

(Great laughter.) Gentlemen, I have the honor of introducing to you the Honorable Charles DeLong. (Applause and voices, "Charlie De Long, Charlie DeLong.")

Mr. DeLong addressed the company as follows—

After so flattering an introduction as that, gentlemen, I hardly know what to say to you. It is your misfortune, and allow me to say a great one on your part, that our esteemed Ambassador is unable to address. He is a gentleman who never says or does a foolish thing, and at whose feet I have learned much information; a great and good man, yet he asks me to reply for him. This I cannot hope fittingly to do, but I will tell you—after returning on his behalf and on behalf of his illustrious compatriots, their thanks, their unbounded thanks, for the honor and distinction you have conferred—I will tell you that they desire to express to you that feeling of majesty and awe that is due to the pioneer spirit and energy of this great Pacific coast, peopled in the last twenty or twenty-five years, built up in that state of excellence and of perfection in the face of which the civilizations of Asia for the last million of years stand abashed. They give credit to the pioneer, and they wish you to understand that they bow to the energy and civilization which they see around them. (Hear! hear!)

America was the first country to knock at the doors of Japan, closed by a policy most unfortunate to that people through untold centuries of time gone by. They opened reluctantly and only in the shadow of power, but when once opened this people, enterprising, energetic, ambitious, began to imbibe and drink in the spirit of civilization, and at last, though having indulged some antipathies against us for having disturbed them in their repose, they now realize that what they then considered a misfortune and almost a cause of war, was a blessing in disguise; and they are honorable and frank enough to first extend the olive branch and the hand of friendship to America over all the other nations of the earth. (Loud applause.)

They come with me to speak the language of love, to strike hands with this mighty power, and to learn the civilization by which you have progressed so rapidly, and that you may learn from us the lessons which we may be able to teach you from an experience of centuries gone by, and let us be friends. Who that is an American will not welcome these gallant gentlemen with this noble mission? (Applause.)

For my own part, gentlemen, I can best illustrate my feelings, after having been plunged into a life so new and strange for the last three years, a Pacific coast man, taken from the scramble and excitement and rough-and-ready manners in this Western world, into a land of seclusion, where the rules of diplomatic etiquette bind one as with a thousand things—when I get back here and grasp the warm hand and hear the words of welcome, I can best express myself as did the Scottish girl whom the poet so aptly describes at the siege of Cawnpore, in India. When that garrison, besieged and borne down, not only by the oppressive weather, but by want of food and parched with thirst, this Scottish girl suddenly sprang up: "Dinna ye hear it? Dinna ye hear it?" "Hear what?" was the reply. "The pibroch. Dinna ye hear it? The pibro' of the Highlanders; the Campbells are coming!" And in a moment from valley and glen and hill and pass rang out the martial sound, that good old air, "The Campbells are Coming." And as they pressed their way on to the relief of that starving garrison, and the sound of those bagpipes was music to that girl's ear, so sound these words of welcome to me here on my return to the Pacific coast. (Loud applause.) It is home again.

I am happy, gentlemen, to know that you recognize a nobility in this mission above commerce. Across that sea we find an empire which we wish to win by love, if we can, and we are happy to-day that we have made some progress. I rather imagined that you gentlemen here had no particular interest in affairs so far away. What a great mistake. American enterprise can not be limited by seas, as what you have seen here shows that it can not be limited by mountains.

I thank you for extending this courtesy to these gentlemen, and I assure you that you will soon see the time when thirty-five millions of men in Japan shall place themselves in full alliance with civilization, with civil and religious liberty, and it shall be known that it was first planted there under Ameri-

can auspices, reflecting credit on all American hearts. (Loud and continued applause, and calls for Judge McKean.)

GENERAL MORROW said, Gentlemen, this is a happy occasion. I hear voices just now calling for Judge McKean, and we shall be pleased to hear from him. We have the Legislature of the Territory of Utah here; we have the City Government of Salt Lake City here; we have the Military Government of Utah here; we have Governor Woods and the Judiciary here; all upon one common platform in the camp of Uncle Sam, which belongs to you all. You have met in my house, and I am the servant of the people; and this being an occasion of this sort, I should be glad to hear Judge McKean or Judge Strickland or any other gentleman who may be pleased to address you. (Voices: "McKean, Judge McKean.")

CHIEF JUSTICE MCKEAN said, There has already been enough said, and much better than I could say it; though I will say one thing. I will use the expression of welcome which the aborigines of our country in the Eastern coast gave to the newly-arrived strangers from Europe, when they exclaimed in broken accents and in broken language: "Welcome Englishmen;" I will say: Welcome, distinguished and representative natives of Japan. (Applause.)

GENERAL MORROW, then addressed the party—Gentlemen, if we have all got through talking, I invite you into the house.

The party accepted the invitation and were hospitably entertained by the gallant General and the officers of the post. An interesting time of social intercourse followed, the Japanese expressing their high appreciation of the courtesy and kindness extended to them.

We cannot close without adverting to the liberal and catholic sentiments of General Morrow, which he so genially expressed.

For the report of the speeches of the different gentlemen, we are indebted to the courtesy of J. L. High, Deputy U. S. Attorney.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

HOUSE.

Randall moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill removing political disabilities from all persons included in the following classes: All persons who took the oath to support the constitution of the United States as postmasters, or clerks to postmasters, U. S. marshals and deputies and assistants, judges of probate and judges of other inferior judicial courts in any State, clerks or other officers of such courts, masters and register in equity courts, sheriffs and deputies, justices of the peace, all municipal officers, including mayors, aldermen and other officers of cities and towns, and constables and all other executive officers who by law were elected to office before the rebellion and whose general duties were restricted to the city, county, town, village or parish for which they were elected; provided the benefit of the act shall not extend to any persons included among those who resigned seats in Congress or who resigned as officers of the army or navy and afterward joined the rebellion as members of a convention in any State which adopted the secession ordinance.

Sargent offered a proviso requiring persons relieved to take the oath of allegiance to the United States before the clerk of the U. S. court. Adopted, and the bill passed without yeas or nays.

On motion of Brooks of New York, the rules were suspended and a resolution was adopted, by 166 to 22, recognizing the 13th and 14th and 15th amendments as valid parts of the constitution.

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON.—The President has nominated James P. Taggart assessor of internal revenue for Utah.

The Herald editorially says that the entire British representatives have been instructed to make proposals of accommodation and compromise of the Alabama claims. Our government claims of Great Britain for the loss of our commerce and the prolongation of our civil war and the damages awarded must be paid peaceably, or will be collected at the point of the bayonet.

The World says it looks as if the administration has overshot the mark in trying to make party capital out of this controversy, and if the treaty is repudiated, the public verdict will be that the President and his advisers have blundered greatly instead of settling it.

WASHINGTON, 5.—In the case of Hosea Stout against the Territory of Utah, the question involved being whether the grand jury who indicted Stout for murder was legally impanelled the supreme court to-day announced its disagreement, the justices being equally divided. The judgment of the lower court is therefore affirmed.

The Senate to-day confirmed Addison C. Geddes, district attorney for Oregon; Edward P. Johnson, district attorney for Wyoming; and Albert Walter, assayer, Boise city, Idaho. The motion of Sumner to reconsider the confirmation of James F. Legate, for governor of W. T., was agreed to but no further action was taken on the nomination which is pending.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—Governor Warrmoth to-day sent a message to the legislature, calling attention to the delay in carrying out the pledges to repeal certain obnoxious laws and urging the absolute necessity of observing the pledge at once, faithfully to do which, he says will be justly regarded as unmitigated treachery, in public opinion. The Governor was before the committee to-day five hours. He made a strong case against his opponents, especially the leading Republicans of the coalition, whom he charged with voting for all the laws they now claim are so odious.

NEW YORK.—A special Washington dispatch says that advices from Minister Schenck confirms the statement that the attacks on the Washington treaty were instigated by the Gladstone government to offset the attacks of the Tories to the effect that England was overreached in the Alabama negotiation. One view indicated by Schenck is that the English flurry is all gotten up to prejudice arbitrations against the American case. There have been rumors in Washington that the English press has been made the vehicle of the stock jobbing interest.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The committee of ways and means heard the representatives of the tobaccoists, from Virginia, asking the reduction of the tax. The delegation of distillers were next heard.

Garrett Davis, after eating breakfast yesterday, was attacked with sickness. He complained of severe pains in the head, and has been since lying in a critical condition. Visitors are generally excluded from his chamber. His physician says if he can produce reaction within the next 24 hours he shall have hopes of his recovery.

NEW YORK, 7.—A London special says the excitement over the Alabama claims continues in the newspapers, but the journals which oppose them outright have become suddenly silent. The excitement, which furnishes a convenient diversion from home topics, is certainly fostered by the government. Any embarrassment it may cause them in future the government can easily escape from, by an appeal to the popular prejudice against American extravagance. The Daily Telegraph complains that the English newspapers are not sufficiently distinct and vehement in their denunciation of the American case. The Telegraph also says the demanded indemnity for the prolongation of the American war is so monstrous that it leaves no other result but to shut the door in the face of all indirect demands.

The Daily News contains a statement to the same effect.

The Times says, England declines to stand on the defensive against the claims of indirect damage.

The Augustury Allegemaine Zeitung says that the attempt of England to gain an opinion in her favor is as foolish as it is unjust. The Zeitung contrasts the American position with the ill-considered clamor of England.

A Washington special says that the British note to our government, concerning the Alabama claims makes no formal demand for the withdrawal of any claims for indirect damages. It alludes to the excitement of the public mind, and the different interpretations put on the treaty.

At a cabinet meeting, yesterday, the opinion was unanimous that the reference of all claims to the Geneva tribunal was absolute. To that body must be left the rejection or allowance of claims for indirect damages. This view was concurred in by Sumner and Banks, chairman of the senate and house foreign committees.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The cabinet to-day discussed in an informal manner the

recent reports from England in reference to the treaty of Washington. There was unanimity of sentiment to adhere to the sentiments of the government, relative to the Alabama claims. At that time the reference to the subject in the Queen's speech was not known.

There were throughout the day many inquiries in all circles as to the tone of the speech toward the U. S. and general satisfaction was expressed when it was ascertained to be friendly. There is no disposition, however, in any quarter to consent to modify the position our government has taken.

C. E. Boudingnot, a leading Cherokee, has made an argument before the house committee on Territories to-day, in favor of the organization of a territorial government for Indian Territory, and claimed to show conclusively that such actions by Congress would be for the best interest both of the government and various Indian tribes.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Delegate Hooper, of Utah, has received the following, dated Salt Lake, 5th—

A mass meeting of 2,000 citizens of Salt Lake county was held on Saturday to select delegates to a constitutional convention, with a view to the admission of Utah in the Union. Nineteen delegates were selected, ten of them Mormons and nine prominent Gentiles. During the meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that it is the candid opinion of this large assembly that Chief Justice James B. McKean, in many of his official acts, and especially in refusing the bail asked for by deputy United States District Attorney, J. S. High, under instructions from Washington, has manifested so unwise and oppressive a spirit, and so misused the power of his office, that his judicial course richly merits condemnation, and his removal from office is asked for in behalf of justice and equal rights for all [before the law].

Signed, Elias Smith, E. W. East, Theo. McKean.

The dispatch was sent to the President.

WASHINGTON, 7.—District attorney Bates of Utah, says he came here by permission of the attorney general, at his own expense; that he has asked Congress either to give money to prosecute criminals or order the prosecutions dismissed, nothing more. He wants money to go on, or orders to stop. He has not asked, suggested or had anything to do with the removal of Judge McKean.

The committee of Territorial delegates, this morning, unanimously resolved to ask the consent of the house of Representatives, that one day in each month, during the session, be devoted to the consideration and transaction of business relating to the Territories; and sub-committees were also appointed to confer with the house committee on Territories, so as to enable the legislatures to endow municipal corporations in the Territories, with power to enforce their ordinances; and in relation to the laws regulating the salaries of clerks of courts and marshals in Territories; and to urge the passage of a bill providing for appropriations from the United States revenue collected in Territories towards constructing capitols and other necessary public buildings in Territories, to avoid expending large sums annually in rentals for temporary accommodation.

General Butler will offer a resolution to repeal reciprocity laws, &c., if Britain ignores the Washington treaty.

Senator Sumner says any retraction now will be bartering American honor and dignity.

The position taken in Washington is that the British perfectly understood the American views, and therefore the U. S. government is justified in claiming consequential damages, if the arbitrators award not damages in gross. The U. S. government will stand by the decision of the arbitrators. There is no probability of withdrawal.

In Springville, Jan. 13, of typhoid fever, Mrs. MARY A., wife of Edmund Richardson, aged 53 years, 11 months and 8 days.

Her illness was short but full of pain, still she did not complain, and passed away as if going to sleep. She died a faithful saint, a loving mother, and a kind friend to all who knew her.

Farewell mother, thou hast left us; Here thy loss we deeply feel; But 'tis God who hath bereft us; He can all our sorrows heal; By an only daughter, to ease all bellas New York papers, please copy.—[Com.]