

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

At Washington, on the 11th ult., Gen. Hooker was examined before the joint committee on the conduct of the war, and, to the inquiry, to what did he attribute the failure of the peninsular campaign, being under oath, he replied—to the incompetency of the commanding general, thus impeaching General McClellan's military ability.

President Lincoln is besieged by letters and personal applications for grants of letters of marque or reprisal, under the late act of Congress, vesting this power in the President's hands. The privileges thus besought consists simply in permission by Government to private individuals to destroy the ships and other property of an enemy upon the high seas. On the 10th ult. a committee of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, in an interview with the President, persistently urged him to forthwith make arrangements for the issue of letters of marque, as the result of which, it is stated that the Chief Magistrate was "strongly impressed"—whether for or against the piratical project is not made to appear. Subsequently, as further reported, several senators assailed the policy—representing to Mr. Lincoln that a foreign war would probably be the result of acceding to the request of those who were so eager to have the opportunity of plundering the seas, under permission from the Government. The subject was under consideration in the cabinet meeting of the 11th, and may be declared inexpedient at the present juncture.

It was announced that, on the 11th, the President would issue a proclamation in reference to soldiers absent without leave, ordering that all soldiers now absent, who should return on or before April 1st, would be restored to their respective regiments without punishment other than the forfeiture of pay and allowances during absence; also that those who should not return within the time specified, if found, would be arrested as deserters and punished as the law directs. This order will apply to a hundred thousand or upwards.

A Confederate lieutenant, captured near Charleston, says that peace negotiations have been under secret advisement for three weeks in Richmond; but the press were not allowed to mention it.

About the middle of March a steamer from St. Louis, going down the river, was searched at Columbus, Ky., and some two hundred boxes, shipped by a firm in St. Louis, to a gentleman in Memphis, were found to contain clothing, medicines and mail matter for the Confederates. Upon investigation it was made to appear, as per report, that a Government agent, who was on board the boat, was largely interested in the matter.

It is announced that the Government has effected a treaty with the Chippeway Indians in Minnesota, by which the Indians cede to the United States several large tracts of valuable land, which, by former treaties, had been reserved to them. They are to move further north.

About two weeks since there was a conference in Washington between Commissioner Dole and deputations from the Cheyennes, Camanches, and other tribes west of Kansas and east of the Rocky Mountains, the object of the Government being to effect arrangements with those tribes, if possible, for peaceful relations, so as to render the passage of emigrants to the gold fields of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California more safe than heretofore. It is believed that the measure will be successful.

Major-Gen. Sumner, who was recently appointed to supersede Gen. Curtis in the command of the department west of the Mississippi, including Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, died at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 21st of March. He was on a visit to his family on a short furlough, previous and preparatory to his departure for the west to assume the command of the department to which he had been as-

signed. His sickness was of short duration, said to have been congestion of the lungs.

It appeared from the rolls of the entire army, recently furnished the War Department, that there were one hundred and twenty-five thousand absentees and deserters from the service, which was most certainly not a very flattering exhibit.

It has been announced that Col. James B. Fry received the appointment of Provost Marshal General, instead of Gen. Butler, contrary to the expectations of many. After the appointment of Col. Fry to that important and responsible office, it was rumored that Gen. Butler would soon be assigned to an important command, of which the public would be apprised in due time, but so far as known he is still on the retired, reserved or inactive list.

Peace resolutions, it is said, were introduced into the Confederate congress, a short time since, proposing the independence of the seceded States and the withdrawal of all troops from Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, leaving those States free to choose to which government they would prefer to be attached,—a proposition to which the North will not soon accede.

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

We have Liverpool dates to the 7th and Queenstown to the 8th of March.

The Polish insurrection was the most exciting topic before the European public. Disaffection among the Poles was spreading, and the insurrectionists had gained a decided advantage. Strong sympathy was also awakened in their favor in France and England. Russia was apparently determined that the revolt should be suppressed. France had taken decided ground against any unfavorable intervention by Prussia, and in favor of concessions to the Poles. There were rumors in Paris of an alliance between England, France and Austria to see fair play and that the little one was not literally gulped by its monster antagonists.

In her speech, on the opening of Parliament, the Queen of England, referring to the unhappy dilemma of American affairs, intimates that she had abstained from taking any steps in view of the cessation of the conflict between the contending parties in the North American States, because it has not as yet seemed to her that any overtures could be attended with a probability of success. Her Majesty has viewed with the deepest concern the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions, and she has witnessed with heartfelt grief the severe distress and suffering which the war has inflicted on a large class of her subjects, but which has been borne by them with great fortitude and exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and distress is rather diminishing than increasing, and that some renewal of employment is beginning to take place.

In discussing the subject of an address in reply to the Queen's speech in the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby wished to offer no objection to the course of the British in reference to American affairs, but he regretted that they had not joined with France in an attempt, however hopeless, to effect a cessation of hostilities, which, he thought, might afford the combatants some chance to reflect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in which they are engaged.

Accounts from China state that Shang-Yu, a city of great importance in the silk districts, had been re-captured from the rebels.

An insurrection was raging in Cochin China. The French forces had made a desperate attack upon the rebels, who were finally repulsed with heavy loss.

From South America we have also news of serious disturbance. The republic of Uruguay has been for some time on the verge of a revolution. All the available force of

the government—consisting of as many negroes as white men—had been called into requisition.

Cotton-growing in the Argentine Republic is reported as being vigorously renewed.

The London Times, of Feb. 25, announces that the Confederates have succeeded in negotiating for a loan to the amount of three millions sterling, from a French banking house.

A motion in the House of Lords for the production of the correspondence with the Confederate Commissioners, Mason and Sli-dell, relative to recognition, at the request of Lord Russell, was postponed till the 2d of March.

The shipment of negroes from Egypt by France for service in Mexico, was strongly denounced by Lord Palmerston.

## PROMOTION.

Late on Sunday evening the following dispatch was received at Camp Douglas:

WASHINGTON, D. C., }  
March 29th, 1863. }

To BRIGADIER GEN. P. EDW. CONNOR:

I congratulate you, and your command on the heroic conduct and brilliant victory on Bear River.

You are this day appointed a Brigadier General.

(Signed)

H. W. HALLECK.

Gen.-in-Chief.

A salute of eleven guns was fired between ten and eleven o'clock that night which, together with the music and personal congratulations at the Commander's Headquarters, finished up the late hours of Sunday evening very joyously.

From all we learn of the new Brigadier-General, we are satisfied that he is a brave soldier who will yet honor the appointment. His friends are sanguine of higher promotion awaiting him, when he reaches the field of his ambition. We congratulate him upon his promotion and wish him all the good fortune that an honorable soldier can desire; and if he keeps clear of politicians and wire-workers, we have no doubt that his own "back bone" will carry him where the country can appreciate him.

EAST TEMPLE STREET.—There are but few things more offensive to the eye, in a city or village, than filthy streets, where unsightly objects are lying or standing about on the sidewalks and elsewhere, as has been the case to a considerable extent in East Temple street for some time past. It is true there has been some little change for the better in that respect of late, but there are many things on exhibition there now, or deposited, not for sale, of course, as they are not generally marketable commodities, which would much better grace a back yard than a street or sidewalk even in the most retired and unfrequented part of the city, a fact which no one who dwells or does business there can deny. Such sights are somewhat disgusting and not indicative of refined taste. Their removal would be attended with but trifling expense, and thereby one of the principal streets of the city would be considerably improved in appearance, and we believe that business men there would be materially benefitted by the operation.

PROLIFIC.—Mr. D. T. LeBaron, of this city, a few days since presented us with the product of one hill of Jerusalem Artichokes, nearly two pecks, grown from one eye or shoot, planted last spring—a very large and probably much more than an average yield. The experiments that have been made in these valleys, in growing artichokes, have fairly demonstrated that they can be produced, at a trifling expense, in great abundance. Those who have raised them know best their value for stock feeding purposes, especially for hogs, for which they will, in our opinion, be extensively cultivated at no distant day.

THEATRICAL.—On account of a press of matter, the Theatrical Critique of Alpha, which was handed in late, must be laid over until next week.

## WE FULLY UNDERSTAND IT.

The people of Utah are on the fair way to fame. They are going rapidly up in the foreign market. A gentleman in this city received a telegram on Saturday, furnishing him an extract from the Salt Lake correspondence of the Chicago Tribune, in which the following language is said to have been used by President Brigham Young, at the Mass Meeting, held in the Tabernacle on the 3d of March:

"I would like to live in peace with the Government of the United States, but have no desire to live with the people, who have brought ruin and disgrace upon their own heads. I do not wish to live in or have anything to do with the United States. I will have a free and independent government for myself, where I may live and enjoy my civil and religious liberties."

We pronounce the Chicago Tribune's correspondent, who gives the above as the language of President Young, a mean, contemptible liar, and he knows that he is; and we appeal to the thousands present on the occasion for confirmation of our denial. Not only were no such words used by President Young, nor by any other speaker, nor were any words uttered, on that occasion, from which that language could be drawn or be inferred in the remotest degree. We denounce it a wholesale lie, worthy the writer and the cabal that he represents.

We know the clique and are not deceived. If folks outside of Utah are misled by any such unmitigated lies and misrepresentations, we cannot help it—it is their misfortune; but so far as we are concerned, we are perfectly indifferent—rather pleased if anything that our enemies are forced to lie about us to accomplish their hellish designs. There is a time for everything, and we can afford to "abide our time," but we promise that clique that they will hear from us again.

## THE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

We are pleased to learn that the Overland Mail Company feels perfectly satisfied that the Indians, who threatened last week to interrupt the communication between this and Carson, are now unable to make any successful demonstration of hostility. Since our issue we have seen several gentlemen from the west, who report "no Indians to be seen," and the public business over that route goes on uninterruptedly.

A detachment of fifty men, 2d Cavalry, C. V., have gone by the Humboldt to Ruby, and to Deep creek, if required. Another detachment of twenty-five men were sent over the mail route, and a third detachment of twenty-five men were sent by Skull valley, in the hopes of coming up with the Indians somewhere.

Willow Station was attacked for several hours by about a dozen Indians, on Thursday last; but were successfully kept off by a few men. Boyd's station was afterwards attacked; three horses taken and some hay burned. It was currently reported that Dr. Anderson, of this city, with Supt. Gooding, had fallen into the hands of the red skins at that station, but we have seen both gentlemen since that time in the city.

FEDERAL OFFICERS FOR THE NEW TERRITORIES.—The President appointed and the Senate confirmed the following officers for the Territory of Idaho—"Gem of the Mountains":—William H. Wallace, of Washington Territory, Governor; William B. Daniels, of Oregon, Secretary; Sidney Edgerton, of Ohio, Chief Justice; Samuel C. Park, of Illinois, and Alexander C. Smith, of Idaho, Associate Justices; and Richard Williams, Attorney. For Arizona: John A. Gurley, of Ohio, Governor; Richard C. McCormick, of New York, Secretary; John M. Goodwin, Chief Justice, James P. Allen, of Connecticut, and William S. Howell, Associate Justices; and Milton B. Duffield, of California, Marshal.

INFORMATION WANTED, by Mrs. Catharine Fosmire, Clarkson P. O., Monroe county, New York, of the whereabouts of her son Jacob H. Fosmire.