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ADVERTISEMENTS

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

By Telegraph.

New York, 28.

There is no general activity in commercial circles this week, owing to the funeral ceremonies of the late President, but trade is steadily improving now that the restrictions are removed from the southern ports. The speculation in gold is at 140, the popular faith in the government credit being opposed to a rise.

Foreign exchange has been variable. Banker's bills, sixty days, range, are from 109 to 110 on a weak market. Money is abundant at four and six per cent at call and seven and nine on good commercial paper, with indications in favor of continuance at the present price. Groceries are higher, flour less active, wheat irregular, 175 for Winter Red Western and 185 for choice Michigan.

New York, 30.

The *Times'* special says the authorities are engaged in the most thorough investigation of the assassination plot, and are sending out in all directions. In this vicinity nearly 200 arrests have been made, principally taken from the adjacent counties of Maryland.

London, 20.

The rebel loan had declined 17 and 18. Federal securities were very active and advancing.

New York, 30.

The terms granted Johnston, embrace the surrender of four armies of the military Division of the West, but excluding that of Dick Taylor, lying west of the Chattahoochee river. Among the Generals surrendered is Beauregard. The principal among the Lt. Generals is Hardee. Bragg, who had been lately relieved of the command, was not surrendered. Wade Hampton refused to be surrendered and is reported to have been shot by Johnston in an altercation, but the more trustworthy report is that he fled in company with Davis. The number actually surrendered is 27,400, although more names are given. All the militia from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and the Gulf States are included.

The *Herald's* special says our Consul General in Canada has given notice to the authorities that all the criminals connected with the assassination of Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States' authorities.

The *Herald's* Mobile correspondent says our forces captured there 215 heavy guns, 10,000 stand of arms, and 30,000 bales of cotton, besides immense quantities of corn and other grain. It is also estimated that 20,000 bales of cotton and 75,000 bbls. rosin are hidden in the swamps along Alabama Marsh, which is within reach of our forces.

Over 10,000 stragglers from the rebel army have given themselves up.

Macon, Atlanta, and Columbus papers contain accounts of the march of Wilson's force up to the 20th. The rebels are represented as fighting desperately, but were defeated and had lost West Point and Columbus. On the Montgomery and West Point railroad, they burned all the bridges and rolling stock. The Lagrange depot was burned, but no private building. The city of Griffin was surrendered by the Mayor.

Louisville, 30.

One hundred and five officers and 1,000 men of Morgan's old command, surrendered to Gen. Hobson, at Mount Sterling, to-day. Twelve hundred rebels also surrendered at other points to Hobson's troops and several hundred

deserters from the rebel army took the amnesty oath. Eastern Kentucky is now clear of rebel troops.

New York, 29.

A Washington correspondent says it is not generally believed that Johnston, or any other leading rebels, expected the Federal government to accede to their propositions, unless greatly modified. At 6 o'clock in the morning of the 25th, Gen. Sherman notified Johnston that the terms were not accepted and that the truce would end in 48 hours. Later in the day he sent another flag, demanding his surrender on the same terms as those accorded to Lee. Johnston replied on the 25th, asking an interview for modifying the previous agreement of surrendering the army. Sherman declined to discuss the subject on the basis of the old agreement, but named a time and place when he would meet him. They accordingly met near Durham's Station, 27 miles from Raleigh, on the 26th. Johnston was outspoken and frank in arranging the agreement for capitulation. A few minutes' conversation settled the preliminaries and the terms. They were soon reduced to writing, signed, and are the same as extended to Lee, although not expressed precisely in the same language. The negotiations were conducted in Sherman's name. Johnston had no intimation of the Lieut. Gen's presence at Raleigh, until the final terms of capitulation were signed, when Grant quietly put his approval on the back of them.

During the interview between Sherman and Johnston, the latter uniformly declared that the war was over, that to continue it a moment longer would not only be wrong, but criminal, and that when the Southern people learned that his army and Lee's had surrendered, there would be none to counsel a longer continuance of the contest. He stated openly that his troops should fight no longer. If he could obtain reasonable and satisfactory terms, he would disband them and send them home. The armies were nearly 60 miles apart at the time the capitulation was signed. Sherman had moved a part of his army far beyond Raleigh before a truce was agreed on. After signing the famous memoranda, this was drawn back to the latter city, except Kilpatrick's cavalry, which picketed a line of country 25 miles beyond Raleigh. Johnston's troops were well back towards Greenboro. The railroad between the two armies was in running order all the time and the opposing Generals proceeded by rail to a point nearly equally distant, where the interviews were held. The telegraph also was in working order through Johnston's army to Selma, Macon, Montgomery, and other Southern cities, and Sherman's first news of Wilson's successes at these places was received over the wires running through the heart of the rebel army. Johnston even went so far as to facilitate the transmission of news to and from Wilson, and begged Gen. Sherman to put an immediate stop to any further devastation of the Southern country.

Memphis, 28.

General Washburne's order, declaring that after the 25th of April the Confederate soldiers within his district would be regarded as felons, and not as prisoners of war, is having a salutary effect, and a great number have surrendered.

Cairo, 29.

A steamboat calamity, unparalleled in the history of navigation, occurred on Thursday morning by the bursting of the boiler of the steamboat Sultana, eight miles above Memphis, as she was on her way from New Orleans to this Point. Two thousand two hundred people were on board, 1553 of these were paroled soldiers, on their way home from the rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga. Of this immense cargo of precious life only 600 are known to have been saved. Of course more will yet be found, but at the inside, a terrible margin of one thousand or fourteen hundred lives will in all probability have to stand to the credit of this calamity. The accident occurred when all were asleep except the officers and employees.

The boat had started out from Memphis an hour before, with only enough steam to propel her eight miles. During

the hour, the first mate of the ill fated steamer thinks there must have been some infernal machine put in the coal, as the boat at the time was running very steady and had so little steam on, that an explosion was impossible. He describes the scene after the explosion as terrible in the extreme. He was standing in the pilot house and was blown into the river, where were struggling a living mass of drowning humanity, some with limbs broken, some scalded, over which scene the wreck, which immediately took fire, commenced to throw a ghastly glare. No succor was at hand and only the best swimmers, aided by fragments of the wreck, could hope to be saved. There were 15 women on board but two of whom are known to be saved.

Some of the people floated down as far as Memphis, this being the first intimation that reached that city. A yawl was immediately sent out, which picked up 17 persons. The steamer *Bostonia*, on her way down, arrived at the scene three quarters of an hour after the explosion. Among the soldiers on board were 36 commissioned officers. The troops were of various regiments, but belonged principally to Indiana and Illinois.

In twenty minutes after the explosion, the whole boat was a sheet of fire. A dense mass of people, estimated at 500, took refuge in the bow of the boat, while the flames were driven aft by the wind. The boat soon turned stern down stream, reversing the flames, when the entire mass perished together, many literally being roasted while clinging to the boat. The wreck floated down five miles before sinking.

General Washburne, commanding at Memphis, has ordered a committee to investigate the late terrible disaster on the Mississippi. The mate of the steamer testifies that the boat was running about ten miles an hour at the time of the explosion, that the boilers had been tested in St. Louis on the last trip and pronounced good. The last information is that 2,300 persons were on board, 76 of whom have been found alive.

Knoxville, 2.

Stoneman's cavalry are now in the valley of the Saluda river, with his headquarters at Anderson and are scouting from there towards Augusta, Ga., with instructions, if they can hear of Jeff. Davis and his treasure, to follow him as long as there is a horse left. The infantry portion of Stoneman's command is engaged in clearing the mountains of bushwackers, guerrillas, and horse thieves. They are making clean work.

Washington, 2.

The Secretary of State is feeling very well this morning. Fred. Seward's condition is more encouraging.

New York, 2.

The *Tribune's* special says the President is preparing a proclamation, declaring all vessels sailing under the Confederate flag, pirates. They are to be pursued and, if captured, treated as such.

Gen. Grant announces that the headquarters of the army of the United States will be established in Washington.

The *Herald's* correspondent says the armies of Georgia and Tennessee, commanded by Schofield and Howard, are on the way to Richmond, where they will be disbanded, or ordered to a more active field.

The *Times'* special says the whole number of arrests made of conspirators is 350. The trial of these has commenced before the military commissioners. If the facts be substantiated as now disclosed, the magnitude of the plot will astonish the whole country. Harrold's trial is set for to-morrow.

New York, 1.

The *Herald's* Washington special says Grant, immediately on his return to Washington, set about making arrangements for completing a heavy decrease in the military forces and a consequent reduction of expences. It is thought that the army will soon be reduced 400,000 men.

The *Tribune's* special says Harrold has made a voluminous confession.

It has been ascertained that Jeff. Davis and party have not more than \$300,000 in specie with them.

Gen. Grant reported to have said that when he informed Sherman of his disapproval of the terms which he had

forwarded to Washington, the latter frankly admitted that he had made a mistake in not having it put in writing that slavery was dead, but it was the understanding between them. As to permitting rebel legislatures to assemble, that was because he had just learned that the Virginia Legislature had been permitted to assemble by authority of the President, and in the absence of official instructions he interpreted the rebel civil Government should be retained for the preservation of order and to avoid maintaining a military force in those States, as well as to do away with the irritation likely to grow out of a military government. As to the amnesty it was only to cover officers and soldiers. When his attention was called to the wording, he replied, with spirit, that does not express the understanding between us.

The *Herald's* Washington special says Grant has returned in excellent spirits. He expresses much gratification at the prompt execution of the orders of the Government in reference to the agreement between Sherman and Johnston. Gen. Sherman met the General 20 miles from the front. He received the orders disapproving, with the most commendable good grace. There was no murmuring, nor any expression of dissatisfaction at the disapproval of the terms.

The *World's* special says Johnston has pledged himself to exercise his authority and vigilance to prevent guerrilla, bushwhacking, or any kind of illegal warfare.

Washington, 1.

Acting Master Fitzpatrick, commanding the U. S. steamer, *Syren*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of 22d, off Randolph, Tennessee, that on the 19th, an expedition under command of Brig-Gen. Osborne, started to Brownville in three columns, one from Randolph, one by way of Hatchie river, one from Fulton, Tennessee.

They returned on the 22d, having been successful in capturing several officers and men. Gen. Shelby's Adjutant was killed. One of the men captured was a fellow who has been passing for Luxton. He confessed to having burned the St. Paul and to killing one man on board. Gen. Osborne hung him to a cottonwood tree at Randolph and left his body hanging. His proper name was Wilcox. The steamers *Anna*, *Everton*, and *Guelph* were not burned by guerrillas. They came out of the Hatchie river safe.

Washington, 3.

The President has issued a proclamation, in substance as follows:

Whereas it appears, from the evidence in the bureau of military justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward, were incited, concocted, and procured by and between Jeff. Davis, late of Richmond, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Saunders, W. C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the government of the United States, harbored in Canada.

Now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Johnston, President of the United States, do offer for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards—\$100,000 for Jeff. Davis; \$25,000 each for Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, and Beverly Tucker; \$10,000 for Wm. C. Cleary, late a clerk of Clement C. Clay.

New York, 3.

The *Tribune's* special says Payne, the assassin of Seward, has made a confession of guilt. He said it was useless for him to withhold it longer. He had been fully identified by six persons. The government had other evidence in its possession that he was the party assigned to that terrible crime.

New York, 3.

The *Time's* Washington special says the preparation for the conspiracy cases for trial has devolved on Col. H. Burnett, who conducted the treason cases at Indianapolis. His ability developed in these cases commended him to the Government. He is now sifting the mass of testimony in the possession of the Government. The prisoners are closely guarded. Among the precautions adopted

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