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ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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Poetry.

[For the Deseret News.]

MY OWN, MY COUNTRY'S FLAG.

Lines suggested by the grand display of Flags, in honor of the re-inauguration of President Lincoln.

BY E. R. SNOW.

I love that Flag,—When in my childish glee—
A prattling girl upon my grand-sire's knee;
I heard him tell strange tales, with valor rife,
How that same Flag was bought with blood and life:
And his tall form, seem'd taller, when he said
"Child, for that Flag, your grandpa fought and bled!"
My young heart felt that every scar he wore,
Quoted him to prize that banner, more and more.

I fought the fire, and as in years I grew,
I loved the Flag—I loved my country too.
My bosom swell'd with pride, to think my birth
Was on that highly favored spot of Earth.

There came a time, which I remember well,
Beneath the Stars and Stripes, we could not dwell!
We had to flee; but in our hasty flight,
We grasped the Flag, with more than mortal might;
And vow'd although our foes should us bereave
Of all things else, the Flag we would not leave.
We took the Flag, and journeying to the West,
We wore its motto graven on each breast.

When we arrived in peace, and God be praised,
Our Country's glorious standard raised;
And the dear Flag, in graceful majesty,
Bled to the mountains, Union—Liberty,
Her Freedom spread her garlands round us,
Though the land was held in claim by Mexico.

Was not, as now, with cities spreading round—
With nature's products flowing from the ground—
With sheltering roofs, and comfort's soothing smile—
With luscious boards, to nerve the arm for toil.

Spade or plow had stirr'd the sleeping sod—
The white man's foot, the turf, had ever trod;
Was all a waste, lone, desolate and drear—
The savage roam'd—the cricket flourish'd here.

Exiled from home, a long and weary tread,
With meagre outfits, scanty was our bread;
Our fate necessity enforced a strife—
We battled with the elements, for life.

But God was with us, and His wisdom saved,
And o'er our heads that sacred Banner waved;
Shouts of joy, I saw that Flag unfurled;
And wave, on mountain breezes, to the world.

Travelling yet,—Forever shall it wave—
Beneath its spire, celestial peace, will lave.
And the Banner of the brave and free—
All hail, to UNION, TRUTH and LIBERTY.

G.S.L. City, March 5, 1865.

By Telegraph.

New York, 4.

Advices received here through private sources from Mexico, state that the war in the United States is attracting the special attention of the Imperial Government. The police have directed the arrest of all who express sympathy with the Federal cause. A man named Valles has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for speaking favorably about the United States and predicting the speedy end of the rebellion. The Imperial treasury is constantly getting lower, and the hostility of the church party to the Emperor Maximilian is on the increase. The friends of the Juarez cause here refused to give credence to the reported defeat at Oaxaca.

Washington, 5.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at first. Then, a statement somewhat in detail of the course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation to settle, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our armies, on which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as myself, and is I trust reasonably satisfactory and encouraging. All is bright with hope for the future, but no prediction in regard to it is ventured on this occasion. Corresponding to this, four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to the impending evil war, all dreaded it, all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, and devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war, seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish.

War came. One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen the institution and extend its interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the government claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease, and even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God. Each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both sides cannot be answered, that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty had his own purposes.

Woe to the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come, but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh. If we shall suppose American slavery one of the offences, the providence of God must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to remove. He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as a woe due those by whom the offence came. Shall we discern that there is any departure from these divine attributes which believers in the living God always ascribe to him? Fondly as we hope for the event, do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away, yet, if God will, that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk; and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword? As it was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice towards none, with charity to all, with firmness to the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive, in the finish of the work we are in, to bind up the national wounds, care for him who shall have borne the battle and for the widow and the orphan, and do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

City Point, Va., 4 a. m., 5.

To Stanton.—Refugees confirm the statement of deserters in regard to the capture of Early and nearly his entire

force. They say it took place on Thursday, between Stanton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total.

(Signed) GRANT.

Washington, 5.

The following contains some of the most important features of the tax bill, as passed by both Houses of Congress:

On all incomes exceeding \$600, a tax of 5 per cent; on all over \$5,000, 10 per cent. After July '66, there is levied a tax of 10 per cent on all State bank circulation, and from the first of next May savings banks are taxed one half of one per cent on their deposits. On petroleum the tax is finally fixed at \$1 per barrel of 30 gallons. No drawback is allowed, whatever, when petroleum is exported, as in the 94th section of the old revenue law. An increased tax of 20 per cent, is levied on every article of the schedule named therein. This includes all kinds of manufactures, and the old law, with this 20 per cent added, will be the new standard of taxation. The stamp tax is so amended as to make every written instrument void without its proper stamp.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent announces the arrival there of 800 exchanged Union prisoners, sick, starved, emaciated, and naked.

Philadelphia, 6.

Admiral Dahlgren's flag-ship Harvest Moon, on her way down, was sunk by a torpedo. All hands were saved, with the exception of the wardroom steward.

The Richmond papers of the 28th of February, say the Yankee prisoners have all been sent from the camps near this place to North East Bridge, for the purpose of being exchanged. Many others from Greensboro and Salisbury have passed through here for the same destination. All the Federal prisoners in North Carolina, are to be exchanged, we learn, at North East Bridge. We presume the exchange will be completed in a few days.

Quebec, 6.

The result of the elections in New Brunswick will probably be the postponement of the confederation scheme for an indefinite period. The legislative union of the Canadas will probably go in.

Philadelphia, 6.

The Massachusetts which arrived here to-day, had on board the first United States mail that has left Charleston since the breaking out of the rebellion.

Cairo, 5.

The Memphis and Vicksburg packet, Jas. Watson, laden with government freight and a large number of passengers and 86 soldiers, sank 12 miles below Napoleon, on the morning of the 2d. Over 30 lives were lost. The steamer and the cargo are a total loss.

Nine buildings were burned last night, involving a loss of \$170,000.

New York, 6.

By the City of Baltimore, from Queenstown, 23d.

In the House of Lords, during an important debate on the defenses of Canada, Lynden called attention to the matter, pointed to the hostile feeling of Americans, and urged immediate measures for the defense of the province.

The Earl of Ducie and Ripon admitted the importance of the question, but regretted that any doubt should be expressed on the conciliatory intentions of the American government. He explained the measures proposed by the government, would ask a vote of £50,000 for the Quebec defenses, while the Canadians would undertake the defence of Montreal and westward.

Earl Derby thought the position of the government was humiliating, when questions of peace or war depended on an excited populace, with strong prejudices against England. He strongly censured the government for having so long delayed the defenses and ridiculed the smallness of the vote asked.

Granville thought Derby's views exaggerated, but so long as Canada took a fair share, he thought England bound to assist the colony.

Martinsburg and Edinborough complained of the small sum asked.

Russell regretted the discussions and talked that government had declined to make a movement while the Canadians declined to take measures themselves, but as they now show a different posi-

tion, the government comes forward to assist. In reply to Derby, Ministers said the subject of naval forces for the lakes, owing to the termination of the convention, was under consideration.

The debate caused a depression in funds and a slight fall in consols.

The Daily News credited Lynden and Derby with having raised the most mischief by a debate at this time on the question of the policy of defenses, and says there is a probability that the government will take no measures for a naval force on the lakes, as the Washington government have explained its action to be entirely of a temporary character.

Field Marshal Lord Combermere is dead.

The British army and navy estimates before parliament both show a material reduction in the charges.

The official Yellow Book laid before the French legislation says France continues neutral on the American question, and has confined herself to the condition of French subjects in America. It regrets that the demands for reparation of injuries have not been responded to in the manner expected from the Washington government.

The Queen of Spain has agreed to the sale of the immense property forming the Royal patrimony, for the benefit of the Spanish nation. There was a ministerial crisis in Portugal.

Information from Wilmington says, everything is progressing well in that department. Gen. Couch has been assigned to the command of the 23d army corps and of the city of Wilmington. On the 2d of March he issued orders allowing all citizens to resume their occupations, with proper restrictions relating to the contraband trade. A thousand deserters and prisoners were about to be sent north. On Wednesday last, \$15,000 worth of medical supplies were discovered secreted in Wilmington, several thousand dollars worth being quinine. The paymasters had nearly finished paying the troops in that department.

The weather has been very bad.

The celebration of the Union successes, postponed on Saturday on account of the weather, took place to-day. The demonstration was a perfect success throughout, and the procession the most imposing ever witnessed here. The military and fire departments both turned out strong. The procession was about three hours in passing a given point, and the crowd in the streets was probably the greatest ever seen in New York.

New York, 7.

The Richmond Sentinel says, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury would be glad to receive donations of money, bonds, plate, or other valuables, to enable him to pay the soldiers.

The rebel House of Representatives adopted a resolution to adjourn to March 8th.

Washington, 7.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hugh McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury.

Philadelphia, 7.

There was a collision between the Washington train and Owl train, on the Trenton railroad, last night, at Bristol station. Five persons were killed and 25 or 30 severely wounded, some fatally.

Washington, 7.

A man named Clemens has been turned over to the civil authorities by the military authorities, against whom evidence is positive that he had all his plans arranged for the assassination of President Lincoln on Inauguration day. He is in jail here.

Fort Monroe, 4.

The steamer Cumberland arrived this morning from Washington, N. C., 23d, with about 400 of our released prisoners, who were taken by our forces at the capture of Wilmington.

Washington, 7.

The Navy Department has received an official report from Dahlgren of our possession of Georgetown, S. C. The report is dated Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 28, flag steamer Harvest Moon, in which he says:

Under date of the 26th, I apprized the Department that the naval forces under my command had taken possession of Georgetown.

[Continued on page 188.]