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ADVERTISEMENTS

To insure insertion must be handed in by Monday Noon, and paid for in advance.

By Telegraph.

Knoxville, Tenn., 23.

Among the trophies of Stoneman's expedition are 12 battle flags and banners, and one old United States flag found in the house of a loyal citizen.

At Salisbury, the infamous pen, where many unfortunate Union prisoners, pined their lives away, was burned to the ground. A few United States prisoners were found, the skeletons of their former selves, most of them died on their way to Knoxville.

Washington, 24.

To Dix. A dispatch from Sherman states that Wilson held Macon on the 20th, with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith, and others as prisoners; but they claimed the benefit of the armistice. He has telegraphed to me through the rebel lines for orders. I have answered him that he may draw out of Macon and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to believe that the rebels are changing their status to our prejudice.

This Department has information that the plan for the President's murder was organized in Canada and approved of at Richmond.

One of the assassins now in prison, who attempted to kill Seward is believed to be one of the St. Alban's raiders.

(Signed) STANTON.

Philadelphia, 24.

The body of President Lincoln remained in State until one o'clock. At three o'clock the line of march was taken to the Trenton depot.

Cincinnati, 24.

Houston Hall, Dayton, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$70,000.

New York, 21.

There has been a general cessation of business during the week in consequence of the national calamity. For three days all the stores and banks have been closed. Wall street is deserted, there will not be much done until after the funeral of the late President. Gold to-day is firm at 150, foreign exchange, 110. The easy feeling in money is greater than ever and the supply of capital is still largely in excess of the demand. Like the currency, it sets strongly towards this point. We do not look for much activity before the policy of the new administration be defined. Call loans range from five to six per cent, with some business at four. The discount market is dull, with little commercial paper offering. First-class and good names pass at 7 to 9 per cent. There is nothing transpiring in freights or California produce.

New York, 24.

About 12 per cent of the clerks in the bureau of deserters have been dismissed as unnecessary.

Washington, 25.

President Johnson issued a proclamation designating Thursday, May 25th, as a day of national humiliation and mourning.

The Secretary of State is convalescing rapidly. Frederick Seward speaks more distinctly this morning, and is better.

New York, 25.

A constant stream of people has been passing through the room where the remains of the late President lay in state ever since yesterday p.m.; they pass at the rate of 80 per minute. At midnight, some German singers, numbering about a thousand voices, chanted dirges throughout the night. The long line of citizens anxious to view the remains, was kept moving. Early this forenoon it seemed diminished but very little and soon after daylight it was lengthened

greatly, extending from Warren to John street, on Broadway, on the west side of the City Hall, while there was a line of greater length, running through the street on the east side of the Hall. All places of business are closed, while the upper stories of every building along the route of procession are occupied by anxious spectators.

One o'clock. The procession is now moving with the remains to the Hudson River Railroad Depot. It is one of the most imposing spectacles ever witnessed in New York. Indeed, perhaps it was never equalled. There are no vehicles in the line of procession and it moves with an awe inspiring solemnity to the mournful music of various bands. The military are out in full force, as also a very large number of the civic societies, &c. The number who viewed his remains is estimated at 120,000.

The *World's* special says advices received here to-day direct from Raleigh, state that during the conference between Sherman and Johnston, at Chapel Hill, 15 miles west of Raleigh, Johnston's army of 30,000 men, including Hampton's and Wheeler's cavalry, was 20 miles from the city, on the Charlotte road.

The *Herald's* correspondent says Major-General Halleck, issued an official order, assuming the command in Richmond, as successor to Ord, last Saturday. Ord goes to South Carolina, to supersede Gilmore. Just before Ord's relinquishment of the command in Richmond, a circular was issued by his direction, informing the paroled officers of Lee's army, who desired to leave the country, that passports and a passage to Halifax, Nova Scotia, would be furnished, on application at the office of the Provost Marshal of his department.

It is said that the exchange of 5,000 Union soldiers at Darien, Georgia, which it is supposed has taken place by this time, leaves scarcely any of our men in the hands of the rebels, while there still remain in the hands of the government 60,000 or 70,000 rebels, besides those paroled under the terms of Lee's surrender.

Philadelphia, 25.

A special to the *Bulletin*, from Washington to-day, says Attorney-General Speed has made a highly important decision on the terms of the capitulation of Lee, in reply to a letter of the Secretary of War, relating to these points. He decides:—

First, that the rebel officers who surrendered to Grant, have no homes in the loyal States, and have no right to come to places where their homes were in the loyal States, prior to their going into rebellion.

Second, that persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who have otherwise given it support, comfort and aid, and were residents of the rebel Territory have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

New York, 26.

The *World* says one of the striking features of the funeral procession yesterday, was the applause showered upon the colored race, upon the line of march in the wealthier parts of the city. The scene in the Fifth Avenue was one continual ovation to the negroes, who were compelled to keep their heads uncovered for miles, in acknowledgement of the plaudits of the male spectators and the waving of handkerchiefs of the ladies in the windows.

Havana, 24. Intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln caused much excitement and cast a deep gloom over all the American residents.

Baltimore, 26.

The steamer *Massachusetts* collided with the steamer *Black Hawk*, in the Potomac, last night. The latter sank in a few minutes. In the excitement, a number of soldiers on board of her became panic stricken, losing control of themselves, and a number were drowned. The *Massachusetts* lay near the spot till daylight, picking up about a hundred men. From a statement by the Captain in command of the troops, it appears that the loss of life, as near as can be ascertained, exceeds fifty.

Newbern dates to the 22d say the city was draped in mourning. A meeting of citizens was held that day to give expression to the public sorrow.

The *Standard* and *Progress*, Raleigh papers, conducted by the former pro-

prietors appeared in mourning. They say that Lincoln was the best friend the South had, and that the South suffered more in his death than the North.

The ratification of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, is regarded as certain. The desire to return to the Union seems general throughout the State.

Washington, 26.

To Dix. A dispatch just received from Grant, dated Raleigh, 10 a.m., 24. says:

I reached here this morning and delivered to Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston, terminating the truce, with the information that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between army commanders.

(Signed)

STANTON.

New York, 26.

The anticipated retreat of Jeff Davis from Texas to Mexico, with the purpose of involving us in new difficulties has been duly considered by the government.

The *Tribune's* army Potomac special of the 22d says the 15th corps was put on the march this morning for Danville, in order to hold that point and guard the communications of the army under Sherman.

Liverpool, 15.

The fall of Richmond is the universal topic to-day. The friends of the North are greatly elated at Grant's successes, and are strengthened in the conviction that the final triumph of the North is near. The rebel loan declined 6 per cent, closing at 23 to 25, while Federal securities exhibited decided improvement.

Calcutta, 6.

There has been a serious disturbance on the Suez canal, between the Egyptian and the Norwegian laborers.

New York, 27.

The *Herald's* Raleigh correspondent of the 19th says at the second interview Johnston made inquiry as to what terms would be accorded to members of the Confederate government. Sherman refused to recognize the authorities of any such government, but was prepared to treat with Johnston as an officer of insurgent forces. A subsequent meeting was had, at which Breckenridge was recognized as a Major-General, not as the rebel Secretary of War. At this conference Sherman permitted the introduction of the objectionable propositions, which it is said, were dictated by Jeff Davis. Sherman had heard of the President's assassination before negotiating and had communicated the intelligence to the rebels, who appeared to have the profoundest regret at the event.

Gen. Stoneman, who was reported at Greensboro, was permitted to come through Johnston's lines to Raleigh. Johnston's army is probably 30,000 strong and better supplied with field guns and horses than any army the Confederacy ever had. Many of the rank and file, however, not willing to await a formal surrender, are leaving for their homes.

The *World's* Raleigh correspondent says a commission consisting of ex-Gov. Graham, ex-Gov. Swain, Surgeon-General Warren and Col. Burr, were sent by Gov. Vance to see what arrangement could be made with Sherman, on the State, for a cessation of hostilities, and to ascertain what was to be the status of the State government and its officers under the new regime. The commission had the assent of Gen. Hardee to visit Sherman. They had an interview with Sherman who gave them a protecting paper for the Governor and State officers, so long as no hostilities were shown by them. Sherman told them that he had no information as to how the status of the State government was affected, as that question did not come within his province; that he did not consider North Carolina out of the Union, as the question of secession had not been submitted to the people, that he would respect every man that was not an original secessionist, and treat him with every consideration. Still, he must march through the State in pursuit of Johnston and the people must necessarily suffer by that march.

Washington, 27.

This Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Halleck, commanding

the military division of the James. Gen. Canby and Thomas were instructed some days ago that Sherman's arrangement with Johnston was disapproved by the President and they were ordered to disregard it and push the enemy in every direction.

(Signed)

STANTON.

Richmond, 29.

Generals Meade, Sheridan and Wright are acting under orders to pay no regard to any truce or orders of Gen. Sherman respecting hostilities, on the ground that Sherman's agreement could bind his own command only and no others. They are directed to push forward, regardless of orders from any one, except Gen. Grant, and cut off Johnston's retreat.

Beauregard telegraphed to Danville that a new arrangement had been made with Sherman and that the advance of the 6th corps was to be suspended until further orders. I telegraphed back to obey no orders of Sherman, but to push forward as rapidly as possible.

The bankers here have information to-day that Jeff Davis' specie is moving south from Goldsboro in wagons as fast as possible. I suggest that orders be telegraphed, through Gen. Thomas, that Wilson obey no orders from Sherman, and notifying him and Canby and all commanders on the Mississippi, to take measures to intercept the rebel chiefs and their plunder. The specie taken with them is estimated here at from six to thirteen million.

HALLECK.

Buffalo, 27.

The funeral party arrived here at 7 a. m., escorted by the 94th regiment, a company of light artillery, the committee of arrangements of the city government and others, to St. James' Hall. The services were opened by a dirge, sang by the St. Cecilia society, and afterward the public were admitted.

Knoxville, 27.

Since the last intelligence from Stoneman's command, the following is a summary of what it has accomplished: One portion of the command, under Col. Palmer, moved down the Catawba river, dispersing parties going southwest from Johnston's army. They captured upwards of 2,000 prisoners, and two pieces of artillery. Amongst other things destroyed, was an immense railroad bridge over the Catawba river, 1,125 feet long and 60 feet high. Then, hearing that a general armistice had been entered into between Sherman and Johnston, Col. Palmer ceased his operations. The other portion of the command, under Gen. Gillem, attacked and routed the rebel forces under Maj. Gen. McGowan at Morgantown, taking one piece of artillery, and afterwards forcing the passes through the blue ridge, held by the rebel forces under Gen. Martin, taking six pieces of artillery. They would have captured the whole force, had Gillem not been met by Gen. Martin with a flag of truce and bearing a letter from Sherman, countersigned by Johnston, and directed to Gen. Stoneman, ordering a general suspension of hostilities and the withdrawal of the forces under Stoneman.

New Orleans, 22.

Gen. Canby* arrived this a. m., from Mobile.

A gentleman from Montgomery, on the 14th, says the rebels, under command of Dan Adams and Buford, commenced evacuating on Tuesday evening, two hours before the arrival of the Union army. Buford, commanding the rear guard, ordered 95,000 bales of cotton to be burned, which was done, despite the protests of the citizens. The Federals destroyed the steamers King, Augusta, and Miner, on the Alabama river. The Little Cherokee was also burned on the Talapocsa, by a party unknown. The Federals destroyed all the railroad depots, workshops, and rolling mills. Private property was unmoles- ted.

Two meetings have been held to-day, to express the sorrow over the death of Lincoln. Addresses were made by Gens. Banks and Hurlbut, and Jas. T. Brady, of New York.

New York, 28.

The following is the statement of the sergeant, Boston Corbett, who shot Booth on Tuesday afternoon: My superior officer, Lieut. Docherty, received

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