

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 5.

SALT LAKE CITY WEDNESDAY MARCH 10, 1869.

VOL. XVIII.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

THE DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY.

One copy, one year, \$5.00

The Deseret News, Semi-Weekly,

One copy, one year, \$8.00

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS,

One copy, one year, \$10.00.

GEO. Q. CANNON,

Editor and Publisher,

Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS throughout Cache County.

## PRESIDENT GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:—Your suffrages having elected me to the office of President of the United States I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office presented therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill, to the best of my ability, to the satisfaction of the people on all leading questions agitating the public mind. I will express my views to Congress and urge them, according to my judgment; and when I think it advisable will always exercise the Constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose; but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike, those opposed to them as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution. The country having just emerged from a great rebellion many questions will come before it for settlement, in the next four years, which preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice or state or sectional pride, remembering that the greater good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires the security of person and property and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. Laws to secure these will receive my best efforts for their enforcement. A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principle and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or the country at large, must be provided for. To protect the national honor every dollar of government indebtedness, should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressed and stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in any public place, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this should be added a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment on expenditure in every department of the Government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country now—with ten States still in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater

prosperity than ever before—with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for our useless luxuries? Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box of the precious metals, locked up in the sterile mountains of the far west, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us. Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access; but that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar to use now, and not before. While the question of specie payment is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts, payable in the distant future; the nation should follow the same rule.

A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country, those who, from their age must be its rulers twenty-five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious can join in this common sentiment. How the public debt is to be paid or whether specie payments shall be resumed is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do is worth more than a divided council upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, or even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channel. It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed and to have them properly accounted for, and economically disbursed. It will be my duty, to the best of my ability, to appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to our foreign policy, I would deal with its various sections as equitably as the law requires individuals to deal with each other; and I would protect law abiding citizens, whether of this nation or of foreign birth, wherever their rights are jeopardized, or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, at the same time demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedents.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indians, is one deserving of care and equal study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, Christianization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of the suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privilege in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now. I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the 15th article of the amendments to the Constitution.

In conclusion I ask patience and forbearance one towards another throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

For the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

At 2 a.m. the Senate passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and adjourned.

It met to-day at noon.

Sherman reported Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit, substan-

tially unchanged. After being discussed it was agreed to, 21 to 24.

The Army Appropriation bill came up. Sumner's amendment for the payment of the Massachusetts Interest Claim was discussed and rejected, 16 to 35; the bill passed.

A joint resolution not to pay Corcoran for merchandise and property furnished during the war till he takes the test oath was lifted and passed.

The Senate, on motion of Sumner, from the Foreign Committee, non-concurred in the House amendment to the joint resolution of sympathy with Spain.

On motion of Conkling the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the evening the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was lifted. The amendment giving the Sisters of Mercy, at Charleston, \$20,000 as a recognition of their services to the Union soldiers was opposed by Drake and Howard; Sherman and Sawyer were in its favor. Rejected.

Conkling presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Post Office; agreed to.

Davis offered a resolution that the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to Wade for the ability, impartiality and justice with which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer during the time he has occupied the chair. Adopted unanimously.

An amendment to the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, giving \$50,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River was agreed to.

Wilson, from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill gave in a report, which was concurred in. The bill, as amended, provides for the consolidation of the infantry regiments to 25, and that until this is done no new enlistments or promotions shall be made, or commissions given; and that no appointments of Brigadiers shall be made till the number is reduced below 8. Brevet rank will not entitle any officer to precedence or command except by special assignment from the President, which will not entitle the officer to additional pay or allowance. At 12.30 the Senate went into Executive Session.

HOUSE.

The galleries were crowded. A message from the Senate was received announcing the passage of the Post Office and Legislative appropriations. The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendments and asked for a Committee of Conference.

Colfax delivered his farewell.

Wilson, of Iowa, took the Chair. A resolution was unanimously passed that the retirement of Speaker Colfax, after a long and faithful discharge of his duties, was an event in our current history which should cause general regret; but that the country might have the benefit of his matured talents and experience he had been called to a higher sphere of duty by a majority of his countrymen. In parting from the distinguished Speaker the House records, with becoming sensibility, its high appreciation of his skill in parliamentary law, and his promptness in administering and facilitating business, his urbane manners and the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations. He will carry with him to his new field of duty, and throughout life, the kind regards of every member of the House.

Pomeroy was unanimously elected Speaker, took the oath and returned thanks.

A bill, amendatory to the whiskey tax bill, extending the time of drawing whiskey from the Ware houses till the 20th of April, 1870, passed.

Schenck, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a resolution remitting the duty on the cable imported by the W. U. Telegraph Co. for the abandoned Russian and American line; passed.

A bill, repealing the law giving the Supreme Court jurisdiction in revenue cases, where the sum involved is less than \$2,000, and leaving the final decisions in such cases to the Circuit Courts, was passed.

The Conference report on Schenck's bill to strengthen public credit was

agreed to; the bill goes to the president for signature.

In the evening, on motion of Dawes, the rules were suspended, and a resolution to pay Menard and Hunt, claiming seats from Louisiana, \$2,500 each, was passed.

The Senate Amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

Farnsworth, from the Committee of Conference on the bill removing political disabilities, made a report, which explained particularly, the case of Judge Parker, of Va.

Shanks said he was the Judge who hung John Brown. A vote was taken and the report was concurred in. Another committee was asked.

Ela, from the Committee on Printing, reported that they were unable to agree on a contract with the publishers of the *Globe* for reporting and publishing the debates, and he reported a resolution that the public printer perform the work till definite action had been taken. A resolution was finally agreed to, giving the reporting and publishing to the public printer.

Washington, 4.—It is raining.

The Appropriation bills are considered safe. Among the items secured are the appropriation for the Hawaiian mails; \$5000 for the Benicia arsenal; \$6000 to Mare Island, \$245,000 to the San Francisco Mint; \$545 to repair the San Francisco Custom House; \$15,000 to the Surveyor General in Oregon and Washington; \$6500 each to Utah and Nevada; \$7000 each to California and Arizona. The House Appropriation of \$4500 for the clerks of the California Land District has been increased 2000. The House Civil Expenses bill which contains \$150,000 for the San Francisco Mint building and the Senate's, which contains \$75,000 for the Carson Mint are believed to have failed.

GENERAL.

The *Herald* says that while in conversation with General Reynolds yesterday, Grant was understood to say that reconstruction can take care of itself, but that Cuban independence, and the *Alabama* claims require his attention first.

Washington, 3.—The committee of the New York subscribers to the Sherman testimonial, having completed the purchase of Grant's house, called on Sherman. A. T. Stewart made the presentation in a happy speech. Sherman, much affected, responded, saying that he should hold the munificent gift for the special benefit of his family and for the education of his children.

The President's private reception was brown open at noon, an immense throng following.

Arizona advices to February the 1st says the Apaches are committing depredations in every direction, and that the troops are unable to pursue them on account of the condition of the roads from the recent rains.

It is estimated that 15,000 persons have arrived to-day to attend the Inauguration. The President, last night, signed the pardons of Arnold and Spangler.

Rollins will resign the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue immediately; it is expected that the nomination of Delano will be sent to the Senate on Friday or Monday. Deputy Harlan will retire from the Revenue Bureau shortly.

The Executive Mansion has been thronged during the entire day; at least 5,000 called. Many took a formal leave of the President, among whom were a number of navy officers. The entire Diplomatic Corps with their ladies and families took leave of the Secretary of State and of the President.

FOREIGN.

Havana.—The Spanish man-of-war, *Cadiz*, has arrived from Spain with a thousand fresh troops.

An order has been issued for the release of Utteley, Clerk of the American Consul General; he has been in prison nearly a month.

Havana.—An insurgent General has been captured and taken to Sagua La Grande, where he was sentenced to be shot.