

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 29.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1865.

VOL. XIV.

The Deseret News:

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Wednesday Morning.

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OFFICE:

CORNER OF SOUTH & EAST TEMPLE STREETS

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

By Telegraph.

ASSASSINATION

OF

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Washington 14, Midnight.

The President and wife, with other friends this evening visited Ford's Theatre, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of *Our American Cousins*. It was announced in the papers that Gen. Grant would also be present, but that gentleman took a late train of cars for New Jersey. The theatre was densely crowded and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, exclaiming: *Sic semper tyrannis*, (death to tyrants). He immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, ran across to the opposite side of the stage, making his escape, amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience, that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing towards the stage, many exclaiming, "hang him!" The excitement was of the wildest possible description. Of course there was an abrupt intermission of the theatre performance. There was a rush toward the President's box, when cries were heard, "stand back! give him air! has any one stimulants?"

On a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house, opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon-General of the army and other surgeons were sent for to attend to his condition.

On examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair, on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single-barreled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal; but all hoped otherwise. The shock to the community was terrible.

At midnight the Cabinet, Messrs. Re-foy, Farnsworth, Judge Bates, Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon-General Barnes, and his immediate assistants, were around the bedside of the President, who was in a state of syncope, totally insensible, and breathing slowly. The blood oozed from a wound at the back of his head. The Surgeon-General exhausted every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.

The parting of his family with the dying President was too sad for description.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until 15 min-

utes after eight o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time. The President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had announced that Gen. Grant was to be present, and as Grant had gone north, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed. He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had made other engagements and, with Mr. Ashman of Massachusetts, bid him good-bye.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated. On reaching this gentleman's residence, a crowd and a military guard were around its door. The facts are substantially as follows:

About 10 o'clock, a man rung the bell and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Viede, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying, in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine. He insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. He pushed the servant to one side and walked heavily towards the Secretary's room. He was met there by Mr. Fred. Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant.

What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known; but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring his skull and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Mr. Seward, the pay master of the U. S. Army, Mr. Russell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room and inflicted three stabs in his neck, but not severing, it is thought, and hoped, the artery, though he bled profusely. The assassin rushed down stairs, mounted his horse, and rode off, before an alarm could be sounded.

War Department, Washington, 15. Abraham Lincoln died this morning at 22 minutes after 7 o'clock. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Washington, 15. The Provost Marshal General issues a circular, which says: It is believed that the assassins of the President and Secretary Seward are attempting to escape to Canada. A thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States is ordered. The assassin of the President left behind him his hat and a spur. The hat has been identified as belonging to a suspected man, and accurately described by other parties not allowed to see it before describing it. The spur was dropped on the stage. That has also been identified as one procured at the stable where the same man hired a horse in the evening.

The mournful news was immediately telegraphed to Baltimore. The cavalry there was at once put upon active duty. Every road was picketed and other measures taken for the arrest of the assassins. The *Chronicle* says it is suspected that the conspiracy originated in Maryland. An examination of witnesses not under oath before an informal tribunal this morning elicited the following: The murderer of the President was J. Wilkes Booth. His hat was found and identified by several persons who had seen him within the past two days. The spur which he dropped was also identified as the one he obtained at the stable where he got the horse last evening. This man played several times at Ford's theatre, and was therefore well acquainted with its exits and entrances. The person who attacked Seward left behind him a slouched hat and an old rusty revolver, the chambers of which were broken from the barrel, as if by striking. The loads were drawn from the chambers—one being but a rough piece of lead, the other balls smaller than the chambers and wrapped in paper to prevent their falling out.

Washington, 15—11 a.m.

The *Star* says the President breathed his last at 7.30 this morning, closing his eyes as if going to sleep—his countenance assuming an expression of perfect repose, with no indications of pain.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, immediately on its being known that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside and offered an impressive prayer, which was to be by all present. Dr. Gurley then proceeded to the front parlor, where Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. Robert Lincoln, Mr. Hay, private Secretary and others were in waiting, where he again offered up a prayer for the consolation of the family.

Washington, 15—noon.

The President's remains were removed from the private residence opposite Ford's theatre, to the Executive Mansion, at half-past 9, in a hearse wrapped in an American flag, and escorted by a small guard of cavalry and Gen. Augur and other military officers on foot.

A dense crowd accompanied the remains to the White House, where the military guard excluded all but persons of the household and personal friends of the deceased. The body is being embalmed with a view to its removal to Illinois.

New York, 15.

All places of business are closed—the streets assuming a sombre hue—hotels, public offices, stores and banks being draped in mourning.

Suitable resolutions were adopted at the Corn Exchange Gold Room by the regular board of brokers, and then immediately adjourned.

An immense meeting was held in Wall street this forenoon, which was addressed by Butler, Dickinson and others. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and a committee of thirteen eminent merchants appointed to go to Washington to attend the funeral.

The Governor has issued a proclamation revoking the proposed day of thanksgiving on the 20th for recent victories, and changing it to one of humiliation and prayer.

Washington, 15—3 p.m.

Official notice of the death of the late President Lincoln was given by the heads of the departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, upon whom the Constitution devolves the office of President. Mr. Johnson, upon receiving this notice, appeared before the Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and assumed its duties and functions. At 12 o'clock the President met the heads of departments in cabinet meeting at the Treasury Department. Among other business the following was transacted:

First.—The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were offered to the several secretaries, as far as related to their respective departments.

Second.—William Hunter was appointed Acting Secretary of State, during the disability of Mr. Seward and his son, Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary.

Third.—The President finally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of Departments as his Cabinet, and they would go on in discharge of their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable events that had changed the head of the government.

All business in the departments was suspended to-day.

The surgeons report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well. No important change in Frederick Seward's condition.

The murderers have not yet been apprehended.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Washington, 15.

The oath of office was administered at 11 o'clock in a solemn and impressive manner. Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of the gentlemen present in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibility so suddenly devolved upon him.

He made a brief speech, in which he said:

The duties of office are mine. I will perform them. The consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I will lean upon you; I feel that I will need your support. I am deeply impressed with the

solemnity of the occasion and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming.

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkably good health and has a high realizing sense of the hopes that are centered upon him. His manner was solemn and dignified and his whole bearing produced a most gratifying impression upon those who participated in the ceremonies.

New York, 15.

The *Post's* special says the messenger of the State Department who was in attendance on Secretary Seward is dead. Mr. Seward is in a very precarious condition. His wounds are bad, but not mortal. He is composed, but has lost much blood. No arteries have been cut.

Frederick Seward's skull is fractured badly in two places above the temple. He is insensible. Fears are entertained that he will not recover.

The Washington *Intelligencer* extra says evidence obtained renders it highly probable that the person who attempted to murder Mr. Seward is John Survalt, of Prince George county, Maryland. About midnight two men crossed Anna Costa bridge—one of whom gave his name as Booth—the other as Smith. The latter is supposed to have been Survalt.

Chicago, 15.

A telegram from J. W. S., Washington, says Secretary Seward's face is gashed, but his throat is not cut. He saved himself by rolling from the bed.

Washington, 15.

Gen. Grant arrived here by special train about noon and immediately proceeded to the President's house.

A second extra of the *Evening Star* says Col. Ingram, Provost Marshal of the defenses north of the Potomac, Judge Olin of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Justice Miller are engaged to-day at the Police headquarters in Tenth street, taking testimony of a large number of witnesses.

Lieut. Tyrrell, of Col. Ingram's staff, last night proceeded to the National Hotel, where Booth had been stopping and took possession of his trunk, in which was found the Colonel's military dress coat, two pairs of handcuffs, two boxes of cartridges, a package of letters—all of which are now in possession of the military authorities.

Chicago, 15.

Dispatches from every portion of the North show a most bitter feeling of hostility to secession sympathizers. There has been no serious outbreaks, but individual instances are mentioned where persons expressing secession sentiments have been summarily dealt with.

A sympathizer in Washington was shot dead by a soldier for rejoicing over the death of Mr. Lincoln, and the soldier was not arrested.

Geo. Welles was arrested and sent to the Penitentiary of New York for a similar offense.

Another man, a Wall street broker, gave vent to secession sentiments and preparations were immediately made by the crowd to hang him to a lamp post, but he was rescued by the police.

Three rebel prisoners were hung at Indianapolis for expressing gratification at the success of the assassins.

New York, 15.

The *Herald's* special says:

The scene at the President's bedside is described by one who witnessed it as most affecting. It was surrounded by the Cabinet Ministers, all of whom were bathed in tears—not even excepting Mr. Stanton, who, when informed by Surgeon-General Barnes that the President could not live until morning, exclaimed, "Oh! no, no!" and immediately sat down on a chair near his bedside and wept like a child.

Senator Sumner was seated on the right of the President on a couch near his head, holding the right hand of the President in his own. He was sobbing like a woman, with his head bowed down almost on the pillow of the bed on which the President was lying.

Washington, 15.

The last writing done by the President was addressed to Hon. Geo. Ashman, in reply to a request of the latter for an interview. The message was written on a card on the President's knee in his carriage, and about a quarter

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