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## The Deseret News:

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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## By Telegraph.

Washington, 27.

It is ordered that, in all cases of sentences, by military tribunals, of imprisonment during the war, the sentence be remitted and the prisoners be discharged. The Adjutant-General will publish immediately the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. By order of the President.

(Signed)

STANTON.

Cairo, 27.

The New Orleans *Times'* Brazos correspondent of the 12th says: The Liberal forces occupied Monterey, 7,000 strong. General Negrette, after occupying the place, levied a loan of \$100,000 in specie. In the fight at Saltillo, the Imperial Generals Vectoriano, Lepedo and Fierro were wounded, but escaped. Cortinas captured \$50,000 in specie and 900 prisoners. While Negrette was attacking Matamoras on the 29th ult., the rebel General Slaughter fortified the left bank of the Rio Grande and opened his artillery fire to prevent Negrette's troops from reaching the river for water.

Chicago, 29.

An Orleans telegram says the magazine explosion at Mobile, which occurred on the evening of the 24th, killed 300, and many wounded were buried in the ruins. About 8,000 bales of cotton were destroyed. The steamers Col. Coles and Kate Dale, with all on board, were lost, and a great portion of the business centre of the city badly damaged. General Granger rendered prompt relief to sufferers. The ordnance stores, which were a portion of the munitions of war surrendered by Dick Taylor, were in course of removal, when the explosion occurred. The entire city is more or less injured. Estimated at \$28,000,000.

Washington, 27.

A dispatch from Gen. Canby, from New Orleans, on the 26th, states the arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces of the trans-Mississippi Department are concluded. They include the men and material of the army and navy.

(Signed)

STANTON.

Washington, 28.

The corner stone of the monument at the soldier's national cemetery, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, will be laid on the 4th of July next, with military and civic ceremonies; an oration will be delivered by Gen. O. O. Howard, who bore a conspicuous part in the victory at Gettysburg.

New York, 29.

The *Herald's* Montgomery, Alabama, correspondent says that business is being resumed there and good order prevails. The number of rations issued daily to white people is two thousand; to the colored, five thousand; many of the whites receiving rations are of the most respectable families.

Washington, 29.

The proclamation of the President. Whereas the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, and to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issue a proclamation offering an amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion:

And whereas, many persons who had seen waged the said rebellion, have, since the issuance of the said proclamation, waited or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby:

And whereas, many persons who have

been justly deprived of all claim to the amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation and direct implication in the said rebellion, and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of the said proclamation, and now desire to apply for and obtain the amnesty and pardon:

Therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and peace, order and freedom be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare, that I do hereby grant, to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except hereinafter excepted in the amnesty, pardon without reservation, and restoration to all rights of property, except as to slaves and in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in the rebellion, have been instituted, but on condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe to the following oath and affirmation and thenceforward keep and maintain the said oath inviolable, which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I do solemnly swear and affirm in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States thereunder. I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion in reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

1st. All who are, or have been, civil or diplomatic officers, or domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

2d. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

3d. All who have been military general officers of the said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Col. in the army, or Lieut. in the navy.

4th. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

5th. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army and navy of the United States to evade their duty in resisting the rebellion.

6th. All who have engaged in any way in treating, otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

7th. All persons who have been absentees from the United States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

8th. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated at West Point or the United States naval academy.

9th. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of the States in insurrection against the United States.

10th. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

11th. Persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States on the high seas; all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada and have been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States on the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

12th. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath prescribed, are under military, naval or civil confinement, or in custody under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, prisoners of war and persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.

13th. All persons who have voluntarily participated in the rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over \$20,000.

14th. All persons who have lately

taken the oath of the amnesty prescribed by the President's proclamation of December 8th, 1863, or the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided, that special application may be made to the President to pardon any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts in the case, and with peace and dignity.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure the benefit to the people and guard the government against frauds.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at Washington, this 29th day of May, A. D., 1865, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WM. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

The President has issued a proclamation to-day, providing for the re-organization of North Carolina, and has appointed Holden, editor of the *Raleigh Standard*, military Governor, with power to call a convention for the amendment of the State constitution.

Admiral Buchanan, of the rebel navy, surrendered himself at Mobile on the 20th.

Wm. M. Walker, of Wisconsin, is appointed one of the ten Revenue agents authorized by a recent act of Congress and assigned to the Pacific Coast.

New York, 30.

The *Herald's* special says, the Generals of the regular army are assigned as follows:

Halleck to the command of the Pacific States. Sherman to the military division of the Mississippi, comprising Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and, probably, Louisiana. Meade to the Atlantic States. Sheridan to the trans-Mississippi. Thomas to North Carolina and, perhaps, other Southern States. Warren is assigned to the commission of Major-General of Volunteers.

Gen. Logan has received orders to transfer the army of Tennessee to Louisville.

It will take \$60,000,000 to pay off the army.

Cincinnati, 30.

Howell Cobb and Mallory passed through Chattanooga yesterday, for Knoxville, under guard.

The *Commercial's* Frankfort, Kentucky, dispatch says recruiting is going on briskly among the slaves in Central Kentucky. A few months more of negro enlistments will settle the question for Kentucky, independent of constitutional amendment.

The *Gazette's* Nashville dispatch says General Upton has arrived with the archives of the State, and \$650,000 in specie.

Tennessee.—The Senate passed the elective franchise bill yesterday, 16 to 5.

The rebel champion Ferguson has been captured and is closely confined in irons at Nashville.

Havana, 27.

The Stonewall has been delivered to the Captain-General as a deposit, to await instructions from the home government as to what disposition should be made of her.

Liverpool, 29.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th, Mr. Griffith asked Lord Palmerston if his attention had been drawn to the proclamation offering a hundred thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of Jeff. Davis, and whether the Ministers were prepared to make any representation to the United States government in reference to the treatment of the Southern leaders. Lord Palmerston said the only reply he could give was. Her Majesty's government had no intention of attempting any interference in the internal affairs of the United States. The declaration was received with cheers.

The Duc De Persigny has issued a pamphlet highly favorable to Italian unity being now established.

New York, 31.

The *Commercial* says the President has decided in favor of permitting soldiers to retain the arms used in battle, as honorable reminiscences of their heroism and their services.

Washington, 31.

Secretary Seward has issued a circular, prescribing rules and regulations for taking and registering the amnesty oath required in the proclamation, which may be administered by any officer in the United States, civil, military, or naval, or by any civil or military officer of any loyal State or Territory, qualified by the laws thereof to administer oaths, the original to be deposited in the archives of the Government at Washington.

Cairo, 31.

Gen. Canby, by orders of the President, has instructed Gen. Warren, commanding the Department of Mississippi, not to recognize any officer of the Confederate or State Governments, within the limits of his command, nor to authorize them to exercise the functions of their offices, and to prevent, by force, if necessary, the assembling of the Legislature and imprison the members and the State officers who attempt to act in opposition to this order.

New York, 31.

The *Herald* announces that the *Memorial Diplomatique* of May 14th, makes public important facts. The Government of President Johnston instructs the American Minister in London to require of the English Government a prompt decision as to the indemnities due the United States for losses caused to Federal citizens by cruisers, such as the Alabama and other vessels, constructed and equipped in English ports since the beginning of the war.

It adds that this demand has been several times made by the United States, but its justice has never been conceded by the British Government, which has rested its refusal upon the opinions given by the law officers of the Crown. Lincoln has, nevertheless, persisted in the demand, renewing it a short time before his death.

Johnston, so far from abandoning the demand has revived it, asserting it with more vigor and energy than ever in other portions of the memorial.

The *Herald* publishes the resolutions passed at the Union meeting at Montgomery, Ala., on the 11th, acknowledging the restoration of the United States authorities, and expressing the earnest desire of the people to resume their former relations with the Union. The resolutions pledged the support of the government in restoring order; deprecated the assassination of President Lincoln, and hoped for the speedy punishment of the assassin; that a letter be addressed to President Johnston, asking permission for the assembling of the Legislature to call a convention to repeal the secession ordinance, and if this course was not proper, to ask that a military Governor be appointed.

A committee of eight persons, bearing these resolutions and accompanying letters, passed through New York yesterday, on the way to Washington.

Washington, 2.

Governor Brown has been released on parole.

New York, 2.

The *Herald's* special says, Congressman Harris, of Maryland, has been tried for persuading the rebel soldiers not to take the oath of allegiance, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and forfeiture of all civil rights. The President approved of the findings, but remitted the sentence.

A Washington special says the movement of Sherman's army to Louisville is actively progressing.

The *Times'* special says that Loagstreet's business at Washington is to make a special application to the President for pardon and restoration in full civil rights; he has already taken the amnesty oath.

Justice Chase and party have arrived at Jacksonville, Fla.

Col. Sanderson, the author of the Florida secession ordinance, had come into Jacksonville to pay his taxes; also D. L. Yule and Col. McCormick. They are ready to take the oath of allegiance.