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ADVERTISEMENTS

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By Telegraph.

New York, 4.

A Savannah letter of the 29th says Gen. Wilson's expedition arrived yesterday from Macon. The following is a condensed history of the trip: He left Chickasawala on the 22d of March. In his first engagement with Forrest, at a place called Ebenezer Church, near Plantersville, Ala., he fought and routed his forces, which were driven west of Cahawba, and captured 300 prisoners and 3 guns. A column was then sent out, which captured and destroyed a large amount of Confederate property.

Selma, 240 miles from his base, was captured April 3d. There were 12 guns in position. Twenty-five arsenals, 3 rolling mills, with fixtures, and a very large naval foundry and arsenal, the second in importance in the Confederacy, powder works, magazines and a large number of cars were destroyed. The force remained at Selma 8 days. The Alabama was bridged 850 feet, an operation occupying 5 days.

Montgomery, 50 miles distant, was the next place attacked, but it surrendered without assault. We destroyed 2 rolling mills and foundries, 2 magazines, 63 cars, nitre works, and 5 steamboats, all on the Alabama and Tennessee rivers. The rebels burned 55,000 bales of cotton before the evacuation.

Columbus, Ga., 84 miles distant, was taken by assault, after dark on the 16th. Here were captured 1,200 prisoners, 33 guns, and 100,000 bales of cotton. Immense quantities of ordnance, commissary and quartermaster stores were destroyed, also large cotton factories, arsenal, accoutrements and pistol factory, naval foundry, 13 locomotives, 100 cars, depot and machine shops, and 1 gunboat mounting 6 guns.

A detour was made to West Point, which was carried by storm. The garrison of 350 men and 4 guns were captured. The rebel Gen. Tyler was killed.

They destroyed 15 locomotives, 20 cars, 2 bridges, 2 large factories, also a large quantity of quartermasters' stores at Griffin and all the bridges on the Selma and Montgomery road.

Macon was taken without opposition. Here Generals Howell Cobb, Gustavus Smith, Robison, Mercer and McCall, were captured.

In the assault on Selma, the 2d division charged over the works in splendid style, carrying everything before them. The enemy's forces were from 6,000 to 7,000, mostly militia. Our assaulting force was only 1,250. Our loss was 250. The enemy officially state their loss at between 400 and 500. Our whole loss in all the expedition was only 350. A total of 480 miles was marched in 20 days.

Washington, 4.

By order of the Secretary of War. The War Department and all its bureaus were closed at 12 o'clock and will continue so throughout the remainder of the day, in respect to the memory of President Lincoln. Minute guns will be fired every half hour at the arsenal, closing at sundown with a national salute.

New York, 5.

The Tribune's special says, Governor Aiken was closeted yesterday morning with President Johnson and had a long interview with Stanton. He has the freedom of the city and enjoys the society of the members of his family who came with him. It is understood that he is here in aid of the government, rather than to receive any punishment.

Washington, 5.

The Republican says the statements detailing the mysterious manner of finally disposing of Booth's body are untrue, and that Col. Baker and brother are the only two persons living who know what disposition was made of it. They are under oath to reveal the place to no human being.

New York, 5.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says, the confession of Harrold and the documentary evidence found on Booth's body, fasten beyond cavil the plot and its full sanction upon Jeff. Davis and his Canada commissioners.

The Post's special says Sherman's headquarters will be established at Alexandria, Va. His troops will be camped on that side of the Potomac. Gen. Augher now permits a free supply of provisions to go into the State at points opposite to Washington.

A French company have secured the exclusive privilege to construct a canal across the Isthmus.

The reported capitulation of Monte Video to the Brazilian forces is confirmed. Flores has assumed the supreme power in Uruguay, under the protectorate of Brazil, thus terminating the war.

The whole southern portion of Peru is in a state of revolution against the Government and there is but little hope that the President will be able to maintain his position.

New York, 6.

The Herald's Richmond dispatch shows the terrible state of impoverishment to which the people of Virginia have been reduced by the rule of the rebel military. Thousands of the inhabitants of Richmond and Petersburg, and the surrounding country have been preserved from starvation by the supplies of food which the United States Commissioners have furnished them. Strong desires are expressed for the removal by Government of all the restrictions on trade, not contraband of war, so that facilities may be afforded for the resuscitation of industry, both in towns and the rural districts. At present, the farmers generally are without implements and seeds necessary to do any planting, and unless these can be speedily procured, there will be no crops in the State this season.

It is understood that the army of the James, commanded by Gen. Ord, and consisting of the 24th and 25th corps, will remain in Virginia for the present. It is said that the 35th corps, consisting of colored troops, will go into camp at City Point.

The principal citizens and local officers of Richmond are rapidly coming forward to the Provost Marshal's office and taking the oath of allegiance. Among others who have subscribed to it are Mayor Mayo, Judges Lyon and Littleton, and Tazewell, the prosecuting attorney.

New Orleans, April 29.

The country on the east side of the river, from Tunica Landing to Bayou Sara, is completely inundated for 35 miles, causing great suffering. Many of the inhabitants are starving. Morganza has been abandoned in consequence of the flood, the levee giving way daily. Fears are entertained of more destruction by the overflow than ever before occurred.

New York, 6.

The Erie railroad car manufactory at Jersey city was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$125,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The gunboat Florida arrived to-day from Orleans, bringing the pirate Reed and other officers of the ram Webb.

All but four of the forts about Washington are to be immediately dismantled and their garrisons withdrawn and dismissed. Everything appertaining to this expensive branch of defensive warfare is to be put upon a general retrenchment path.

New York, 5.

The market for general merchandise is without special change, but some kinds of domestics and produce are lower still. A fair business has been done during the week.

Winchester, Va., 5.

A large portion of Hancock's corps are on the march to Washington, via

Ashby's Gap. Several regiments have gone up the valley to Staunton and other towns in the valley beyond.

It is ordered that all prisoners of war, except officers above the rank of colonel, who, before the capture of Richmond, signified their desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and their unwillingness to be exchanged, be forthwith released on taking the oath, and that transportation be furnished them to their homes. In respect to all other prisoners, further orders will be issued.

Philadelphia, 7.

The subscription to the 7-30 loan the last six days amounted to the enormous sum of \$40,387,000.

New York, 6.

Raleigh letters of the 28th and 30th state that Sherman and staff left that day for Charleston and Savannah, thence going to Richmond to meet his army, which was to leave Raleigh next Monday. Sherman had issued an order announcing the final agreement and surrender by Johnson. He prohibits foraging, provides certain ways to relieve the pressing wants of the inhabitants. The 10th and 23d corps are to remain in the Department of North Carolina, together with Kilpatrick's cavalry. Stoneman's cavalry is ordered to East Tennessee, and Wilson to Tennessee river, near Decatur, Alabama. Gen. Howard and the army of Tennessee will march to Richmond. Slocum and the army of Georgia are also to march to Richmond.

The rebel army are all leaving for their homes; many are taking their arms with them. Some trouble is apprehended from those who took their arms and went away on their own hook. Johnston has endeavored to carry out the terms agreed on, but the time intervening between the first and second agreements occasioned some demoralization. A movement is on foot to re-organise the State government.

New York, 7.

Advices from Raleigh to the 30th say Schofield is now virtually military Governor of North Carolina. He has issued an order informing the people that by virtue of the President's proclamation, all negroes are now free, and that it will be the duty of the army to maintain their freedom, advising their employment as hired laborers by their former masters and counseling the emancipated people to apply themselves to habits of industry. The planters generally are acquiescing in the new order of things. Many of them have now their late slaves working for them for wages.

Information has been received from Greensboro that Jeff. Davis left there April 25th, bound for Texas, and escorted by a detachment of cavalry under Gen. Echols and Basil Duke. They numbered about 3,000 and had with them a train of 20 wagons.

Gen. Stoneman was within 10 miles of the Catawaba. Davis made a speech at Chatlotte a few days before he left, promising to have another army in the field larger than ever before. Basil Duke's command burned the public buildings, ransacked private stores, and committed various outrages on the property of persons who were citizens of the United States. His men were mainly Kentuckians and Texans, and formerly under Morgan.

Notwithstanding the strong sympathy felt for the South at Liverpool, the intelligence of Lee's surrender was received with great satisfaction, causing increased confidence in commercial circles.

France.—Count Walewski has been appointed president of the corps Legislatif.

The Mexican Embassy will be officially received by the Pope shortly.

The Czarowitch died at Nice, on Sunday.

Belgium.—A meeting has been held at Brussels, followed by a great demonstration in honor of the Federal victories. An immense procession repaired to the Federal Consul's residence. The Consul made a speech and a serenade followed.

One thousand nine hundred and ninety three miles of the Atlantic cable are completed and 1,400 are already on board the Great Eastern.

Liverpool, 27.

In the House of Lords on Thursday night, Earl Russell, and in the Commons, Sir George Grey, on behalf of Lord Palmerston, gave notice that they would, on May 1st, move an address to the Queen, expressing their sorrow and indignation at the assassination of President Lincoln, and praying her to convey that expression of feeling to the American Government.

Two great meetings were held in Liverpool, which, after appropriate speeches had been delivered, adopted unanimously resolutions expressive of horror and deep sorrow at the assassination.

The Commercial Body of London adopted similar resolutions, likewise the official bodies of all the various towns and provinces.

The Americans in London assembled at the Grosvenor Hotel, but the meeting was adjourned until May 1st, when Minister Adams will preside at a mass meeting of Americans at St. James Hall.

Gladstone has made his financial statement in the Commons. It shows a surplus of four millions pounds sterling. He proposes to take two-pence off the income tax and sixpence off the tea duty, reduce the fire insurance duty one shilling and six-pence, and other minor changes. The newspapers generally approve.

Italy.—The Chamber of Deputies have adopted an address, expressing their grief at President Lincoln's assassination. The chamber was draped in his honor.

Paris letters state that the most universal regret and indignation were expressed there at the assassination. Mr. Mason, the rebel, in a letter to the *Indez*, repudiates the crime on behalf of the rebel States. Five-twentieths declined 5 @ 6 per cent. on receipt of the news.

New York, 8.

Arrangements are being made to pay all the troops which rendezvous about Washington, prior to mustering them out. The force kept for service will not exceed 150,000. These will be mostly colored troops. The re-organized army will consist of four corps of 30,000 each—one regulars, one white veterans, and two colored volunteers. Each will have cavalry, artillery, and infantry in proper proportions.

The Herald's North Carolina dispatch gives various rumors of the whereabouts of Jeff. Davis, but none later or more definite than that of last week, which represented him in flight one day ahead of Stoneman. The report that he was obliged to abandon his specie train is contradicted.

The Herald's correspondent gives further details of the surrender of Johnston. Over 30,000 men surrendered. A large number of them did not wait for paroles, but started off as soon as they learned of the capitulation. They are now engaged in pillaging and robbing destitute people. Over 100 pieces of artillery were surrendered. Among the officers surrendered is the notorious Semmes, the pirate of the Alabama.

Washington, 8.

It has been ascertained that Davis and his flying cabinet have with them about \$50,000 each in specie, or \$300,000 in all. Our cavalry are close on their trail and sanguine hopes of their capture are entertained.

The President has ordered the release of Gov. Aiken from arrest. It is understood there was no just cause for his arrest by the military authorities in Charleston.

New York, 8.

A correspondent, who recently rode from Sherman's to Sheridan's lines, says the planters are extensively engaged in cultivating their lands. There is a vast amount of tobacco on hand.

Farther Point, 8.

The London and Provincial journals alike describe the intense excitement which the news created, and alike give utterance to warm eulogiums upon Mr. Lincoln and bitter denunciations of his assassination.

The Paris and Continental journals contain articles on the subject.

The scene on Change at Liverpool will not soon be forgotten, the excitement has seldom, if ever, been exceeded. Late in the day a request was sent to the mayor to call a public meeting, to ex-

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