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By Telegraph.

The ocean cable furnishes a full report of Stanley's speech in the House of Commons last Friday, on the Alabama claims. Stanley declares that his wish is to arrange the matter. He does not think any difficulty arises from the popular feeling in England, and says the principle of arbitration has been accepted so far as England is concerned. The truth is, we have conceded everything asked when this dispute began, and the United States now demand that we include as a point for reference, whether you were right or wrong in recognizing the Confederation when you did. Stanley could not see what bearing this has on the question of damages. They might as well include the question whether we were right or wrong in the war of 1812. This is a point to be decided by considerations of state policy, not of legal obligation.

Stanley proceeds to show that Seward himself had practically recognized the Confederates. Stanley concludes thus: "I have never concealed my opinion that American claimants, or some of them, at least, under the reference proposed by the United States were very likely to make out their case and get their money. To the United States, the money part of the matter is small, especially as we have on our side claims which, if only a small portion of them hold water, will form by no means an unimportant set off to the claims preferred against us. But I think if matters were fairly adjusted against us, we should not be disposed to grudge the payment; and the expense would be quite worth incurring, if only in order to obtain an authoritative decision as to the position of neutrals in future wars. If the Alabama claimants are kept out of what may be due them, they ought to understand, and I think will understand, that it is not by the act of this Government; and though party politics may run high in the United States, I will not believe that any party can be so reckless or insensible to the interests of their own country as to engage in a quarrel, or possibly engage in a great and costly war, for the sake of enforcing, in one particular way, a claim which was in their power to settle and probably to settle in their own sense, without any recourse to violence. Speaking as an isolated individual, and without prejudice as to what may be done in the future, I should have thought that international questions were better settled one by one; but I am not disposed to reject any reasonable mode of settlement. If we can agree upon the substance, I do not think either the Government, the House, or the country, would be disposed to stand out on a matter of form."

New Orleans.—Hancock has fixed the 17th and 18th of April for the election for the ratification of the Constitution. The order which prescribes the regulations for the election, forbids any candidate for office from acting as an officer of the election, and provides that should Congress hereafter enact that a voteshall also be cast at the same election for State and other officers, the same registrars and commissioner will act under this order for such election.

New York.—The *Tribune's* special says, Hancock's new Board of Registration omits all the Republicans appointed by Sheridan. Some of the new members cannot take the oath.

London, 12, midnight.—In the Commons the Attorney General in reply to a question, said the government do not propose to interfere with the decision of the judges with regard to mixed juries in the trial of foreigners in English courts.

The House of Commons in committee of the whole, resumed the debate on the grievances of Ireland. Harman, member from Stroud, said the Ministers had promised reform, but it proved to be only a commission of inquiry, and a new university. More than this is needed to conciliate Ireland, which should no longer be ruled by English laws, customs and prejudices, but according to the wishes of the Irish people. One tenth of all property in Ireland is pub-

lie, but used for the benefit of one in twelve of the inhabitants. This was the great evil, and is a scandalous one.

Thomas Hughes urged a general reform for Ireland. The debate was quite lengthy.

Paris.—A law enlarging the right of public meetings has been introduced into the Corps Legislatif. Figaro has been prosecuted for a violation of the new press law.

Washington, 13.—Senate.—By eleven o'clock the ladies' gallery was packed with a brilliant audience, as upon a full dress opera night. The Senators' seats were arranged as before. In an open space in front of the President's chair are two long tables, each furnished with seven chairs: one table is intended for the managers, the other for the counsel. At the back of the Senators' seats, filling the entire lobby, are about 200 chairs, intended for the accommodation of the members of the House, the judiciary and others entitled to be present, on the floor. By half past eleven half the Senators had ranged themselves in little knots, discussing the momentous question of the day. It was noticeable that there was not a single negro in the galleries. Everything was conducted with perfect order. The Chaplain invoked a blessing upon those now entering upon this important duty. A bill, to amend the act of '89, came from the House to be signed and received the signature of the President pro tem. The Senate insisted upon the amendments to the consular appropriation bill and appointed a committee of conference thereon. At 1 o'clock, the morning hour having expired, the Chief Justice took his chair, the Sergeant-at-Arms made the proclamation in the usual form and the Secretary read the journal of the last meeting of the court. A large number of Representatives, headed by the managers of the impeachment meanwhile were standing in file outside the door. The Sergeant-at-Arms notified the House that the Senate was organized as a court of impeachment and was ready to proceed with the trial of Andrew Johnson. Immediately therefore, the managers and members of the House took the seats provided for them. Butler being absent, the Senators who had not already done so, took the oath.

Washington, 13.—House.—While the House was engaged in the transaction of unimportant business, the Secretary of the Senate announced that the Senate approved the amendments to the diplomatic appropriation bill, also that the Senators were now ready to proceed with the trial of impeachment, and seats had been provided for the accommodation of the House. On motion of Washburne of Illinois, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole. The Speaker appointed Washburne to preside, and the members then proceeded to the Senate chamber.

Senate.—The return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the service of the summons upon the President, was read, when the counsel of the President were notified of the commencement of the proceedings, and Stanberry, Curtis and Nelson took seats at the table on the right of the Chief Justice, and opposite the managers who were seated on the left.

Stanberry arose, and addressing the Chief Justice, read the answer of the President, entering his appearance, naming as counsel Messrs. Stanberry, Curtis, Nelson, Black and Evarts, asking a reasonable time for preparation for the defence—a period of forty days—citing various cases in which a period as long in proportion to the magnitude of the case had been granted.

Bingham cited the eighth rule, which provides that on the appearance of the President he was required to file an answer in the case; and if the answer was not filed the trial should proceed as on a plea of "not guilty;" he claimed, therefore, that the trial should proceed forthwith.

Curtis cited the cases of Judge Humphreys and others, and argued that the rule was not susceptible of the construction placed upon it by Bingham.

Nelson also spoke. And Stanberry expressed surprise at the claim put

forth by the managers. He said there seemed to be a disposition to hurry through this momentous trial, like a case in the police court.

Bingham asserted that the only motive of the managers was to enforce the Senate rule, and prevent a dilatory line of defense.

Edmonds offered an order that April 1st be the day appointed for the filing of the President's answer; that within three days thereafter the managers file their replication; and the trial proceed on April 6th.

On motion of Morton, at 2 o'clock, the Senate retired for consultation, and returned to the chamber at 10 minutes past four, when the court reassembled.

The Chief Justice announced that the motion had been overruled, and an order was entered that the President be required to file his answer on Monday, March 23d.

Bingham offered an order that on filing an application by the managers, the trial proceed forthwith. The Chief Justice submitted the order to the Senate, and it was rejected: yeas 25 to nays 26.

Nelson, of counsel, argued the necessity for cautious deliberations, and said the last two charges of the House opened a Pandora's box, which would necessitate a full investigation of all the points of difference between the President and Congress.

Conkling offered an amendment, that unless cause for delay be shown the trial shall proceed forthwith after filing the replication. Bingham expressed the satisfaction of the managers with the amendment, which was adopted.

Court adjourned till the 23d of March.

House.—The members returned and Washburne, chairman of committee, reported the action taken in the Senate.

The House adjourned.

London.—In the House of Commons a motion was made requesting the government to furnish papers on the blockade running of the Spring-bock case.

In the committee of the whole on the state of Ireland, Mr. Fortescue said reform in Ireland was possible without disturbing the land tenure, but he held that church reform was needed and frank dealing. McKeena thought the new university plan was a governmental pledge of equality to all religious sects. The O'Donahue, member from Tralee, said the disaffection among the Irish was wide-spread and reached all classes, paralyzing trade. The church and land questions were the leading causes of discontent, but the principal cause was the refusal of independence in legislation. The first step should be to deprive the Irish church establishment of its endowments, and grant the tenant leases of not less duration than thirty-one years. Hamilton charged the O'Donahue with being an organizer of a mock funeral in honor of an assassin. John Bright said the evil of absenteeism and injustice in the church establishment were not the only faults. The tenants require proprietary rights. Sir Stafford Northcote followed in a lengthy speech in defence of the government. Without taking action the House adjourned.

London.—Dispatches from Rome announce that the following have been made Cardinals: Lucien Bonaparte, Gonzala Barrillo, Berrardi Moreno, Boremico, and Capatti. Several Bishops are also appointed for the United States and Canada.

Naples, 14.—A brilliant military review took place at Riviana Chiaga. The Italian troops were on the ground in force, and were reviewed in the presence of crowds of citizens. Admiral Farragut was present and was loudly cheered.

Havana, 14.—Jefferson Davis arrived to-day in the steamer *Cuba*, from New Orleans, en route to Baltimore.

London, Sunday.—The Prince of Wales will make the expected visit to Ireland during the Easter holidays. It is intimated that the occasion will be signalized by a royal proclamation, granting a partial amnesty to all political offenders in Ireland.

Dispatches were received last night from Abyssinia. Gen. Napier was about

to send out a reconnoitering party to take Skigo in the Tigre district. The Pasha of Egypt showed no disposition to withdraw his forces from Abyssinia, as requested by the British government; on the contrary Egyptians are in camp at Massowa, and had received considerable reinforcements from the north.

Berlin.—The Prince Napoleon, after a series of flattering entertainments given here in his honor, has left for Paris. His visit to Germany has given rise to many surmises and rumors, and is extensively commented on by the press; but the object of his mission has not been divulged. His reception everywhere in Germany has been most cordial.

Paris, Sunday.—The American Minister, Gen. Dix, has returned to Paris. His visit to England was not of a diplomatic character, as reported. He went to London to be present at the marriage of his son, Mr. Charles Temple Dix.

The Corps Legislatif was engaged last week in the discussion of the new law relating to the holding of a public meeting, which was introduced by government. An important and comprehensive amendment to the bill has been offered by the liberal members. It proposes to remove all restrictions from the right of the people to meet in public assemblies when and where they please.

Concord, N. H., 15.—Corrected returns make Harriman's majority 2,530. The House of Representatives stands 192 Republicans and 138 Democrats.

San Francisco.—Legal tenders 72.

Vienna, 14.—Dispatches from the south announce that the Grand Vizier has returned to Constantinople from Crete. He reports the war between the Turks and Cretan insurgents ended. There were a few Spah Notan guerillas still operating in the mountains, but they are hardly a hundred strong and no fears are anticipated of any fresh outbreak.

Paris.—M. Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatif, has been made Senator. M. David succeeds in the Presidency.

Chicago, 16.—A Washington special reports that Hancock has been ordered by the President to return immediately to Washington to take command of the Atlantic Division.

The Indian Peace Commission will meet at Omaha on the Second of April. The intention is to form parties to visit the Indian settlements. One will go to Fort Laramie, and the other to New Mexico.

Hundreds of applications are being made for office when Wade becomes President.

Mark Twain sailed on the Henry Chauncey for California.

New York.—The *Herald's* special says it is understood that the expectation of an attack from the Virginia shore has, within the past few days, taken a more substantial form than was at first anticipated. It is known an order has just been issued from the War Department, directing forty army wagons with teams and teamsters to be kept in readiness to move at a moment's notice for the transportation of supplies. Private orders have also been issued to the Commanders of garrisons about the city to keep their commands, both officers and men, in quarters, since the excitement of Friday last.

The health of Thad. Stevens has assumed a more serious evidence of decline than at any time since his arrival here. It is thought by those intimately acquainted with every phase of his failing condition, that it is very doubtful whether he will again be able to leave his room. Several members of Congress who called to-day upon business of an important nature, were requested not to insist upon seeing him. The greatest fears are now entertained that Mr. Stevens' days of duty have ended.

Schenectady, New York.—The water in the Mohawk has reached a point thirteen feet above low water mark, and is rising rapidly. The southwest portion of the city is partially inundated, and serious damage is apprehended from the flood.