

assumed right was admitted, the independence of the Senate was gone. On a motion of Senator Wilson to recommit the report to the committee, with instructions to allow the Committee on Foreign Relations to remain undisturbed, a vote was reached, twenty-one voting in favor of the motion and twenty-six against it.

It will be interesting to know how the Republican members of the Senate stood on this question. Those who voted in favor of Sumner's retention as Chairman were:

Senators Gilbert, Trumbull, Robertson, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Wilson, Wright, Windom, Ferry of Connecticut, Schurz, Cragin, Fenton, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Spencer, Caldwell, Hitchcock, Corbet and Boreman.

Those against the motion were:

Senators Harlan, Pratt, Kellogg, Cole, Osborn, Pomeroy, Hamlin, Chandler, Ferry of Michigan, Nye, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Pool, Scott, Sawyer, Howe, Carpenter, Stewart, West, Lewis, Morton, Brownlow, Edmunds, Ramsay, Ames and Hamilton of Texas.

After this vote was reached, it is said, that several of Mr. Sumner's friends left the caucus.

What the result of this action will be is difficult at present to determine. President Grant is evidently determined to maintain strict party discipline. There may be objections to the exercise of what is called the "one man power" in other quarters; but he is military man enough to perceive that it will never do for Sumner, important as he is, to treat the head of the party with the disrespect which he has evinced of late, and be allowed to retain so prominent a post as the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. So he has given the party a lesson upon the exercise of the "one man power," and the majority of them have, submissively enough, acceded to his view of the case.

He is not the only President who has thus dealt with members of the party who opposed the Presidential policy. Douglas differed with Buchanan upon the Kansas question, and he was degraded as Sumner now is by being removed from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Territories. He was as important a member, at the time, of the Democratic party as Sumner is now of the Republican party; and from the day that Douglas made the split, the party steadily declined and its influence melted away before the rising strength and the compact union of the Republican party. It is not difficult to foresee that the ostracising of so influential and able a man as Senator Sumner is likely to lead to trouble. He has hosts of friends throughout the country, who admire and reverence him, and who, whatever his faults, cannot forget his past services in advocating and defending the measures which now form the platform of the Republican party; and that he has warm supporters in the Senate, is evident from the number who voted in caucus to have the Foreign Relations Committee remain unchanged. From the report of Tuesday's Senate proceedings Senator Sumner seems resolved not to slacken in his opposition to the annexation of San Domingo. Judging by his conduct in former years he is not a man whom opposition is likely to frighten, or who is afraid of unpopularity and abuse. It is said that he is in receipt of numerous telegrams and letters applauding his course and denouncing the opposition against him. The effect of these will be to render him more firm and persistent in his course.

There are those who advocate opposition and party strife as advantages to a people or country, and who appear to think that without these, liberty cannot be maintained. Those belonging to the Republican party, who are of this way of thinking, will, according to appearances, have no cause to find fault in this respect.

SUPERINTENDENT KELSO, of the New York police, claims that the murderer of Mr. Nathan, whose death has been enshrouded in so much mystery, is a well known thief and desperado named William Forrester with half a dozen aliases. So certain is he that his information is correct that he has sent, to every chief of police in the United States and Canada, and to many of those in Europe, a circular describing Forrester and offering a reward of \$2,500 for his arrest and delivery at the office of the Superintendent of Police in the city of New York. Although he is so positive that this man is the murderer, he declines to give the facts on which he bases his belief, on the ground that it would injure the proper working up of

the case. It is presumed that the information that fastened suspicion on Forrester was obtained from George Ellis, a burglar now serving out a term in Sing Sing. It seems that Ellis and Forrester had planned the robbery of Nathan's house; but Ellis having been arrested it was not carried out. When he heard of the murder he concluded that Forrester had carried out the plan. It is said that since the murder Forrester had avoided all his old companions and has not been seen in many of his well-known haunts in New York and many other cities. It is thought that he is in some out of the way place in the far West, or in some small country town working as a laborer or at a trade, endeavoring, by this means, to divert suspicion. It is said that he has been a thief from his youth, and has served several terms in the State Prison.

A few days since we alluded to the announcement, published in a Chicago paper, of Mr. Bayliss' intention to deliver a lecture in that city upon the subject of "Mormonism." From the Chicago Tribune of the 7th inst., we learn that he delivered the lecture the evening previous at that city and that he had a small audience to listen to it. The Tribune says, he entertained his audience with an interesting and careful research into "Mormonism." How careful and interesting it was may be judged by the report which is given in that paper. "Mormonism," he said, is a native product of the human heart, and a system of ignorance, superstition and fanaticism. Both knaves and dupes were required, he thought, to get up such a system as "Mormonism." Much more of this character was said by the lecturer; but that portion of his lecture which referred to President Young must have surprised many of the leading citizens of Chicago, when they read the report of it the next morning. They have visited this city, and are more or less familiar with the people and their views; and the description of affairs here, as stated by this man Bayliss and reported in the Tribune, must have sounded strangely in their ears. We quote from that report: "Brigham," the lecturer said, "had been already hailed as a god. The Mormons believe that God and Christ are human. Brigham rides about in a car drawn by four white horses, and has a number of wives. Profanity seems to be a part of their religion. Brigham is the ignorant Mormons' god, and the theory held by all of them is that he is a god in embryo. The Mormon religion is a perfect jumble of all faiths and no faiths." "In 1870 they [the Latter-day Saints] believed the millennium would occur in Jackson Co., Mo., and Jesus would make Himself visible; the United States would be swept away, and the Mormons would have full possession of this continent."

The Tribune calls Bayliss the founder of the first Presbyterian Church in Utah. Strange, if so, that we have never heard of him. His name is unknown to us and to the public of Utah. The founder of the first Presbyterian Church, if it ever has been founded here, was one "Friar Tuck," who left here in discredit, repaired to Colorado, lectured there until he disgusted everybody, and who has not been heard of for some time. Can it be possible that he has assumed an alias, and that the M. E. Bayliss is the veritable "Tuck" of rollicking memory? Are the "Mormons" so bad that a Presbyterian minister must tell glaring lies about them? How things have changed! Formerly wicked men told lies about the people of God; but now pious ministers, as holy as the Pharisees of old, must fabricate falsehoods about a people whom they call wicked!

PROFESSOR C. J. THOMAS.—We had a visit this morning from C. J. Thomas, Esq., Professor of Music, formerly well known to the people of this city for the talent and efficiency with which he conducted the theatrical orchestra in the early days of the institution. Professor Thomas was formerly connected with some of the leading orchestras of London and New York, and on arriving in this city between nine and ten years since, succeeded in organizing, from the crude, raw material here, the best orchestral band in the Rocky Mountains.

For the last five years he has been living in Southern Utah, part of the time in St. George, but latterly at Beaver, Beaver Co. He has just been recalled to this city to resume his old position as conductor of the Theatrical Orchestra, which is about to be re-organized; and from the Professor's known energy and ability, there is every reason to believe that the change will produce very desirable results.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

### GENERAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—Dion beat Rudolph on the 236th inning, scoring 1,000 against Rudolph's 956.

Patrick Gibbons shot Martin Lovin dead, at Stoc ton, yesterday, over a land dispute.

The stage from Fort Yuma to Tucson was captured by Apaches, fifteen miles east of Gila Bend, on the 7th instant. The driver, Thompson, received five bullets in the leg and an arrow in the chest, but escaped with the only passenger. This is the first attack made on a stage west of Tucson in fifteen years. The citizens are greatly alarmed, and exceedingly bitter against General Stoneman for removing to California, representing the country quiet while every settlement beyond is attacked in turn by the Apaches.

CONCORD, 16.—The returns from 218 towns indicate that there has been attention given to the election of governor by the people. Pike has 33,339 votes; Western 33,881; Cooper and scattering 10,714. The House stands 162 Republicans, 164 Democrats and four labor reform. The Senate stands four Republicans, five Democrats and three vacancies. The executive council stands two and two, with a vacancy in the 1st district. Probably all the Democratic Congressmen are elected.

CONCORD, 17.—All except five small towns in Coos county have been heard from, and estimating these towns by last year's vote, Weston fails of election by the people by 152 votes. The Statesman says of the House, our list of Representatives chosen contains the names of 161 Republicans and 156 Democrats. The towns to be heard from will give, we think, 2 Republicans and 11 Democrats. If so the House will stand 163 Republicans to 167 Democrats. In the first district there is no choice; in the tenth and eleventh districts the vote is so close that an official count will be required to decide. Three Democratic Congressmen are elected beyond a doubt.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Senate executive session, to-day, confirmed the nomination of W. H. Chesbrough, New York, Assistant Secretary of Legation at London; Decius Wade, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory; William Memiehall, Solicitor of Internal Revenue; Walter H. Smith, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; Edwin Ellis, Indian Agent for Washington Territory; Charles A. Cook, Receiver, Arkansas Valley District, Colorado.

BOSTON.—Dandell, late cashier of the Webster National Bank, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzlement. He is held to bail at ten thousand dollars. Henry W. Pitman, late Teller of the North National Bank is also arrested on the same charge, and held to answer.

CONCORD, 18.—The result of the late election, as already reported, remains unchanged. The people have failed in electing Weston for Governor, by about a hundred and fifty votes. An official count will be required to settle the complexion of the Legislature, on which devolves the choice for Governor, but the indications are in favor of the Democrats.

### FOREIGN.

PORT AU PRINCE, March 7.—The commission reached here on the 2nd. The Haytiens are bitterly opposed to annexation, but the commissioners were received civilly. Cabral's strength consists almost wholly of Haytien support. The mail for the commission leaves for New York to-day, the 7th, by the steamer Port au Prince. Mr. Wade is preparing a short preliminary report, which he hopes to get off on the steamer this evening. He has also sent short letters to the President. The second day after our arrival here Wade and Howe called, by previous agreement, upon the President and cabinet. The meeting had no reference to annexation. All the cabinet were present. Upon being presented Wade said, "Mr. President, we are commissioners of the United States, charged with the duty of making certain enquiries touching the state and condition of the Dominican republic, with a view to a possibility of more intimate relations between the republics than has hitherto existed; and having performed that duty, we were reluctant to leave this beautiful island without doing ourselves the honor of calling and paying our respects to the President of the Haytien republic,

that the same friendly and amicable relations that have so long animated the people of both nations may long continue. In doing this we but represent the sentiments of the President and people of the United States."

President Saget replied that he gladly reciprocated the feelings of friendship expressed by Mr. Wade, and would do all in his power to aid their researches. During some informal conversation Wade said he greatly regretted not being able to speak in their own language, because he would then be able to say a great deal that would tend to allay present feelings toward the United States, by showing points in which the Haytiens misunderstood us. Saget, at this, earnestly said the educated class in Hayti fully understood and appreciated the condition of the United States, but a large class only remembered slavery, from the fact that they had themselves been slaves, and it was impossible to influence them. The President, at the close of the conference, said he would try and visit the commissioners. He is not expected, however, on account of the general and popular feeling against the presence of the commissioners in the harbor.

LONDON, 16.—The Journal des Debats, commenting on the results of the conference on the Eastern question, makes a bitter attack on England, and declares she has lost every advantage gained by the Crimean war. France is now helpless and her sword broken, but when it is unsheathed again, its aim will not be so distant as Turkey. Other journals speak of England in a similar strain.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 16.—The United States frigate Tennessee, with the San Domingo commissioners, leaves this morning, and will reach Key West, if no accident occurs, on Monday or Tuesday next. Commissioner Wade goes to Washington by the most direct route. All the Commissioners express themselves in favor of annexation.

CALCUTTA, 14.—Seward left yesterday, going to Bombay. His health is excellent.

PARIS, 17.—It is believed that private telegraphing will commence on Monday.

Ten trains daily will run to Versailles during the Assembly. A hundred seats in the Assembly were vacant at the opening.

A meeting of the officers and subalterns at Montmartre has been summoned to sign an address resolving to elect a new chief, namely Menotti Garibaldi. The non-signers are to be considered traitors.

The French negotiators of peace go to Brussels on Friday evening, and the negotiations will probably open on Monday.

The French have decided on a loan of two and a half milliards, at three per cent.

Faidherbe, though ill, submits a plan for the re-organization of the rentes, bought extensively to sustain the credit, with a view to the new loan.

Paladines, in citizen's dress, inspected the Montmartre cannons.

The Prussians have returned twelve thousand chassepots. Disorders continue.

The Journal Official, commenting on the treaty concluded by the London conference, on the eastern question says, all the powers displayed a willingness to solve the Euxine question and all must rejoice at this act of diplomacy, which has violated no rights, sacrificed no one, but has restored rights, removed mistrust and consolidated good relations. The act is one of peace and right.

LONDON, 19, 2-30 a.m.—President Thiers has issued a proclamation, appealing to the reason and patriotism of the citizens of Paris to preserve order. He says he is informed that the malcontents of Montmartre have planted their guns so as to demolish the dwellings of their fellow-citizens. He declares that by such acts as these, the Republic is fatally compromised; because a republic accompanied by disorders will be lost. He insists that the present government is really republican, and no friend of the Republic should strike at it. The government will take the cannon from those men who, misled by deceiving politicians, seek to inaugurate a civil war. He draws a picture of the deplorable results of their doings, showing how the reviving commerce of the city was stopped and shops deserted. He continues: The government, hoping the malcontents will return to their duty as good citizens, and obey the laws, will still withhold orders to proceed to extreme measures to free the country from the new enemy; but is determined to act when necessary, and deliver the principals over to justice. The government relies on the