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ADVERTISEMENTS

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By Telegraph.

New York, 18.

France.—The Empress presided at a State Council on the 6th and afterward received the American Ambassador, and addressed a private letter of sympathy to Mrs. Lincoln. The Emperor issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Algiers, urging them to become attached to the soil, and to treat the Arabs as fellow-countrymen; and said, we must be masters, because we are more civilized, generous because we are stringent. The Emperor was received everywhere enthusiastically. He issued a proclamation to the Arabs, calling upon them to recognize the decrees of the province, and said 2,000,000 Arabs cannot resist 40,000,000 Frenchmen.

Citizens say Italy recognizes the Pope as chief of Catholicism, and will always treat with him upon religious matters, but will not acknowledge his temporal sovereignty.

Fortress Monroe, 20.

Among the prisoners on board the steamer Clyde, which arrived to-day, are Jeff. Davis, his wife and four children and her brother and sister, and Alex. H. Stephens, who surrendered to our cavalry while at his house near Atlanta; he is in extremely feeble state of health; C. C. Clay and wife, General Wheeler and staff, and a number of others of lesser note.

Fortress Monroe, 21.

The rebel General Wheeler and staff were removed and started for Fort Warren. Alex. H. Stephens, and Postmaster-General Regan were also removed to the gunboat Tuscarora, which left for Fort Delaware.

New York, 21.

The Herald's account of the capture of Jeff. Davis says when the guard went to the tent, they were met by Mrs. Davis in deshabille, with "please gentlemen, don't disturb the privacy of ladies before they have time to dress."

"All right, madam," said the corporal, "we will wait till you have put on your duds."

Presently there appeared at the tent door an ostensible old lady with a bucket on her arm, escorted by Mrs. Davis in person.

"Please let my mother go to the spring for some water to wash," says Mrs. Davis in a pleading tone.

"It strikes me your mother wears very big boots," said the guard, as he hoisted the old lady's dress with his sabre and discovered a pair of No. 13, calf skins, and "whiskers, too," said the sergeant, as he pulled her hand from her face, and Jeff. in all his littleness stood before him.

New York, 22.

The Herald's Augusta correspondent gives an account of the occupation of that city by Gen. Mattinas, of New York, who took possession, May 6th, and found about a hundred thousand bales of cotton, ten million dollars worth of ordnance and other rebel stores; four hundred thousand dollars in bullion, a part of Jeff. Davis specie train, was captured, and one hundred and eighty five thousand dollars in gold recovered.

The Savannah river has been opened to Savannah, and railroad communication from Louisville, Kentucky, to Charleston, will soon be complete.

Washington, 21.

Gen. Sheridan's new command virtually supersedes Gen. Canby in his command of the military division of the Mississippi.

Gen. Canby has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, which relieves Banks, who is ordered to report to the Adj. General of the army.

Cincinnati, 22.

A Nashville dispatch records the capture of the rebel Governor Harris, of Tennessee. Six hundred thousand dollars belonging to the State treasury, the State archives and all the State bonds have also been captured.

New York, 22.

Mail matter is now received at our Post Office, daily, for Richmond, Petersburg, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville.

A special to the Express says the President is very indignant at the conduct of the Cuban officials, respecting the rebel ram Stonewall; a dispatch has been sent to Madrid upon the subject.

The Tribune's special says the report of the special commission sent to examine into the charges against Generals Banks and Hurlbut, is said to be very damaging to their character as officers, and fully justifies the removal of both.

Gen. Logan has been assigned to the command of the army of Tennessee. Gen. Hazan succeeds Logan in the command of the 15th corps.

Gen. Sheridan and staff, who arrived in this city to-day, left this evening for Cincinnati, on the way to the southwest, having been appointed to command the department of Texas. He will immediately assume the control of the troops now in the south-west, together with such additional cavalry forces as the exigencies of the service may require to be placed at his disposal.

The Herald says Gen. Sickles was officially received on the 5th ult., by the President of Columbia, as special envoy to the government of that republic, from the President of the United States. A number of Columbian Senators, Representatives, and military men, were present on the occasion. Addresses were made by Gen. Sickles and the President, in which the most friendly feeling of each government for the other, were expressed.

St. Louis, 22.

The Department headquarters received dispatches from Fort Scott, Kansas, announcing the surrender of Col. Taylor, commander of all the guerrillas in south-west Missouri and north-west Arkansas. The rolls of his entire command are now being made out. They surrendered all their horses, arms, and equipments, to take the oath of allegiance. Bushwhackers are also coming into Lexington, Glasgow, and other places, delivering themselves up and taking the oath. The prospects are that bushwhacking will soon close in Missouri.

Washington, 22.

The President has issued a proclamation opening all Southern ports, except those of Texas, to foreign commerce, on and after July 1st, and declaring that foreign vessels, attempting to trade illegally, shall be treated as pirates, also removing trade restrictions east of the Mississippi.

New York, 23.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondent says the immediate place of confinement of Jeff. Davis is to be in the casemates, which are rock-ribbed and arched mansions within the fort, each constituting a fort within itself. On the arches of these casemates are mounted fifteen inch Rodman guns; the only connections from the fort with the main land are by a sally port, and a small postern in one of the bastions on the west side, being spanned at each of these points by a draw bridge, which can be raised at pleasure, thus cutting off all communication.

The Herald's Mobile correspondent says the rebel fleet in Torabigbee river, consisting of 12 vessels, surrendered to Commander Simpson's fleet. The Captain of the West Gulf squadron, two commodores, and 150 other officers of the rebel navy surrendered with their vessels, and were paroled.

The Herald's Macon correspondent says the people in the interior of Georgia are rapidly settling themselves to a condition of peace; forage and provisions are being brought freely into places occupied by Union troops. The citizens are demanding a convention and reconstruction.

Washington, 22.

The following letter was sent by Clay to General Wilson, before surrendering himself:

Lagrange, Georgia, 10.

General: I have seen the proclamation from the President of the United States, offering a reward of \$100,000 for my arrest, on the charge of having, with others therein named, incited and concocted the murder of the late President. Conscious of my innocence, and unwilling even to seem to fly from justice, and confident of my entire vindication from so foul an imputation, upon a full, fair and impartial trial, which I expect to receive, I shall go as soon as practicable to Macon and deliver myself up to your custody.

(Signed) C. C. Clay, JR.
Cincinnati, 23.

Kingman & Co's pork packing establishment at Indianapolis, was destroyed by fire last night; loss, \$400,000.

Washington, 23.

As early as 7 o'clock this morning, the people assembled on Pennsylvania avenue to witness the grand review. The day was beautiful, and everything was in most excellent order for the march of the war-worn troops.

The avenue at an early hour was washed by the fire department, so as to have it clean in front of the President's house. An immense stand was erected on South street for the gallant officers of Grant and Sherman, who are to review the troops. Another stand was erected on the North side, for the Members of Congress; other stands were also erected on the square for the wounded soldiers. The houses in the vicinity of the President's house were last night adorned with flags and evergreens. The route of march was densely packed by people, all eager to give the heroes of the war a hearty welcome.

The columns commenced to move at 9 o'clock, the first being headed by Gen. Meade, followed by his staff; he was cheered along the route, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. At the Capitol, children were assembled who distributed bouquets and loose flowers to the gallant men as they passed with soiled and tattered flags, proudly borne by them amid the cheers of the lookers-on.

The cavalry under General Merritt were first in the order of review: General Custar bears a beautiful wreath on his arm, presented to him at the Capitol. In the vicinity of the stand at the President's house, a dense crowd is congregated. The avenue is perfectly clear of all vehicles, and the march is uninterrupted.

Thousands of persons, including many from other cities who have especially come to see the pageant, line the sidewalk from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion, a distance of a mile and a half. The windows and balconies, and all eligible positions, including the house tops, are occupied by deeply interested spectators. All public business was suspended; there was a general holiday. The capital bore the motto, in large letters, "The only national debt we can never pay, is the debt we owe to the victorious Union soldiers."

At the Capitol, at least 20,000 school girls were assembled, neatly dressed. There was much pleasant excitement among them in pressing forward to present flowers to the soldiers; these children also sung patriotic songs to the troops as they moved along.

Pennsylvania avenue presented a grand appearance. All arms of the service were represented in full force. An occasional insertion of a body of Zouaves served to relieve the sameness, and gave a fine effect. Looking up the avenue there was a continuous moving line as far as the eye could reach of the national, state, division, brigade, regimental, and other flags; some wore new stars of gold glistening in the sun. These contrasted strongly with the flags borne in the procession, tattered in battle or worn into shreds. Others were thickly covered with names and dates of battle fields where victories were won by these proud veterans. Flags and rifles were decorated with flowers and many bouquets hung from the muskets. These troops did not, as to dress, present a war-worn appearance. All were well and cleanly clad. Their fine marching elicited praise from every tongue.

On the south side and fronting the executive mansion a stand was placed, which was hung and handsomely festooned with national flags. At

various points were inscriptions, such as Atlanta, Wilderness, Stone River, South Mountain, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Savannah, Richmond, Petersburg and Coal Harbor. This stand was in part occupied by President Johnston, the members of the Cabinet, Generals Grant and Sherman, and other distinguished army officers. On the left were members of the diplomatic corps and their families, 200 tickets having been issued to this class of spectators.

In stands provided for the purpose were Geo. Bancroft and the following Governors—Crapo, Buckingham, Andrew, Fenton, Fairchild, Bradford, Curtin, and Smith; Senators Wade, Sherman, Wilson, Johnston, Chandler, Harris, Hendrickson, Dixon, Foster, Morgan, Conness, and Lane of Kansas; and Representatives Schenck, Hooper, Marston, Lynch, Hage, Porter, Kelly, Jenks, Loan, and Ex-Speaker Grow.

There were at least thirty naval officers bearing the highest rank, and as many army officers, including General's Hancock, Wilcox, Cadwalader, Hitchcock, Newton, and Rawlins.

As the corps and divisions passed to review of the President and Lieut.-General Grant, their commanders severally left the columns and took seats on the platform. Judges of Courts, Chiefs of Government Bureaus and other public officers were similarly accommodated.

The crowd in that part of the city was extremely dense, it being the main point of attraction and receiving place where was assembled the highest dignitaries.

The review occupied six hours, from 9 a. m. till 3 p. m. The cadence step was taken from the Capitol to Seventeenth Street from which point the various organizations marched to their separate quarters.

The review is spoken of as the greatest that has ever taken place on this continent. It was a grand affair, suggestive of the trials and victories of the army of the Potomac.

New York, 23.

The gunboat Rhode Island, from Pensacola, and Mobile point on the 16th, arrived at St. Marks. The Tallahassee and Olinda surrendered to our forces on the 9th, and the steamer Spray to Lieut. Gibson of the Mahaska on the 14th.

G. S. S. L. City, 30.

Coin, 120.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW ON ISHAM G. HARRIS.—The legislature of Tennessee having authorized the Governor to offer a reward of five thousand dollars for the capture of Isham G. Harris, Brownlow has issued a characteristic proclamation to that effect. His description of Harris is especially pointed:

"This culprit Harris is about five feet ten inches high, weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds, and is about fifty-five years of age. His complexion is sallow—his eyes are dark and penetrating—a perfect index to the heart of a traitor—with the scowl and frown of a demon resting upon his brow. The study of mischief and the practice of crime have brought upon him premature baldness and a gray head. With brazen-faced impudence he talks loudly and boastfully about the overthrow of the Yankee army, and entertains no doubt but the South will achieve her independence. He chews tobacco rapidly, and is inordinately fond of liquor. In his moral structure, he is an unscrupulous man—steeped to the nose and chin in personal and political profligacy—now about lost to all sense of honor and shame—with a heart reckless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief.

If captured, he will be found lurking in the rebel strongholds of Mississippi, Alabama or Georgia, and in female society, alleging, with the sheep-faced modesty of a virtuous man, that it is not a wholesome state of public sentiment or taste that forbids an indiscriminate mixing together of married men and women. If captured, the fugitive must be delivered to me alive, to the end that justice may be done him here, upon the theatre of his former villainous deeds."

—Credit.—A wise provision by which constables and sheriffs get a living.