

# THE DESERET NEWS:

## WEEKLY.

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, 1867.

### SURVEYOR GENERAL, ETC., FOR UTAH.

By the telegrams, which appear in another column, it will be seen that our respected Delegate to Congress, Hon. Wm. H. Hooper, is at his post and taking early steps to secure for his constituents those rights to which they are so clearly entitled. Yesterday, the first day of the Session, he introduced a Bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Utah and to extend the Homestead Pre-emption law to this Territory. Last winter a Bill was introduced in Congress to create the office of Surveyor General in the Territories of Utah and Montana and establish a Land Office in this Territory, Montana and Arizona. When put upon its passage we understood that the word Utah was stricken out of the Bill, and the Bill passed as amended. But on referring to the Act, as published in the Government edition of the "Acts and Resolutions" of that session of Congress, we find it printed, on page 179, as originally presented. The Act, as printed, gives us a Surveyor General and a Land Office for this Territory. This is evidently a mistake, or our Delegate would not have introduced the Bill with which this morning's telegram credit him.

We hope that the Bill introduced by Captain Hooper will receive more favorable consideration at the hands of Congress than did its predecessor. We hope this as much for the sake of Congress as for the sake of the people of this Territory. It is a paltry issue for the legislators of a great nation to raise with the people of a Territory whom they dislike, to refuse them rights which they can not withhold with any show of justice. Such a course is utterly indefensible upon all grounds of statesmanship, and does not comport with that magnanimity which the Congress of the United States should evince.

A great many pretexts are urged for withholding rights from us which have been freely granted to our neighbors; but no well-founded reason can be brought forward for such partial legislation. We have given to the land we occupy all the value it possesses. Mexico, who owned it when we settled here, viewed it as worthless for all purposes of settlement. It was territory; but its only use, in the view of the few persons who had seen it, was to hold the earth together and to serve as a bridge to cross from the Missouri to the Pacific.

We have all confidence that our Delegate will spare no exertion to push this Bill through, and secure to his constituents the benefits which will inure to them from its passage. The Captain is indefatigable in his labors, and keenly alive to the interests of those whom he represents. His position is an unique one in many respects. There is, probably, no man in Congress who had so few opposition votes cast against him at his election as he; there is certainly not another Member whose constituents pray for him with such unanimity as do his. The reflection that thousands are interested in his welfare, and praying earnestly for his success, must nerve a man to faithfully perform his duty and give him backbone to stand up against a good many odds.

### PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND HIS POLICY.

The President's Message, which has been looked for with anxiety by all

classes throughout the country, has reached the people, and is now printed and scattered broadcast through the land. We live in a marvellous age. In the days of our grandfathers such triumphs as are now of daily and hourly occurrence would have been inconceivable. In their days if any man of prescient mind had conceived of such wonderful changes and improvements as we now witness, and had predicted them, he would have been sneered at or despised as a fool or a madman. It requires the actual performance of such wonders to convince this sceptical age that they are possible. The Presidential Message was delivered one day, and by the aid of lightning, trained to do man's bidding, it was the next day spread before the people of every State from the northern boundary of Maine to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Message impresses us favorably. It appears to be a well-studied, carefully written and argumentative document—a powerful appeal to both Houses of Congress and to the people at large. Whatever President Johnson's weaknesses and errors may have been, we can not withhold from him the credit of taking a correct view of the political situation. His suggestions, as a general thing, are wise and statesmanlike, and marked by a breadth of view and true estimate of consequences, which give evidence of the deep thought he has devoted to the subject. The line of policy which he is anxious to have pursued, is the one, in our opinion, in the main, that is most likely to restore unity to the nation, and heal the deadly breaches which have been made. We admire the fearlessness of consequences which he evinces in expressing his views thus boldly. It is evident that President Johnson does not lack pluck. We have heard that he was—in consequence of the persistent and determined opposition that he has had to meet—a little inclined to be weak-knee'd. But his Message does not manifest any such disposition. Probably the late elections, giving evidence, as they do, of a change in public sentiment, have shown him that he does not stand unsupported by and at variance with the entire nation.

The tendency in our nation at the present time is to depart from the old landmarks. The Constitution is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Its provisions are disregarded and many of its principal safeguards are treated with contempt. It is easy to foresee what the consequences will be, if this course be persisted in. We admire the steadfast determination with which President Johnson has endeavored to uphold the Constitution and to maintain its value in the estimation of the people. If the nation is to be saved from disunion and anarchy, it must be by strict adherence to the Constitution. By observing and clinging to it, the people have prospered. Let it be abandoned, and the whims and freaks of party be adopted in its stead, and the Republic will speedily fall a prey to evils innumerable. The plan for the transfer of political power to the negro, against which he utters his emphatic protest, is fraught with terrible dangers to the nation. It is madness to think that this new class of electors will be equal to the present political exigencies. The President truly says that "the subjugation of the States to negro dominion would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering." The military are men of their own race and color, and though their rule may be, and, doubtless, is in many instances oppressive, there is not the degradation associated with it that there would be if the negro were the dominant power.

President Johnson has earned the right to speak earnestly and solemnly

to his fellow citizens. He was loyal and true to the Union when to be so in his own State was perilous. Previous to the death of President Lincoln no whisper was heard against his name or reputation. Since that event a great change has taken place. It has become fashionable in certain quarters to call the President a traitor, to accuse him of treachery and of having betrayed the party which elected him to power. The reason of all this is obvious. In the hands of that party he was impracticable. He would not lend himself to their purposes. Because of this he has been made the butt of party hatred, and is threatened with impeachment. This being the condition of feeling it is vain to look for an adoption of his policy and views. His protestations and warnings will be unheeded, and the only effect we can anticipate for them will be to intensify the bad feeling already existing and to make the gulf wider between him and the party opposing him.

[Special to] the Deseret Evening News.]

### By Telegraph.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN ITALY DENOUNCED IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF!

The Fenian General Nagle Captured!

Terrible Cyclone in the East Indies!

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS ABROAD TO BE RESPECTED!

The President's Message attacked in the Senate!

THE LONDON CABMEN STRIKE, AND GOVERNMENT YIELD TO THEIR DEMAND!

Italy orders 300,000 Chassepot Rifles!

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN ALABAMA!

Paris, 30.

In the Corps Legislatif, Jules Favre delivered a brilliant speech against the policy of the Government on the Roman question. He attacked the French intervention of affairs in Italy, denounced the sending of an expedition to Rome, and said that the Government should have consulted with the Legislature.

London, 3.

A dispatch from Sligo announces the capture of the notorious Fenian General Nagle.

All the cabmen have struck on account of the obnoxious regulations requiring them to attach lamps to their vehicles. The sudden suspension of the city travel causes much confusion and embarrassment. A large meeting of cabmen in Exter Hall adopted resolutions not to submit to the new regulations but persist in the strike unless they were abolished.

Dispatches from India report a disastrous cyclone in Bombay and vicinity. The crops are destroyed and great damage done to shipping.

New York, 3.

Hoffman is elected Mayor with 1,600 majority over both Wood and Darling. The Tammany party carried most of the minor offices.

The famous Express war closes tomorrow all the principle companies signing an agreement that all profits shall be divided; the Merchants Union and Adams taking the lion's share.

Richmond, 3.

The reconstruction convention met to-day in caucus, and agreed that Judge Underwood be permanent chairman.

Montgomery, 3.

The Radical members of the Convention held a caucus and nominated a full ticket of State officers; Wm. H. Smith was nominated for Governor.

The ordinance prohibiting mixed marriages was defeated.

An ordinance passed changing the collection of debts till January.

The Message was received and referred to a Committee of the whole.

A bill was introduced to repeal the cotton tax.

Stevens introduced a resolution with regard to the division of Texas into two or more States: objected to and not received. Adjourned.

New York, 4.

The Tribune says a treaty is about to be signed merging Adams', the Merchants Union, the American, and the United States Express Companies, into a corporation with thirty-five millions. Adams and set get ten millions in the new concern; and the Merchants four

millions for three and a half millions paid in.

Washington, 4.

House.—The galleries were crowded in expectation of the impeachment question being brought up.

Cullom offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with reference to naturalized citizens, declaring them entitled to the protection of the United States Government, and that it is the duty of the President to see that naturalized citizens abroad, engaged in lawful pursuits, shall not be unlawfully deprived of liberty, nor subjected to military service.

A bill to repeal the cotton tax passed by 145 against 20.

The Speaker presented a number of communications on various subjects. Adjourned.

Senate.—On motion of Sumner the President was requested to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence with the Government of Great Britain, relating to the existing claims of the two Governments against each other.

Drake offered a concurrent resolution declaring the course of the President in his Annual Message, in declaring the Acts of Congress relative to reconstruction plainly unconstitutional, in the absence of any adjudication to the effect by the Supreme Judiciary, is a departure from official propriety transcending the just limits of his constitutional prerogative which require him to give Congress information with regard to the state of the country, and justifying the demanding reprehension on the part of Congress. Ordered printed.

Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing the President's Message. Howard opposed it. He could not vote for the printing and circulating of what he considered a wanton libel on Congress, and an insidious invitation to the rebel States to use violence and resistance against the reconstruction policy. It was unconstitutional and revolutionary. Considerable discussion followed, pending which Trumbull introduced a bill making five Judges of the Supreme Court a quorum, which passed.

After other unimportant business, the Senate went into executive session.

London, 4.

Further particulars have been received concerning the disastrous cyclone at Bombay. The loss of life and property is fearful. It is estimated, that in the neighborhood of the city alone, a thousand persons perished, and thirty thousand huts and habitations were utterly destroyed.

Washington, 4.

The President has furnished the Senate with copies of the Motley-Seward correspondence. Motley denounces the charges against him as false, calumnious and infamous.

The Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says the receipts for '67 are \$265,920,474, of which \$57,000,000 are from incomes, and \$28,000,000 from distilled spirits. It opposes the removal of the tax from liquors.

The French Minister gave a grand diplomatic dinner to-day, at which Seward and all the European Ministers were present, also the Chairman of both the Committees of Foreign Affairs.

Richmond, 4.

Underwood has been elected President of the Convention. On taking the chair, he urged that the proceedings should be characterized by a Christian spirit of moderation.

London, 4.

The second installment of the correspondence on the Alabama claims was laid before the House of Commons. Stanley says England will never consent to the arbitration of foreign powers upon claims involving her right to recognize belligerents. He repeats the offer to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration, and refer the other demands for indemnity to a mixed commission.

The strike of the cabmen is ended. Government yielded, and repealed the obnoxious law.

A dispatch from Bombay stating that the King of Abyssinia had ordered the execution of the English captives, needs confirmation.

Paris, 4.

Entendard says all the powers except Holland and Belgium have agreed to the Conference. Moustier, the minister for foreign affairs, said in the Corps Legislatif that the Conference is uncertain. Should it not take place, France will be compelled to exact from Italy a literal compliance with the terms of the September treaty.

Vienna, 4.

Von Buest urges the meeting of the Conference without any programme, so