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GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

### GENERAL.

CHICAGO, 30.—A St. Louis dispatch says Governor Brown has received advice from Adjutant-General Siegel and the commissioners sent to Cass County, announcing that the presence of troops had restored the confidence of the people, that the Sheriff is at Harrisonville with a posse to preserve order. The Governor declares his intention to restore peace, enforce the laws at all hazards, and bring the murderers of Stevenson, Cline and Dutro to justice.

A dispatch from Holden, Mo., says refugees from Cass County, who arrived there last night, assert that a reign of terror continues, and the mob declare death to all connected, however remotely, with the bonds.

ALBANY, 30.—The Governor will veto the New York charter. It is believed the House will sustain the veto.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—At the Supervisors' meeting last evening, the following resolution was offered: That a committee consisting of members of the board be appointed by the Mayor to act in conjunction with him to confer with the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroad companies and arrange the basis of a definite arrangement with said companies for maintaining their permanent terminus in Mission Bay. This was amended by making it the duty of the committee to confer with the delegation of the thirty-fifth parallel road now here from St. Louis and adopted.

NEW YORK, 30.—The *World's* London special says: "I am authorized to say the British government considers the claims for indirect damages withdrawn. Gladstone and Granville will compliment President Grant in Parliament, for yielding to their demands."

WASHINGTON, 30.—A number of copies of the British counter case have been received by the British legation and will be given to the department of state. There was much talk and some excitement in the house to-day over the matter, and several prominent members express the belief from information received, that the American claims for consequential damage will be abandoned.

BROWNSVILLE, 30.—The city is filled with refugees from Mexico. Every house is full of people from Matamoras, including many persons, both Mexican and foreign, sent beyond the lines. Gen. McCook's entire force, from Ft. Brown, is guarding the river line to enforce the neutrality laws.

CINCINNATI, 1.—The temporary chairman of the Liberal convention made the

following remarks. Said he: "The thing which I prize most in myself, as a treasure to be guarded, and which I love to witness in the breasts of others, is this—that the time has come when a large and influential portion of the American people determine they will no longer be dogs, to wear the collar of a party. (Applause). The call for the convention was limited to members of the Republican party. I am not ashamed of that name. So far as the Republican party, under the providence of God, were instrumental in maintaining the integrity of the Union and establishing the equality of all citizens before the law, they are entitled to the congratulation of this generation, and the approval of generations to come. I see in this assemblage, this rebellion against the Republican party, the highest eulogy that could be pronounced upon that party. It has sufficient integrity to begin the work of reforming itself by itself. Parties cannot live upon their reputation. The Republican party deserves to live, not because it has done good things, but only as it shows a present ability to continue the work of reform. Deep and earnest conviction has spread universally through the hearts of the people that the war of the rebellion is ended, that peace has come, and that as the war has ended, so should end military rule and military principles, everything that is arbitrary, everything that keeps alive and fans the dying embers of the dead past. The cry came up four years ago, and it was thought an auspicious omen, 'Let us have peace!' But we have not had peace." The speaker referred to the condition of the South where the so-called governments were bankrupting the people, with power usurped by strangers for the purpose of corruptly enriching themselves with public office to be used as property, not as a trust. In every department of government the slow poison of corruption has pervaded the whole administration from head to foot. Republicans see and experience this condition of public affairs with pain and sorrow, but can no longer afford the responsibility of partnership in such wrong. Their duty is to lead out in column, in order to restore the blessings of a good, sound, just, honest government.

A private letter from chief justice Chase, in reply to an inquiry whether he would accept the nomination of President if tendered, says he does not want it, but if it is thought it would be essential to the strength of the movement he will not decline.

NEW YORK, 2.—A cable special says Bombay advices report that Dr. Livingstone is safe at Zanzibar.

The report of the expert appointed by Dr. Carlton to examine the accounts of the Methodist Book Concern substantiates Dr. Sorabons' charges, and condemns the management of the Book Concern.

WASHINGTON, 1.—It has been ascertained from authentic sources that while the government has not withdrawn and will not withdraw the claims for consequential damages, it has been signified that no money award is anticipated or desired, but simply a decision of the question involved touching the duties and obligations of neutrals. Should Britain propose to stipulate that in the event of a war in which she should be a belligerent and the United States a neutral she would make no claims for consequential losses from the failure of the United States to observe their neutral duties, this would be accepted as settling the point at issue; and the United States would agree to refrain from pressing for a money award for indirect claims before the Geneva tribunal. It is not known whether such an agreement will or can be reached. The U. S. has made no proposal, but if such an arrangement should be prepared by Great Britain it would be acceptable to both nations. This, beyond doubt, is the extent of what our government have thought possible, or contemplated. The morning papers regard the dispatch as the utterance of the State department, and comment upon it from their point of view. The *World* says the action is equivalent to a withdrawal of the claims. The *Tribune* intimates that the

claims of the State department establish a principle beneficial to America hereafter is humbug. The *Herald* makes it a basis to attack secretary Fish, and intimates that the attitude of the government toward Spain is an attempt to conceal humiliation in one case by bluster in the other. It says Spain is to be belied because we are afraid of England. The *Herald* adds, the matter affords better reason for looking with hope and favor towards the Cincinnati Convention than any that has yet been brought forward. The *Times* not only makes no editorial allusion to the matter, but fails to print the dispatch.

The Methodist general conference met to-day.

The Cincinnati Convention met at 10 a.m. Davis has been assured of his nomination. The West is sure of Davis, the East of Adams. S. D. Cox is talked of. Susan B. Anthony and Laura De Force Gordon received with cheers and hisses (not kisses). Committees appointed on organization, credentials, and resolutions. Laura's claim for a seat as representative from California hilariously referred to the committee on credentials. The minority of N. Y. delegation protested against a solid State vote for Greeley. Referred. Committee on organization agreed on Carl Schurz for president. G. W. Galvin represents Utah on committee on platform, and W. H. Evans on organization and resolutions.

The Reunion and Reform Convention met at 10 a.m.; about 100 present.

### FOREIGN.

PARIS, 29.—The iron miners at Basque, Spain, have joined the insurrection. Mining is suspended. Two hundred English ships now at Bilbao are unable to obtain cargoes, and will be compelled to return empty.

MADRID, 29.—The bands of insurrectionists have each a priest in command, who appeal to the people to rise in arms and declare that they will deliver Spain or die.

The King insists upon taking command of the army.

LIVERPOOL, 29.—Two thousand cartmen have struck and the business at the docks and warehouses is interrupted.

LIVERPOOL, 30.—The strike of cartmen is spreading, and the strikers are singing, cheering and making other demonstrations.

NAPLES, 29, Afternoon.—The showers of sand were succeeded this morning by rain and ashes. The eruption is now accompanied by fearful electric phenomena. Lightning darts incessantly from the top of the volcano, and more violent and frequent streams of lava, stones and scoria fall fast and thick in Massa De Somma, which is entirely destroyed.

LONDON, 29.—In the House of Lords to night, notice was given for further postponement of Earl Russell's motion till the 6th of May.

NEW YORK, 1.—A letter from Castellar explains the troubles in Spain and the cause of the election outrages. The opponents of the ministers were outraged by arrest and imprisonment, the polls were surrounded by the forces of the army and navy, the returns were falsified, and Republican majorities turned into minorities. He says many Spaniards desire a republic, and all object to a foreign dynasty.

LONDON.—Earl Duffren, the newly appointed governor general of Canada, sails for New York on the 11th of June.

He will send his yacht to America, and will stop while in New York, where it is probable he will compete in the races with some of the vessels of the New York yacht club.

A polar expedition is projected under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society.

It is reported from Madrid that the Pope has written a letter to Serrano on the subject of the relations between Spain and the Holy See, in which he says if Spain desires to be re-converted to the mother church, the principle of religious liberty must be modified. Tolerance of public church worship will not be objected to, but the Catholic religion must be restored to its proper supremacy in the realm, and the superintendency of schools must be remitted

to the priesthood, and civil marriages and the registering of births must be abolished.

A desperate street fight between Greeks and Jews at Smyrna, several killed. Cause—a report that the Jews had religiously sacrificed a child.

A terrible hurricane badly damaged the town of Zanzibar, 150 vessels of all classes sunk or stranded, loss ten million dollars.

Negotiations for the settlement of Anglo-American differences are progressing satisfactorily.

Horace Mahew, the well known litterateur, is dead.

MADRID, 30.—Serrano has issued a congratulatory proclamation stating that the royal people of the provinces are armed against the insurrectionists and driving them from the field.

Evening.—A battle has been fought at Tauelda, Navarre, between the troops and the insurgents, in which the latter sustained a loss of three hundred in killed and wounded.

### THE ADMISSION OF UTAH.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

Mr. Frank Fuller, claiming to represent the State of Deseret, which is now applying for admission, addressed the House Committee on Territories this morning. He alluded to the circumstances under which the United States became possessed of the vast territory now included in California, Nevada, Utah and New Mexico, and claimed for the troops supplied by the Utah colony and the colony itself something of the credit of the subjugation of that country, not only from Mexico, but from the wilderness. He dwelt upon the fact that the people on the ceded domain were there when the treaty was ratified, and that the stipulations of the treaty could not be violated with impunity. The treaty stipulated for citizens of the States ceded by Mexico protection in every respect and early admission to the Union. The territorial form of government permitted the grossest abuse on the part of irresponsible federal officers, for whose impeachment or punishment in case of malfeasance, no provision existed, the only penalty for official misconduct in a Territory being removal, which was difficult to secure. He charged gross irregularities on the part of federal judges, and that a complete union existed of the executive and legislative departments, by reason of the absolute veto power of the Governor, and the nonexistence of the usual two-thirds provision. He testified to the honesty, industry and temperance of the people of Utah, and asked simple justice under the treaty and constitution for those who had conquered the wilderness through much toil and privation. He said the sect now in the majority in Utah was there when the soil was the property of Mexico, and we took the creed when we took the people and the domain, and claimed that to the Mormons and the faith which inspired them, the nation owes vastly more than it will ever repay, and that we are bound to allow their religion to take its chances along with the other doctrines and practices of the churches, Congress having no power to establish a religious test, to interfere with religious belief, worship or practice, or to make bargains with religious sects. He asked that the people of Utah be brought under the protection of the Constitution of the United States and be allowed a voice in the election of local rulers as well as in the making of laws, and in the election of President and Vice President. This, and this only, would carry out the stipulations of the treaty and the plan of the national compact.—*New York Herald.*

A Parisian quack has been advertising an infallible remedy curing diseases of the skin. It appeared on his examination in court that there were "objections" to his mode of practice. If his patients were troubled with a cutaneous eruption, he applied a plaster which took away the skin; no skin, no disease of the skin—very logical theory.