

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

VOL. V.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1872.

NO. 254.

Pioneer Paper of the Rocky Mountain Region.  
THE EVENING NEWS.

[Published every evening except Sunday.]

One Copy, one year, \$10.00  
" six months, 5.00  
" three months, 3.00

THE DESERET NEWS:  
SEMI-WEEKLY.

[Published every Tuesday and Saturday.]

Terms for the Semi-Weekly:  
One Copy, one year, \$6.00  
" six months, 3.00  
" three months, 1.50

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

[Published every Wednesday.]

Terms for the Weekly:  
One Copy, one year, \$5.00  
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" three months, 1.25

OFFICE—Cor. South and East Temple Streets.  
ANGUS M. CANNON, General Business Agent.

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SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN DISPARCIES.

New York, 14.—Richard Butler, who was reported to have disappeared with \$70,000 belonging to the firm of which he is a member, is in the city. His counsel states he has a suit pending against Clarke, the senior member of the firm, for a settlement, the partnership having been dissolved. Clarke

It is reported that the county auditor in his own handwriting, of the disposition made of the Tammany ring staking, with the amounts and payments, and the names of the persons to whom they were made. The book was secured by ex-comptroller Connolly, who when he left the city, had it delivered to a certain person who has it safely guarded.

It probably will be produced on the trial of Tweed, Connelly, and others of the ring, and it is said it will secure the conviction of every one of the individual parties.

Canton, 14.—Chris. Rafferty, the murderer of officer O'Meara, on the 5th of August last, was sentenced to-day to be hanged on October 4th.

IRONTON, Ohio, 14.—Last evening Geo. Heitz, a jealous barbit, fired at his wife, missed her and hit his boy inflicting a wound from which the boy died this morning.

LOUISVILLE, 14.—Late this evening an unknown man deliberately walked nearly across the river on the rocks below the bridge and into the rushing water in a chute near the Rubble rock. The body is not recovered.

NEW YORK, 14.—Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, gives assurance that the State will go for Grant in November by at least 2,000 majority. He says, however, that the contest will be a warm one, that the Greeleyites will their prospects for success are getting poorer every day.

NEW YORK, 14.—A Herald reporter has determined, but unsuccessfully, to get yesterday to see Mr. O'Connor, with a view of getting an interpretation of his last letter. The question of the reporter, as to whether his letter was intended to be a positive declaration, he failed to answer, but said he had written it in a way, an secret or private understanding that he was to be voted for in spite of his declination; and the query whether he would serve selected O'Connor said the meaning of his letter was plain to him, and if it was not to other people, he could not judge.

NEW YORK, 14.—The following press-clipping is published this morning:

NEW YORK, 14.—The decision of the arbitration tribunal in the judgment of the case between Great Britain and the United States in the Alabama case, was delivered to-day in the council room in this city. It begins with the recital of the main points of the case, and the application of the treaty of Washington, recites the names and titles of the arbitrators and then appointed by the arbitrating governments, sets forth the facts of the assembly of the court in the Geneva Exchange, the verification of the powers of its members, and the presentation of the English and American documents.

Having concluded this legal and judicial preface, the court continues its decision, which is verbatim as follows:

"The Tribunal having fully taken into consideration the treaty, the cases, the counter cases, the documents, evidence, arguments, and all considerations which have been made, and having impartially examined and examined the same has arrived at a decision and presents the following as its award and the basis of its award:

Whereas, Having regard to the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Washington, the arbitrators are bound by the terms of the seventh article in deciding the matter submitted to them, that the United States are bound to fulfill their obligations in exact proportion to the risk to which either one of the belligerents may be exposed by the failure to fulfill the obligations of neutrality and their part. And

Whereas, The circumstances out of which the facts forming the subject matter of the present controversy arose were

of a nature to call for the exercise on her Majesty's government of all possible leniency for the observance of the rights and duties involved in her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, issued on the 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1861, the effects of the violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment and armament of a vessel, are not done away with by the commission of such acts by the government of a belligerent power, or benefited by the violation of neutrality, may afterwards grant that vessel and ultimate steps which the offence is completed, cannot be admitted as a ground for the abolition of the blockade, nor can the consummation of this fraud become a means of establishing his innocence. And

Whereas, The privileges of exterritoriality, accorded to vessels of war, is admitted into the law of nations, not as an absolute right, but as founded on the principle of equality of mutual defense; and therefore, can never be appealed to for the justification of acts done in violation of neutrality. And

Whereas, The absence of a previous legislative rule cannot be regarded as a failure in the law of nations, in a case in which a vessel carries its own condemnation. And

Whereas, In order to impose supplies of food on an inconsiderate of the second rule, prohibiting the use of ports and waters as a basis of operations, it is necessary that supplies be connected with special circumstances of time, person and place.

Whereas, With respect to the vessel, called the "Alabama," it clearly results from all the facts that she had been constructed in the port of Liverpool, her equipment and armament in the vicinity of Tercera, through the agency of other vessels dispatched from Great Britain for that purpose, that the British government failed to use the diligence of the performance of its neutral obligations, and notwithstanding the official representations of the U. S. during the construction of said ship, omitted to take effective measures for its prevention, and that the orders for her destruction, which the British government did finally make, were issued so late that the execution of the said orders was not practicable.

Whereas, After the departure of that vessel, the measures which were taken for her pursuit and arrest were so imperfect as to lead to no result, and therefore cannot be considered as a sufficient release for Great Britain from the responsibility she incurred. And

Whereas, Despite the violation of neutrality committed by her, she was admitted to the ports of the colonies of Great Britain, instead of being proceeded against as she ought to have been, in any or every port under British jurisdiction where she might have been. And

Whereas, The government of England cannot justify itself for its failure in due diligence on the plea of insufficiency of legal means of action it possessed, and four of the arbitrators, for reasons above assigned, and the fifth, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, for reasons separately assigned by him are of the opinion that Great Britain has been compelled by omission, to perform the duties prescribed in the first and third rules established by the treaty of Washington. And

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