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[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Washington, 23.

The House declared the election of Voorhees, of Indiana, illegal, and gave the seat to Henry D. Washburn, by 87 yeas to 37 nays.

Chicago, 24.

Yesterday the legislatures of Iowa and Missouri adopted resolutions sustaining Congress and denouncing the President. Democratic meetings to ratify the course of the President are being very generally held. The Republican editors in Illinois, in their annual convention at Peoria yesterday, unanimously voted to sustain Congress.

New York, 24.

The morning papers contain further correspondence between the United States and the British Foreign Office, respecting the Shenandoah. Seward refuses to recognize the vessel as the Shenandoah, asserting that she was never other than the British ship Sea King. He sharply declares that he did not ask for proceedings to be taken for the condemnation of the ship, because the course which the British Government has heretofore pursued in regard to our applications for justice, was such as to discourage, on our part, the expectation of such a disposition of the vessel, and adding that the United States accept her now simply and exclusively upon prudential considerations; that the vessel being given into our possession, she will not again depart from British waters in a hostile character.

An affidavit by one of the crew of the Shenandoah, showing how the British portion of the crew were permitted to escape, having been laid before Lord Clarendon by Minister Adams, the British Foreign Secretary observed that there were matters contained in the affidavit upon which our government might possibly found a prosecution, if the evidence were furnished against them. Adams rejoined that, with our previous experience of English prosecutions, he could not presume to say that the United States government would be willing to take such a course.

The entire correspondence is summed up by the London Press as of an irritating character, placing the question in a less satisfactory position than ever.

New York, 25.

A terrible tornado passed over Knoxville, Tenn., at 5 a. m. of the 24th. The roofs of the depot and machine shop of the Virginia railroad and of the Round House of the Georgia railroad were blown off. Some thirty or more houses were blown down and a large amount of other property destroyed.

At a meeting of the friends of President Johnson, at the Cooper Institute last evening, a committee was appointed to call public meetings to take measures for the establishment of "Johnson Clubs" throughout the city and State.

New York, 26.

The Commercial's Washington special says the political excitement shows no abatement.

The weekly bank statement shows a decrease in loans of \$3,292,000; an

increase in specie of \$3,000,000; and a decrease in deposits of \$6,500,000.

Philadelphia, 27.

A fire last evening, on Third Street, above Race, destroyed Robert's hardware store, Kent's dry goods warehouse and other property; the total loss is over \$700,000.

St. Louis, 26.

The steamers Dictator, Louisa, Leviathan and Antonia were burned at the levee to-night, with a large amount of freight; the loss will probably reach \$500,000.

Chicago, 27.

A Washington special says quite a number of clerks have been summarily dismissed for uttering expressions disrespectful of the President.

At a mass meeting in Chicago on the 26th, the following resolution was adopted:—We warn the President that, while executive usurpations and coups d'etat have often been successful among the people of Latin race, they have always ended in disgraceful discomfiture and sometimes decapitation among the Anglo-Saxons. The reconstruction of the rebel States can never be accomplished by presidential bullying of the law making department of the government. Let Congress do its whole duty fearlessly, conscientiously and patriotically, and the loyal masses who saved the union will abundantly sustain them. A German indignation meeting, held the same evening, resolved that the House of Representatives take measures at once to cause the impeachment of the President; resolved that Congress continue in session until March 4, 1867, in order that any attempted coup d'etat may be defeated, and to prevent abuse of the immense patronage in behalf of the new confederate party.

Washington, 27.

Gov. Cox, of Ohio, after an interview with the President, reduced the conversation to writing, and read it last evening to the Ohio delegation. The President said his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty. No congressional policy had ever been adopted, therefore when he entered office he was obliged to adopt one of his own. Congress had no just ground of complaint that he had done so. He was satisfied that no long continuance of military government could be tolerated; that the whole country demand the restoration of civil government, and not to give it to the lately rebellious States would be an admission of the failure of the administration and of the party which carried through the war. The proper system of pacification should be the one which tended to everywhere stimulate loyalty, rather than impose direct external force. In the case of the Freedmen's Bureau he was not against the Bureau in toto, for he was still using it, and might continue to do so for more than a year yet. He would say to the north, I will put an end to it just as soon as you make it unnecessary for the protection of the freedmen, and thus hope to stimulate them to do right, while they are not discouraged by the idea that there is no end to what they regard as a Military Government. In precisely the same way he had generally acted in regard to the civil officers of that section. He imposed the following conditions:—Namely, an amendment of the State constitutions, excluding slavery, the acceptance of the same amendment to the constitution of the United States, repudiation of the rebel debt and the admission of freedmen to various rights. To stimulate them to accept these conditions, being such as using his best judgement, and in the absence of any congressional plan, he thought it the nearest right of any he could frame. He engaged that, on their acceptance with the evidence of good faith, he would permit them to reorganize their State Governments and, as far as executive acts could do it, would restore them to their position in the Union. They had so far accepted the conditions, that he regarded the experiment successful. There was now but one respect in which those States did not exercise their full rights, and that was representation in Congress; in this he had advised some principle stimulating their loyalty to be applied. He would admit

only such representatives as are in fact loyal, upon their giving satisfactory evidence. He did not ask to be the judge of the elections and qualifications of members of Congress, nor of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional rights. His whole heart was with the true men who had carried the country through the war, and he earnestly desired to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them. This sentiment he regarded as entirely consistent with a determined opposition to the obstructions of the policy of those extremists who, as he believed, would keep the country in chaos till absolute ruin might come upon us. Gov. Cox says, in conclusion:—Such is the statement of the President on this important matter, and if you could meet his straight forward, honest look, and hear the hearty tones of his voice, as I did, I am well assured you could believe, with me, that, although he may not receive assaults with the forbearance that Lincoln used to show, there is no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not sincere in his adhesion to the principles upon which he was elected.

Very truly yours,

J. D. Cox.

Washington, 28.

During Seward's late excursion to the West Indies, he selected a harbor on the island of St. Thomas for a naval rendezvous, which subsequent negotiations have secured. It is believed that this situation will be of immense value in case of a foreign war.

New York, 28.

The Rio Grande Courier states that at Monterey there are no French troops, and only 500 Imperial Mexicans. It is deserted by the best inhabitants.

Gen. C. B. Comstock, of Grant's Staff, has returned from the Rio Grande, and reports matters there very disorganized, but is of opinion that the arrangements made by Sheridan are such as will preserve peace.

New Orleans, 27.

The Texas convention passed a constitutional provision abolishing slavery, protecting freedmen in their rights and property and allowing them to testify in the courts; yeas 56, noes 26.

New York, March 1.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the troops in Ireland are being distributed more and more among the small towns.

The Daily News believes that the Government has acceded to the propositions of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland, and that henceforth the senate of the Queen's university in Ireland will consist of half Protestants and half Roman Catholics.

FRANCE.—In debate on the address to the Emperor, M. D'Persigny contended that the English parliamentary institutions were unsuited for France. The Emperor, he said, had given to France double liberty, founded on the solid basis of authority, and it depended on public opinion to develop the liberty granted by the constitution. After debate, the address in response to the Emperor's speech was unanimously adopted.

Weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash on hand of 15,000,000 francs. The bank has reduced the rate of discount to 4½ per cent. Among the reasons assigned for the large amount of bullion in bank is that, while the drain of specie was going on from England, large shipments of French manufactures were being made to the United States, all for cash, while at the same time there were no material investments being made by the French in federal bonds or other American securities.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons Sir George Gray, on asking leave to bring in a bill suspending the habeas corpus act in Ireland, said the Fenian conspiracy had only recently assumed its present proportions, and it was necessary to strike an effective blow at the Fenian schemes, which were wholly discounted by the American government. The loyalty of the British army was beyond a doubt. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland earnestly requested a suspension of the act, saying that he would not hold himself responsible for the safety of the country, if that power was withheld from him.

M. D'Israeli concurred in the remarks of Sir George Gray.

Mr. Bright protested against the suspension of the act, but said he would not oppose the Government.

Leave was then given to suspend the habeas corpus act by a vote of 364 to 6. The bill was then passed through all the stages and sent to the House of Lords, who likewise passed it without opposition.

At a large meeting held at Exter Hall, speeches were made, and loudly applauded, in favor of a close Union between England and America.

London, 18.

Royal assent to the bill suspending the habeas corpus Act in Ireland was given last night.

New York, 1.

Guadeloupe dates, Jan. 1, show 1,100 deaths from cholera. Later advices, Feb. 17, say the contagion is decreasing, but had made its appearance in Dominica. The cholera is feared at Havana.

Vera Cruz dates to Feb. 13, and the City of Mexico to the 10th, give a new list of Imperial successes, principally in Nichoacan, where 3,000

Juanists were defeated with great loss, and dispersed.

The Times Washington special says the President is fully sustained by his Cabinet, and there will be no disruption.

Chicago, 1.

The Minnesota Legislature adopted a resolution, by a strict party vote, that it is to Congress the people look for the true reconstruction policy, and we rely upon its firmness and wisdom in the present exigency of public affairs. Resolutions sustaining the President were tabled by a party vote. Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day.

The Wisconsin Legislature resolved that we most cordially indorse and approve the action of the Senators and Representatives in Congress who have persistently asserted the right of Congress to determine for itself when and in what manner it will admit Representatives from the States disorganized by the rebellion, and we earnestly request them to firmly resist the admission of Representatives from such States until peace is fully secured and the people of each State have positively guaranteed equal and exact justice to all men within her borders.

St. Louis, 2.

By act of the legislature the name of the southwest branch of the Pacific railroad has been changed to South Pacific Railroad, and three commissioners have been appointed to conduct the sale under foreclosure of the State mortgages; the commissioners organized with Gen. Osterhouse as president.

New York, 2.

News of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland creates great excitement in the Fenian circles. Proclamations have been issued to all circles to be on the alert, and O'Mahoney's belief is that fighting will begin in Ireland.

The Herald's Havana letter says the Capt. General of Cuba has received orders from Spain to send 5,000 troops to join the squadron in the Pacific.

Washington, 2.

The Senate has passed a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railway from Springfield, Missouri, to the Pacific, to be begun within two years, not less than fifty miles to be built each year, and to be built by the 4th of July, 1878.

Washington, 3.

The Senate remained in session to a late hour last night, and finally passed the House resolution not to admit Senators and Representatives from the lately rebellious States, till Congress declares that each State is restored to the union; yeas 29, nays 18, as follows: Yeas, Anthony, Brown, Clark, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Nye, Pollard, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Williams, Wade, Wiley, Wilson, and Yates, 29; Nays, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, and VanWinkle, 18.—Absent, Foote, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton Howard and Wright. The above division is the same as that on the passing of the Freedmen's bill over the President's veto; Howard would have voted aye. The result shows a compact in both the majority and minority.

W. T. Coghall, of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to Ecuador.

The President has signed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to detail steamers to lay the telegraph cable across Behring Straits.

Since the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was made in October last, the public debt has been reduced \$29,000,000, all expenses have been paid, available funds in coin and currency have increased \$47,500,000. The reduction of the debt is in part by paying obligations and cancelling legal tender notes.

St. Louis, 2.

Gen. Pope has issued an order detailing the plan for the safety of travelers and trains crossing the Plains. Forts Ridgley and Abercrombie are designated posts of rendezvous for all trains from Minnesota to the upper Missouri, Yellow Stone, or the Black Hills and Powder River regions; Fort Kearney is the rendezvous for trains to Denver or Fort Laramie by the Platte river route; and Fort Riley for the trains to New Mexico and Colorado by the Smoky Hill or Arkansas river routes. At these points all trains will be organized and equipped for defense, and a train of less than 22 wagons and 30 armed men, under a properly appointed Captain, will not be allowed to proceed. The same arrangement will be required of return trains. Commanders of all military posts are required to inspect all trains and compel compliance with these orders. Military escorts will be furnished, where necessary, and, in case of attack, prompt assistance will be given. Travelers will not be permitted to cross the plains, except in accordance with this plan.