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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## The Deseret News:

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OFFICE:

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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## By Telegraph.

Liverpool, 6.

The war has commenced in New Zealand, and the British troops had suffered considerable loss.

The plague continues at St. Petersburg. The total cases are 10,000, and deaths 2,000. The cases average 100 a day.

Liverpool, 8.

The pestilence at St. Petersburg was abating.

Cobden was buried on the 7th. The proceedings were solemn and touching.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, Lord Elcho moved for the correspondence relative to the proposed Canadian defences. He deprecated the erection of the defences, which could only have the effect of inviting Americans to make Canada a battle ground.

Washington, 20.

The War Department offers a reward of fifty thousand dollars for the arrest of the assassins of the President, and twenty-five thousand each for the arrest of G. Alseerat and David C. Harold, accomplices of Booth; and all persons harboring or secreting said persons, or either of them, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President, and be subject to trial before a military commission and punished with death.

The Herald's advices from Winchester, 18th, says that Mosby surrendered his forces to Gen. Chapman at Perryville, on the 16th, on terms similar to those granted to Lee. It is understood that Gen. Rosser also asked that his command be included in cartel. Mosby's men number probably 700. Great numbers of Lee's soldiers are arriving within our lines.

Cincinnati, 20.

Nashville papers announce the death of Andrew Jackson jun., adopted son of Gen. Jackson.

The Wilberforce University, Green County, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday, loss, \$50,000.

New York, 20.

The capture of Mobile was announced in Savannah, by rebel deserters, on the 14th; also, the capture of Columbus, Ga., by Thomas' cavalry, after a hard fight with Forrest, and 400 or 500 of Forrest's men were captured. Montgomery is also captured.

Col. Gurney, commanding at Charleston, has issued an order advising the freed people collected there to proceed to the Islands in the department, and settle on the plantations.

A large incendiary fire occurred in Charleston on the night of the 17th.

Washington, 20.

The Surgeon General reports that the Secretary of State passed a restive night, but is more comfortable this morning. Frederick Seward continued to improve slowly.

New York, 21.

The Herald's correspondent says the paroling of Lee's army was completed on the 13th. The official report puts the number of men at 26,115, with 59 pieces of artillery, 71 stand of colors, 15,918 stand of small arms, 1,100 wagons, caissons, &c., and 400 horses and mules.

The Times' Spanish Fort correspondent says there were captured in the defences of Mobile, 316 guns, of which Spanish Fort had 40. Six rebel gunboats escaped up the river, but they will be captured or destroyed. There were four or five of them iron clads. Our loss is about 1,000. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is not less than 2,000.

West Gulf Squadron, U. S. Flagship Stockdale, off Mobile, April 12.

I have the honor to inform the depart-

ment that on Monday, 10th inst., subsequent to the capture of Fort Alexes and Spanish Fort, the Octorara and the iron clads were enabled, in consequence of thorough dredging of Bakely river, to move up the river nearly abreast of Spanish Fort, from which point Lieut. Commander Law, with his rifled gun, shelled with great precision Forts Huger and Tracy, and with such effect that both forts were evacuated on the evening of the 11th and our forces took possession, capturing a few prisoners in the adjoining marsh. The forts I shall hold until Gen. Canby can garrison them with his troops.

This morning I moved with my gunboats, conveying 800 men of Granger's force, to invest this side of Mobile Bay, for the purpose of attacking Mobile. On our arrival we soon ascertained that the enemy had evacuated all their defences and retreated with their gunboats up the Alabama river. The gunboats will in a few days, unquestionably be captured, unless destroyed by the rebels themselves.

Gen. Granger and myself have just sent into Mobile a formal demand to the Mayor for its unconditional surrender, which will undoubtedly be accorded, as the city is now at our mercy.

The navy has already hoisted the stars and stripes over the walls of Fort Pinto and Spanish river battery. We also have entire possession of Choctaw Point battery and three heavy forts below it within Gavas Bend. I shall place a number of gunboats in front of the city to give efficient protection to the loyal inhabitants, of whom there are a great number.

Gen. Canby, with the forces under his immediate command, are at present in Blakely. A hundred and fifty torpedoes have been removed from Blakely river by Commander Crosby.

(Signed) H. K. THATCHER.

Rear Admiral commanding West

Gulf Squadron.

Baltimore, 21.

The remains of President Lincoln arrived at 10 o'clock. The escort was very large. The stores were all closed and the whole population was in the streets. The remains will lie in state until 2 o'clock.

Boston, 21.

A movement has been started here to raise a hundred thousand dollars, by one dollar subscriptions, to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln, as a token of the respect and veneration felt by the people for their deceased President.

New York, 22.

The old 10th army corps has been reorganized and commanded by General Terry.

The Herald's correspondent details the movements of the cavalry column under Gen. Wilson. The first resistance was met by Gen. Wilson's troops at Monticello, where, after a short engagement, Roddy's rebels were routed. They retreated skirmishing for about 27 miles, when, on the 1st inst., having formed a junction with Forrest, Lyon and Chalmers, the first named took command and the rebels again made a stand, and were driven in every direction, with a loss of 100 killed and wounded, over 200 prisoners, and three pieces of artillery. They then retreated to Selma, where, behind very strong works an obstinate defense was prepared for.

The next day, the 2d, Gen. Wilson moved to the attack. After about two hours' severe fighting, the fortifications were carried by assault and his troops entered the town, capturing over 2,000 prisoners, 100 cannon, large numbers of horses and mules, and immense quantities of supplies, ammunition, etc. Besides these, there fell into Gen. Wilson's possession millions of dollars worth of cotton, a large arsenal, naval iron works and other manufactories, which, together with many buildings belonging to prominent rebels, were destroyed.

The Tribune learns, from a passenger from Charleston, that just as the steamer left the report came that the expedition sent out by Gilmore, under Porter, to Sumterville and Manchester, destroyed all the railroad bridges between Columbia and Florence, 1,000 bales of cotton, 3 locomotives, and 13 passenger cars, and brought in 2,500 liberated slaves.

The Herald's Richmond correspon-

dent says Gen. Ord has been superseded in the command here by Gen. Halleck. The former officer is ordered to report at Charleston, S. C. Gen. Gilmore, lately commanding the latter place, is relieved and directed to report for duty at Washington. Judge Campbell and Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, who, it was reported, had been placed under arrest, were still at liberty in that city on Thursday last.

The Tribune's Washington special says parties from Richmond report an unsatisfactory condition of affairs there. One Union soldier has been assassinated and several deadly assaults have been made upon Union citizens. Gen. Dent, late of Grant's staff, succeeds Gen. Shepley, as military Governor of Richmond.

St. Louis, 21.

The Jackson, Mississippi News of the 9th says Gen. W. Adams, with about 1,500 men encountered the Federal forces under Gen. Crosson, 2,500 strong, at Pleasant Ridge, Ala., and whipped them badly, killing 360, wounding and capturing a large number, and taking all their artillery and pontoons.

Memphis, 20.

The entire population of Memphis turned out to-day to testify their respect for the memory of the late President, and more universal lamentation of sorrow could not have been made in the most loyal city. Full 20,000 people participated in the demonstration, including the enrolled militia, all the Federal troops, civic societies, etc.

Cairo, 21.

We have Little Rock advices to the 15th. There was a quorum in both branches of the Legislature. The Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States unanimously passed both houses of the Arkansas Legislature on the 14th. A bill is about to be adopted by the Legislature, disfranchising all men who have held positions of honor or trust in the rebel army.

New York, 22.

New Orleans papers say that our forces are following the retreating rebels from Mobile, in the direction of Macon, and the speedy capture of Macon is expected. Kirby Smith has been conscripting slaves up Red river.

Washington, 22.

Yesterday evening, a bearer of dispatches arrived from Gen. Sherman's army. An agreement for the suspension of hostilities and a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace, had been entered into on the 18th by Gen. Sherman with the rebel Gen. Johnston. The rebel Gen. Breckenridge was present at the Conference. A Cabinet meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, Secretary of War, Gen. Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet. Sherman was ordered to renew hostilities immediately.

After the Cabinet meeting last night, Gen. Grant started for North Carolina to direct the operations against Johnston's army. (Signed) STANTON.

Washington, 22.

To Stanton:—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is stronger and more comfortable to-night. Mr. F. Seward's condition is justifying and requiring a further removal of fragments of bone, which was made this morning. The operation was borne well, and has been productive of partial relief. (Signed) BARNES, Surg. Gen'l.

In a dispatch dated Mobile, 14th, Gen. Canby reports: We find in Mobile and its defences on the west side of the Bay over 150 guns and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about 1000 prisoners.

Inventories are now being taken and a detailed report will be forwarded as soon as they are complete. The quantity of cotton will probably reach 3,000 bales. A large amount of provisions and forage. Gen. Hancock reports that nearly all of Mosby's command have surrendered, including nearly or quite all of the officers, except Mosby himself. Some of Mosby's own men are hunting him. A reward of \$2,000 is offered for him by Gen. Hancock, who has been directed to establish his Headquarters at Washington. (Signed) STANTON.

New York, 23.

President Johnson's speech to the Indiana delegation yesterday was more important than any yet delivered. The President said, we are living at a time when the public mind has almost become oblivious of what treason is. The time has arrived when the American people should be educated and taught that treason against the United States Government is the highest crime that can be committed, and those engaged in it should suffer all the penalties. It is not the promulgation of anything that I have not heretofore said, to say that traitors must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and imprisoned. Their social power must be destroyed; if not, they will still maintain the ascendancy and may again become numerous and powerful, for in the words of a former Senator of the United States, when traitors become numerous enough, treason becomes respectable, and I say that after making treason odious, every Union man should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who have inflicted the great suffering upon the country. While I say as to the leaders of treason, punishment, I also say leniency and conciliation to the thousands whom they have misled and deceived.

In speaking of reconstruction, he made the following remarks: Upon this idea of destroying States, my position has heretofore been well known, and there is no cause to change it now. Some are satisfied with the idea that States are to be lost in Territorial and other divisions and are to lose their characters as States, but their life breath has only been suspended, and it is a high constitutional obligation that we have to secure each of these States in the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of government. A State may be in the government with peculiar institutions and by the operations of rebellion love that feature, but it was a State when it went into rebellion, and when it comes out without that institution it is still a State. I hold it as a solemn obligation on any one of those States where the rebel army has been beaten back or expelled, I care not how small the number of Union men, if enough to man the ship of State, I hold it, I say, a high duty to protect and secure to them a republican form of government. This is no mere opinion—it is expressed in conformity with my understanding of the genius and theory of our Government. In adjusting and putting the Government upon its legs again, I think the progress of the work must pass into the hands of its friends. If a State is to be nursed until it gains strength, it must be nursed by its friends, not smothered by its enemies. Now permit me to remark, that while I have opposed dissolution or disintegration on the one hand, on the other I am equally opposed to centralization of power in the hands of a few.

AUSTRIA rejects the great scheme of Prussia with regard to Schleswig and Holstein, and it is now stated upon reliable authority that Prussia feels itself compelled to adopt the advice long ago given by France—to restore to Denmark the Danish portion of Schleswig, and to incorporate with Prussia the remainder of Schleswig and all Holstein and Lauenburg. While Austria does not sanction this scheme she offers to it no opposition.

THE iron workers of North Staffordshire, England, have struck work rather than submit to a reduction of ten per cent. of their pay, in consequence of which the iron masters of England have formed a national association and decided to stop work everywhere if the North Staffordshire men hold out. In that case 70,000 men will be thrown out of employment.

MRS. ANDREW ALLISON, residing in Beaver County, Ohio, last week gave birth to four healthy children. Some twenty months ago Mrs. Allison gave birth to three daughters, whom she named Cora, Dora and Loda. These seven children, born within a period of two years, were, at last accounts, doing well, as was also their mother.