clock A. M. did all the damage. The eleven o'clock P. M. shock appeared to come from the southwest, and the six o'clock A. M. shock from the southeast. There is, however, a diversity of opinions as to the direction of all.

INDIAN FIGHT.—Mr. C. A. Parker writes to the *Territorial Enterprise*, Nevada, that a Cap. Wells, March 14, attacked a camp of 30 Indians, near Mud Lake, a few miles below Pyramid Lake, killed all but one, took 20 guns and 9 horses, and destroyed the camp. None of the troops were killed.