

their duties on that occasion, I reserved to the government of his Majesty the right to demand such satisfaction as it might think proper, since the occurrence in question constituted a patent violation of the treaty in force between the two countries, which secures to Italian subjects residing in the United States the same protection enjoyed by American citizens, and which has always been extended to the latter in Italian territory.

The reparation demanded by the government of the King, as I have had the honor to inform you in our interviews held during the last few days, were to consist of the following points:

First—Official assurance by the Federal government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice. Second—Recognition in principle, that indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims.

Your Excellency was pleased to declare to me that, as the Federal government did not think it could take this view of the case, it declined to take the aforesaid demands into consideration. Under these circumstances, the government of his Majesty considering that the legitimate action of the King's minister at Washington becomes inefficacious, has ordered me to take my leave. In obedience I have to announce that I am going to leave Washington as speedily as possible, leaving Marquis Imperiali, his Majesty's secretary of legation, in charge of the current business of the royal legation. Secretary Blaine today wrote to Charge d'Affaires Imperiali as follows:

I beg to express the sincere regret with which the Government of the United States receives the intelligence of Baron Fava's speedy departure from this capital. Though he has more than once intimated this purpose, the Government of the United States has been unable to see adequate reasons for such a step. The Baron's services here for the past ten years have been distinguished at all times by the most agreeable relations with the Executive Department of this Government. The regret at his leaving is enhanced when, as the President believes, he has been recalled under a misapprehension of facts by the government of Italy.

The cause of his severing his diplomatic relations with this Government is thus given in his note: "The reparation demanded by the government of the King, as I have had the honor to inform you in our interviews held during the last few days, were to consist of the following points:

"First—Official assurances by the Federal Government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice.

"Second—By recognition in principle that an indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims."

The first demand thus stated by Baron Fava is slightly changed in phrase from that employed by him in his many verbal requests, based on a telegram from Marquis Rudini, which he left with me. Marquis Rudini declared that "Italy's right to demand and to obtain punishment of the murderers and indemnity for the victims is unquestionable." It is inferred that Baron Fava's change of phrase meant no change of demand. I have endeavored to impress upon him in the several personal interviews with which

he has honored me, that the government of the United States is utterly unable to give the assurance which Marquis Rudini has demanded. Even if the national government had entire jurisdiction over the alleged murderers, it could not give assurance to any foreign power that they should be punished. The President is unable to see how any government could justly give assurances of this character in advance of trial and a verdict of "guilty." In the constitution of the United States it is declared that "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." It needs no argument to prove that a jury could not be impartial if it were, in any sense, or to any degree, bound before the trial of the accused, by an assurance which the President of the United States had ventured to give a foreign power. In the constitution of the State of Louisiana, under whose immediate jurisdiction the crimes were committed, substantially the same provision is found so the governor of that State would be as unable to give a pledge in advance for the result of a trial under the State law as the President would be, were it practicable to try the leaders of the mob under the law of the United States.

In Baron Fava's second point he demands recognition in principle that indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims. He is assuredly under a grave error when he declares that the United States government declined to take this demand into consideration, and I shall regret if he has communicated such a conclusion to your government. The United States, so far from refusing, has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who have been wronged by violation of the rights secured to them under the treaty with the United States of February 26, 1871. I have repeatedly given to Baron Fava assurance that, under the direction of the President, all the facts and incidents of the unhappy tragedy at New Orleans on the 14th of March last should be most thoroughly investigated. I have also informed him that in a matter of so much gravity the government of the United States would not permit itself to be unduly hurried, nor will it make answer to any demand until every fact essential to a correct judgment shall have been fully ascertained through legal authority. The impatience of the aggrieved may be natural, but its indulgence does not always secure the most substantial justice.

A careful perusal of the Secretary's letter seems to warrant the assumption that from the very beginning of the correspondence and negotiations on the subject treated, the Italian minister has assumed an aggressive attitude. The secretary says that the Baron "has more than once intimated this purpose" (to depart speedily), which clearly demonstrates that the minister threatened to leave Washington early in the negotiations, in the cautious and diplomatic manner that might be expected in a case where the facts were still officially unknown to the United States government, although it had taken all proper steps to secure a speedy report from its own officers, in addition

to any statements that might come from the authorities of Louisiana.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this afternoon that instructions were sent to the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report in detail the nationality of each of the men killed, and how many, if any, had connection with the murder of Hennessey; what the evidence was against those who had anything to do with the alleged bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all the facts, and report as soon as possible.

FORT SCOTT, Kans., April 1.—The following telegram was sent to Secretary Blaine today by a number of patriotic cowboys: "A hundred thousand Kansas cowboys would like to spend the summer in Rome. Can you furnish transportation?"

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Blaine's letter to Marquis Imperiali is very strongly commended by men of all shades of politics here, and the opinion is widely expressed that it will bring the Italian government to a calmer consideration of the matter.

The apparent inability of the United States to actually extend to foreigners the protection which is guaranteed in the treaties in case outrage is committed for which a State is responsible had led to considerable talk in diplomatic circles. It was suggested that Congress might have to change the method of negotiating treaties, but when this view was presented to ex-Governor Grosvenor, he very promptly replied that no change was necessary.

"The United States," he said, "can always be trusted to do what is honest and right. We need not go to the extent of revising all our methods for the sake of pleasing countries which annually send large numbers of their people to our shores."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 2.—The following letter was sent to Secretary of War Proctor today:

"In case of any serious complications with Italy, Frank Cheatham Bivouac, Confederate soldiers of Tennessee division, 350 strong, hereby tenders its services to the United States.

"By order of the Bivouac.

(Signed) J. W. McMURRAY,
"President."

DODGE CITY, Kan., April 2.—The following message was sent to New Orleans tonight:

To the Mayor and Citizens of New Orleans:

The people of Dodge City, Kansas, in convention assembled, say to the people of the Crescent City that one thousand able-bodied men are ready to go to Louisiana, if called upon by the government, and Italy's hostile attitude demands it.

The spirit of war has invaded the far West, and the first offer of volunteers for service in case of trouble with Italy, came to hand at the War Department today, in the shape of the following telegram:

To the Secretary of War:

We hereby tender 500 mountaineers from Jefferson County, Montana, in case of war with the Italian government.

(Signed) JAS. F. SWEET.

The Post will say tomorrow: "It is held by quite a number of international-