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## The Deseret News:

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### ADVERTISEMENTS

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

## By Telegraph.

New York, 3.

The *Tribune's* special says the government has decided to retain provost marshals in all the States, except Rhode Island. The present officers will hold their places in every congressional district. The same system will be extended to the Southern States. The officers of the government apprehend it will be a year before their offices can be relinquished.

New York, 4.

The *Herald's* Charleston correspondent reports the arrest of Governor Magrath, at Columbia, on the 27th, for high treason. He will be taken to Hilton Head soon, to be sent for trial. He surrendered quietly to Lieut. Breck, who was sent to arrest him. Before his arrest he published a proclamation, suspending his functions as Governor of the State, and stating that the war being over, it is the duty of the people to forbear from an opposition which is hopeless, and to reconcile themselves to that submission which the government of the U. S. can impose, but which they cannot resist. He urges them to resume peaceful pursuits, and says he is ready to meet the charges against him at any time.

Generals Buckner and Brent have returned to Alexandria, accompanied by General Heron, who will arrange for the occupation of the country by the Union armies.

A Mobile letter of the 25th gives some details of the explosion in the buildings from St. Louis street, including Water, Commerce and Front streets, which are nearly all demolished. The walls of the street for a considerable distance have shared the same fate.

Washington, 4.

Gen. Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the armies; War Department, Adjt.-General's Office, Washington, D. C. June 2. General orders No. 108.

Soldiers of the armies of the United States: By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, by your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and the proclamation forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the rebellion; have opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order, and to inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges, and battles, in distance, duration, and the brilliancy of their results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be, for patriots, a precedent, in the defense of liberty and right, in all time to come.

In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defense. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen, the highest honors a great and free nation can accord; you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs, and to secure to yourselves and your fellow-countrymen and posterity the blessings of free institutions, thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and have sealed the priceless legacy with their lives; their grateful nation bedews their graves with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cheer up and support their stricken families.

(Signed)

GRANT.

## Foreign Correspondence.

Through the courtesy of Elder John W. Young we are enabled to furnish our readers the following interesting communication:

VIENNA, May 3rd, 1865.

DEAR FRIEND JOHN W. YOUNG:

Since writing to you from Liverpool I have been, as you are probably aware, appointed to accompany Bro. P. to Austria. In accordance with this appointment we left London on the 11th of January, and arrived here on the 18th of the same month, stopping in Rotterdam two days, in Munich one day, and in Salzburg one day.

Since our stay here I have tried to forward the interest of the cause which we represent. The universal sway and dominion of the "mother of abominations" has bound her children not only hand and foot, but so that they can not even wiggle; and there is a natural apathy, which nearly all have, to a religion which requires men to do right, and an utter ignorance, among all classes, of the Bible and its contents.

I believe that thirty-nine fortieths of the people never have read the Bible, and a large proportion of them never see one. The religion which the people have just suits them, as it requires nothing on their part but to be ignorant and to leave their souls in the hands of the priests who are supposed to know all the mysteries of the kingdom, and can send souls right into heaven for the consideration of a few florins.

The Catholic religion is admirable in all its ramifications for the accomplishment of its purposes, and worthy of its author, who really ought to have a toast drunk to him for his strenuous efforts in producing such a *chef d'œuvre*. I will close my comments on this point, for fear my "ultraism" may be too manifest.

I spend my time in reading Schiller, Goethe, the Bible in German (the latter is the only religious book of any description which we have with us) and the newspapers of this city. And I go a strolling in the public gardens and parks, with which Vienna richly abounds, nearly every afternoon.

I had the honor of seeing their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Austria a short time ago, together with a large number of the Austrian nobility.

As his Imperial Highness was on this occasion bareheaded, I had a good opportunity of taking a phrenological and a physiognomical survey of his head, and I must say that I was considerably disappointed in him. The Empress is handsome, and wore on this occasion a dress the trail of which reached out some twelve to fifteen feet behind, and was carried by two servants, the other ladies of the Court were dressed in the same manner. There is not the same exclusiveness with the Austrian nobility as with the English. The Emperor often rides out without any attendants, and I yesterday saw his daughter, the Arch-duchess Gisela, walking around in the Volks garden amongst the people, attended by her governess.

Vienna is becoming one of the handsomest cities in Europe. The old part of the city is built very compact, the streets are so narrow that persons can carry on a chat from one window to that of the opposite neighbor. The houses are very high and large; there are houses in Vienna which contain 2,000 inhabitants. Every house is entered from an inner court, to reach which one has to pass through a large doorway leading from the street. These larger doors are shut throughout the city precisely at 10 o'clock p.m., and one has to pay to get in after that time. They say that this is a precaution against thieves and robbers, but I think it is a money monopoly, as the receipts of the "Spergeld" (door money) are very large.

Old Vienna was formerly surrounded by an enormous wall and moats; the city in its growth has spread itself outside these walls and left the old town surrounded by a hollow circular city. It was resolved in December, 1857, to tear down the wall, fill up the ditches and build a fashionable street in the place thereof, which surrounds the old city and is called Ring street. After seven years of labor, tearing down what it required generations to build, the work was finally completed and the street thrown open to the public day before yesterday, amid great festivities and display, in which the Imperial family and a large number of the nobility participated. Bro. P. and I also joined ourselves to the gaping multitude, to get to see their Imperial Highnesses, &c., which we succeeded in doing. A portion of this new street is already built up with palatial residences, similar to the Rivoli in Paris, and the rest will be soon. To produce all this splendor there are about as many women employed to perform the drudgery, such as digging, picking, wheeling barrows, mixing mortar, carrying bricks, &c., as men, which curses the whole thing in my estimation, and throws a dark mantle over the whole fabric. There are thousands of proud women here so haughty that they will scarcely deign to tread on these streets which their own sex have toiled and sweated to build; admirable consistency! People talk about slavery in America, but there is a slavery in Europe as degrading, as menial, as poisonous to society, and as damnable in the eyes of God, as ever cursed the soil of the South, and, in my estimation, much more so, for the slaves here are of our own color, and God has never said to them nor to their fathers "a servant of servants shalt thou be." This slavery does not extend to the body alone, but also to the mind and spirit. There are as many people in Austria who can neither read nor write as there are negroes in the same condition in the South; and this ignorance is controlled and directed into the channels of superstition by the "whore of the whole earth."

For fear you may get a wrong impression, I will here state that among the better classes education is very highly cultivated, and when a man has a good education in Austria it is very thorough; but there are in Austria about 15,000,000 slaves or slaves who are but a few degrees elevated in the scale of being above the American Indians, and some of them will compare favorably with the Indians of Washington County. This class form excellent food for the enormous Austrian army, which in times of peace numbers 600,000.

The principal topic afloat here now is the as-

sassination of President Lincoln, which created quite a stir throughout all Europe, and nearly all the European governments have addressed letters of condolence to the several American Ministers residing in their respective governments. It is wonderful how thoroughly Union everything has been in Europe since the fall of Richmond and the apparent complete success of Northern arms. Papers which were fire-eating defenders of the Southern cause have turned their coats, and now see what a horrible thing slavery is, and raise the hue and cry "down with the rebellion." What a charming thing popularity is; methinks, if Lee had given Grant a sound thrashing and Sherman had been driven back, the tone would have been, "hurrah for the Southern Confederacy," "down with the Northern tyrants," "they knew the American Republic could not stand," "we'll give them an example of a government in the Empire of Mexico! Emperor Max is the boy to show them a thing or two!!!" &c., &c., &c., true to the old maxim: "one must howl with the wolves;" the European press is now of the opinion that the American Government is "some pumpkins;" and not a few fear that "the drunken tailor from Tennessee" will, after he has dispatched the Southern rebellion, lay rough hands on Mexico and Canada, as indemnities for the damages caused by their respective governments in giving aid and support to the "rebels." Before the President's death the papers teemed with surreptitious reports about the character of the Vice President, but since he has become Chief Magistrate of a conquering nation, his character does not look so black as it did, but, on the contrary, he is a pretty smart chap to raise himself from poverty to such a height, and they think they had better make friends with him for fear he will give them trouble. The German papers throw all the blame upon England for giving countenance to the rebellion, and say that the Southern knives and bayonets were sharpened on English whetstones, and England, true to her policy, is now trying to make friends with the victorious North.

I would not have you get the impression that I am turning politician; by no means, I am merely a looker-on, and it is somewhat interesting to me to see the dodges of the chess players on the chess board of the nations; and I know there is a hand playing with them who will send every saint into the kingdom, and will say "cheek" to every king and potentate on earth who seeks to thwart his designs.

I am nearly in total ignorance of the state of affairs at home. I have not seen a *News* nor a *Star* since I left England, but I know it is all right, whatever the condition of the people may be.

I received a letter from F. A. Hammond, written at sea, which gave me the news of the Sandwich Islands project, and I was glad to hear of it.

I had thought you would visit Europe again this year and I might have the pleasure of meeting you at one of the railway stations at Vienna.

Bro. P. is well and hearty, and is still studying German. I am also well at present, although my health failed for some time after my arrival here and I was getting tolerably low, when a change took place for the better and I am now quite well.

How long we shall remain in Vienna is unknown to me.

If you see any of my relatives, will you please inform them of my welfare?

Will you remember me kindly to your father and to George Q. Cannon? Bro. P. also joins in love to all.

Praying God to bless you and yours I close, by subscribing myself your friend and brother,

WILLIAM RITER.

## SPEAKER COLFAX IN THE BOWERY.

On Sunday evening last, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered an oration in the Bowery, in this city, to an immense audience, on "The Life and Principles of President Lincoln." The orator said it was his custom to speak extemporaneously, but his relations with our late lamented President had been so close that he had not dared to speak of him except from the manuscript which he read.

Two centuries have passed since the ruler of any great nation has fallen by the murderous blow of an assassin, and, for the first time in our history, there is blood upon the presidential chair. Death is always saddening, but when it comes by the assassin's hand to one so useful, of such responsibility and power, it is no wonder the wave of woe sweeps gloomily over a land clothed in sackcloth, where each individual feels as if there was one dead even at their own hearth-stone. History will show that Abraham Lincoln was the most merciful ruler that ever occupied power under like circumstances; and he was the only man who could have stood in the breach between the angry feelings of the loyal people and those who had outraged the laws and Constitution of our country. Had he been a stern and unforgiving man, we could understand why his assassins conspired against his life. As surely as the reward of 25,000 crowns by Philip of Spain to take the life of William of Orange, inspired his murderer to shoot him through the body, so surely the traitors of our times and country are responsible for the fatal shot that took away the life of our late President.

The speaker had always enjoyed the confidence of the President, had always been treated by him with regard, was his last visitor on that fatal night, and received his last message as he took his last steps in that executive Mansion he had honored. The orator spoke of the President's fearlessness and carelessness with regard to danger, read the dispatch, forwarded by him from City Point of his visit to Richmond; and repeated his artless remark, when the anxiety of his friends, at his running into such danger, was expressed to him,—"Why, if any one else had been President, and had gone to Richmond, I should have been alarmed too; but I was not scared a bit."

His calmness of temper, kindness of disposition and overflowing generosity of feeling were remarkably conspicuous. His inner life was chequered with the deepest anxiety, the most discomfiting solicitude. A remark made by him, to the speaker, on the receipt of bad news a little over two years ago, strongly revealed this; when he called upon him in the morning, he found him looking more than usually pale and careworn, not having closed his eyes during the night. Referring to the intelligence which had been received he said,—"God knows how willingly I would exchange places to day with the soldier who sleeps on the ground in the army of the Potomac." Careful in his decisions, when he put down his foot, he never took a backward step. Quoted the statement made by him in '58, which startled many of his friends, that he did not believe the union could stand, one half slave and one half free; noticed his constant and consistent desire for abolition; yet when elected President, he approved the Fugitive Slave law, honoring his oath of office.

He recalled many of his sayings, and noticed many incidents in his career. Mr. Lincoln was a religious man; the Bible was always in his room and he often quoted from its sacred contents. His strong resolution to protect and preserve the union on his reaching the Presidential chair, and his faith in the justice of God and consequent success of the union cause, were unwavering.

Several acts of his kindly and merciful disposition were feelingly related; and his strong desire for peace and anxiety to stop the fearful shedding of blood were dwelt upon.

The peroration was eloquent, pathetic and chaste.

A vote of thanks, at the close, was tendered to the honorable gentleman, for the able oration, which had been listened to throughout with the utmost attention.

BOX ELDER COUNTY.—We had the pleasure of meeting our friend, Bishop Nicholls, on Friday last, who reports the inhabitants of Brigham city and Box Elder county generally, as enjoying excellent health and spirits. The prospects for the crops in that county are, however, rather lean. The caterpillars and worms, those pests that have destroyed so much vegetation in our city lots, have done a great deal of damage there, cutting off the sugar cane and corn. The wheat has required a large amount of labor in irrigating, yet it looks thin and poor, and does not promise much for harvest. The fruit crop looks well. Notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances, the people are in excellent spirits, full of faith and good works; and judging by the big pile of 'dobies made so far this season, they intend to spread themselves in the building line; prosperity attend them.

## LATEST FROM EXCHANGES.

AT LYONS, France, 40,000 silk weavers are said to be out of employment, and 15,000 ribbon weavers in Saint Etienne are in a state of destitution, through dearth of every kind of business.

Frost, late in May, killed all kinds of fruit in some sections of Ohio.

THE ARMY WORM is damaging plantations in the vicinity of New Orleans.

Mexico continues full of trouble and uncertainty.

—The Stuyvesant pear tree in New York city is in full blossom for the two hundred and twentieth season.