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The Deseret News:

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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.

New York, 23.

The Herald's dispatch says Congress will be called upon for further appropriations for the support of indigent Indians during the winter. It intimates that \$11,000,000 will be necessary. The western tribes are represented as being in a destitute condition.

A letter to the Secretary of the Interior, from Gen. Sibley, says a large number of Indians are assembled at Fort Rice and elsewhere on the Missouri river, who manifest the most friendly feeling for the whites, and are quite willing to enter into most liberal treaties.

Persons interested in patents, who have been led to believe that it is intended to obtain through Congress very essential modifications in the patent laws, are authoritatively informed that no material change in such laws will be asked.

The World's special says the Department of State has completed the instructions to the Minister to Mexico, and he will be dispatched at once to the headquarters of the Juarez government, and will remain with the President of the Republic and follow him wherever he may go, thus making an active demonstration to Maximilian of the policy which the Government intends to persist in. This has given offence to the French Minister.

The Republican issued an extra last evening, on Mexican affairs. Its information purports to come from London, and declares that there is a secret understanding between Napoleon and Maximilian, which allows the former to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, whenever Maximilian's payments should be some two months in arrears.

Senor Garcia, the Peruvian Minister to this government, has been recalled. His recent manifesto against the President of Peru produced this recall. Senor Garcia's successor is not announced. The Consul at New York is also removed.

The State Department is in receipt of dispatches from the Minister to Chili. The war between Spain and Chili is still progressing; all the principal ports are blockaded, the commander of the squadron is only waiting instructions from the Spanish Government to begin more active operations. The Admiral who is commanding the squadron off Valparaiso grossly insulted our Minister, Thomas H. Nelson. The American and English merchants and residents are very indignant at his conduct, and have laid the matter before their respective governments.

The United States Treasurer Hall has all the schedules prepared, and is ready to pay the interest on the registered bonds of 81. The Government will probably begin paying them early next week.

The Algonquin has received her spars and rigging and is receiving coal, paint, and otherwise preparing for the race with the Winoski. On examination of the boilers it was found that they were so far corroded by the use of salt water as to render them unsafe, and the old ones are being replaced by new.

The 245th anniversary of the landing of the pilgrim fathers at Plymouth rock was celebrated last evening at Delmonico's; there was a large attendance, and the occasion was very pleasant and enthusiastic.

The Times special says an order will soon be issued by Gen. Grant, directing that disabled soldiers, capable of duty as watchmen of the public buildings and other like services, shall have

preference in such employment over able bodied men.

A Herald dispatch says the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular relative to the release of property held for violation of the revenue laws, stating that no collector of customs has authority to release any property which has been seized for violation of the laws, upon the payment of the appraised value, unless authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A fire this morning, at 10 Grosvenor street, totally destroyed the buildings; Sweeny's loss is about \$40,000; insured \$20,000.

Washington, 23.

The Secretary of State, by the direction of the President, has addressed a letter to Provisional Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, relieving him from his trust, and expressing the President's acknowledgment of the loyalty and discreditation which has marked his administration of affairs in that State. A copy of the letter has been sent to the Governor Elect of N. C., which tenders the co-operation of the Government of the United States, whenever it may be found necessary, in effecting an early restoration and the prosperity and welfare of the State over which he has been called upon to preside.

The following response has been received by telegraph from Gov. Orr:—Columbia, S. C., 22. To Seward. The Legislature adjourned yesterday noon. Gov. Perry had returned to his home. Your dispatch has been forwarded to him by mail. It will be very gratifying to the people of South Carolina that her government has been entrusted to officers of their own selection. In their name I thank you for the honor and the co-operation of the Government of the United States, when found necessary, in effecting an early restoration and the permanent prosperity and welfare of the State. You may be assured of my unalterable purpose to aid in upholding the supremacy of the United States, and in advancing the honor, interest and prosperity of our common country.

(Signed,) W. B. ORR, Governor.

Suit was entered in the Supreme Court by the District of Columbia against the Mayor, City Council and Register of this city, to restrain them from paying out of the corporation funds the expenses of the recent election relative to negro suffrage. Judge Carter made an order that the respondents appear on Tuesday next, and show cause why the injunction should not issue as prayed for.

A petition to Congress is in circulation to-day, for signatures in favor of negro suffrage.

Issuing pardons has almost entirely ceased; about a dozen requisitions were made to-day for North Carolina; the cases are all of the \$20,000 class.

New York, 23.

The Times' Richmond correspondent says, notwithstanding the distressed condition of this section financially, there is a generally expressed wish that our government should become embroiled in a foreign war. This wish finds its origin with a certain class in the heartfelt longing for an opportunity to wipe out the disgrace now attached to them, on account of the rebellion. There are men here who held offices in the confederate army, who would willingly enlist as privates under the old flag, in case of war with France or England. While hesitating to acknowledge its publicity, the majority of the people of the South feel the disgrace which attaches itself to the name of rebel, and bitterly regret their folly in winning for themselves that of traitor; to free themselves from this imputation, and to put themselves again on a level with their northern brethren, they are willing to do almost anything.

The Commercial's Washington special says, it is asserted here, upon apparently reliable authority, that three months hence there will not be a French soldier in Mexico.

A large number of pardons were granted this week.

The Post's Washington dispatch says the Committee on Appropriations will hold several sessions during the holiday recess, with the expectation of perfecting the prominent appropriation bill; great reduction will probably be made.

John Minor Botts, who is here, commends the refusal of Congress to admit to its seats men who were traitors.

It is announced that a number of the adopted citizens of New York have got up a petition for presentation to the Grand Jury, calling for the indictment of the President, Senate and Cabinet, of an embryo Irish Republic; among the reasons given for such indictment, are the following: Aiming, conspiring and banding together for the purpose of invading and levying war on peaceful neighboring people; forming clans, factions and parties which are likely to endanger the lives and property of the people of this municipality; and spending the money obtained in fashionable extravagance and high living, when many of the honest folks, who subscribe to it, have to live on very low diet.

The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia have a large amount of abandoned property on hand; although 40,000 acres have been restored to the original owners, nearly 60,000 yet remain in possession of the Bureau.

A Washington dispatch says, General Grant is to have a Christmas gift of the center mansion in the Row of Three, known as the Douglas Row; the mansion was built for Senator Rice, of Minnesota.

Correspondence.

PAROWAN, ION CO., Dec. 14, 1865.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

On the evenings of Dec. 1st and 2d, the inhabitants of this place were treated to a vocal concert by the Parowan Harmonic Society, which, since its organization in October, 1864, under the superintendence of Professor Durham, has increased much in numbers and in proficiency in music.

The Society, consisting of some 50 voices, rendered for their opening piece an appropriate hymn, which, by their concord of voices and skilled training, well earned the exclamation of good singing—assisted by one of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, which the society have purchased and received through br. D. O. Calder this present fall.

Next came in the order of the programme "The Prairie Flower," by Miss Huldah Dolton, and "Mandi Moore," by Mrs. Morris; after which, the Society rendered the popular song, "Who will Care for Mother Now," and its answer.

The sentimental song, "Thou hast Learned to Love Another," was well sung by Mrs. S. A. Adams, and the pathetic "Annie Lisle," brought the applause of the house for the singer, Miss E. Grimshaw.

That touching air, "Watching for Pa," was sung by two young girls, who rendered the piece with true melody, and "I Have no Mother Now," by Mrs. M. A. Durham and Miss M. A. Morris, received much admiration.

"Gone to the War," and "Long Parted Have We Been," were well received; and also that lovely melody, "Old Folks are Gone."

Prof. Durham, accompanied by the Cabinet Organ, sang "Many Changes I Have Seen," after which, the Society rendered, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," in good style; and that comic composition, "The Song of all Songs," brought much applause.

"My Polly Ann," by W. Wilcock, and "The Kingdom Coming," by Mr. John Ayre, came in good season, making the two concert evenings of much delight and enjoyment.

Taking into consideration the Society's lack of musical stationery, and the difficulty of obtaining the same, it can be said they have made much progress and are now doing well, and with the valuable addition of the Cabinet Organ and its efficient organist, Prof. Durham, the Society have added, and will add, much to the advancement of the science of music and to the life and amusement of our town.

Respectfully Yours,
JOSIAH ROGERSON.

It appears from a report presented to the Norwegian Storthing that 100,000 children are educated in the district schools of that country, at an annual cost of \$80,000.

APPEARANCE OF ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, (Ga.) Oct. 20th.

To those who saw this city in November last year, after the passage of Sherman's army, its present aspect affords a remarkable evidence of the reconstructing power of peace. A little less than a year ago, from one of the largest, most busy and most thriving towns in the State, it was reduced in a day to a heap of ruins. With the exception of one or two churches, the Masonic Hall and a few scattered buildings, everything was burned. The impartial observer, looking at this complete devastation, was compelled to ask what strategy, what military necessity demanded such a sacrifice. A few starving dogs and cats were the sole inhabitants of the once prosperous commercial city. From the ashes another city has sprung into existence, equally large and equally populous, and though the traces of the ruin are distinctly visible in the heaps of bricks and charred timber which, in many places, encumber the streets, they are fast disappearing before the activity and enterprise of the present population. The change is really astonishing. Stores and warehouses and comfortable dwellings seem to spring out of the ground, filled with goods of every description, from a cotton bale to a paper of needles, as if by a "touch of the enchanter's wand." The tables of the money-changers are now spread where battalions of infantry "lay in the trenches," and plows and reaping-hooks are now bought where it appears but a short time since it was the highest prudence "to dodge the shells." The bustle and activity of peace are (excuse the paradox) scarcely less in degree than those of war, though of a very different kind, and the number of persons who daily come and go vastly greater, notwithstanding Ex-Governor Brown's vaunted efforts to swell the ranks of the militia by taking the field in person.

Along the whole route from Lovejoy's, on the Macon and Western Railroad, to Atlanta, the fortifications and rifle-pits of the contending armies still remain, and enable the traveler to trace their movements—how the one fell back and the other advanced. Indeed, the same traces exist along the entire line from Atlanta to Chattanooga, presenting a monumental history of one of the most memorable and hardly contested struggles on record.

The original rise and growth of Atlanta and her recent resurrection in more than her former proportions, with no apparent limit to her advance, furnish remarkable proof of the mere chance to which large cities owe their origin.

Three hundred miles from the coast, in a poor and unproductive country, not in the vicinity of any navigable stream, a large, and from the first, thriving city grew up in the midst of the piney woods, less than twenty-five years ago. It now bids fair to be the largest city in the State, and at no distant day to be second only to New Orleans in population and commercial wealth. It is a strange fact in connection with the history, that John C. Calhoun, while a large portion of the present site of Atlanta was a pine thicket, pointed it out as the metropolis of the Southern Confederacy.—[Cor. New York Times.

THE Lunatic Asylum at Warsaw, Poland—a Government institution, of course—has just been visited by the police. On this occasion some fifty out of one hundred and forty-four patients were discovered to be political offenders who had fled for refuge to the abode of madness, and spent already a couple of years within its terrible walls. The physicians have been arrested, together with the delinquents.

THE Memorial de la Loire gives details of the sufferings of both men and cattle in the districts around Nantes, from the continued drouth. At St. Maurice, the wells being dry, the scarcity was such that the peasants were constantly descending into them to collect the water that oozed from the walls. Nor were the communes on the banks of the river much better off, as the Loire water exhaled a nauseous odor, which made it unfit to drink.